Montana Code Annotated
2001

Education • Libraries, Arts, & Antiquities • Parks, Recreation, Sports, & Gambling • Civil Procedure • Evidence • Civil Liability, Remedies, & Limitations • Contracts & Other Obligations

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CHAPTER 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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Part 1
Definitions

20-1-101. Definitions. As used in this title, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Agricultural experiment station" means the agricultural experiment station established at Montana state university-Bozeman.

(2) "Average number belonging" or "ANB" means the average number of regularly enrolled, full-time pupils attending the public schools of a district.

(3) "Board of public education" means the board created by Article X, section 9, subsection (3), of the Montana constitution and 2-15-1507.

(4) "Board of regents" means the board of regents of higher education created by Article X, section 9, subsection (2), of the Montana constitution and 2-15-1505.

(5) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of higher education created by Article X, section 9, subsection (2), of the Montana constitution and 2-15-1506.

(6) "County superintendent" means the county government official who is the school officer of the county.

(7) "District superintendent" means a person who holds a valid class 3 Montana teacher certificate with a superintendent's endorsement that has been issued by the superintendent of public instruction under the provisions of this title and the policies adopted by the board of public education and who has been employed by a district as a district superintendent.

(8) "K-12 career and vocational/technical education" means organized educational activities that have been approved by the office of public instruction and that:

(a) offer a sequence of courses that provide a pupil with the academic and technical knowledge and skills that the pupil needs to prepare for further education and for careers in the current or emerging employment sectors; and

(b) include competency-based applied learning that contributes to the academic knowledge, higher-order reasoning and problem-solving skills, work attitudes, general employability skills, technical skills, and occupation-specific skills of the pupil.

(9) "Principal" means a person who holds a valid class 3 Montana teacher certificate with an applicable principal's endorsement that has been issued by the superintendent of public instruction under the provisions of this title and the policies adopted by the board of public education and who has been employed by a district as a principal. For the purposes of this title, any reference to a teacher must be construed as including a principal.

(10) "Pupil" means a child who is 6 years of age or older on or before September 10 of the year in which the child is to enroll or has been enrolled by special permission of the board of trustees under 20-5-101(3) but has not yet reached 19 years of age and who is enrolled in a school established and maintained under the laws of the state at public expense. For purposes of calculating the average number belonging pursuant to 20-9-311, the definition of pupil includes a person who has not yet reached 19 years of age by September 10 of the year and is enrolled

under 20-5-101(3) in a school established and maintained under the laws of the state at public expense.

(11) "Pupil instruction" means the conduct of organized instruction of pupils enrolled in public schools while under the supervision of a teacher.

(12) "Regents" means the board of regents of higher education.

(13) "School food services" means a service of providing food for the pupils of a district on a nonprofit basis and includes any food service financially assisted through funds or commodities provided by the United States government.

(14) "State board of education" means the board composed of the board of public education and the board of regents as specified in Article X, section 9, subsection (1), of the Montana constitution.

(15) "State university" means Montana state university-Bozeman.

(16) "Superintendent of public instruction" means that state government official designated as a member of the executive branch by the Montana constitution.

(17) "System" means the Montana university system.

(18) "Teacher" means a person, except a district superintendent, who holds a valid Montana teacher certificate that has been issued by the superintendent of public instruction under the provisions of this title and the policies adopted by the board of public education and who is employed by a district as a member of its instructional, supervisory, or administrative staff. This definition of a teacher includes a person for whom an emergency authorization of employment has been issued under the provisions of 20-4-111.

(19) "Textbook" means a book or manual used as a principal source of study material for a given class or group of students.

(20) "Textbook dealer" means a party, company, corporation, or other organization selling, offering to sell, or offering for adoption textbooks to districts in the state.

(21) "Trustees" means the governing board of a district.

(22) "University" means the university of Montana-Missoula.

(23) "Vocational-technical education" means vocational-technical education of vocational-technical students that is conducted by a unit of the Montana university system, a community college, or a tribally controlled community college, as designated by the board of regents.

History: (1), (14), (17), (19), (24)En. 75-8402 by Sec. 2, Ch. 2, L. 1971; Sec. 75-8402, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. 75-6902 by Sec. 252, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 345, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 343, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 352, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 373, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 132, L. 1975; Sec. 75-6902, R.C.M. 1947; (3) thru (5), (16)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 344, L. 1973; Sec. 75-5609, R.C.M. 1947; (6)En. 75-5801 by Sec. 19, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 100, L. 1973; Sec. 75-5801, R.C.M. 1947; (7), (11), (20)En. 75-6101 by Sec. 82, Ch. 5, L. 1971; Sec. 75-6101, R.C.M. 1947; (8) thru (10), (25)En. Sec. 404, Ch. 5, L. 1971; (amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 434, L. 1975 — [unconstitutional, 167 M 261]; Sec. 4, Ch. 434, L. 1975 repealed by Sec. 1, Ch. 4, L. 1977); Sec. 75-7701, R.C.M. 1947; (12)En. 75-6301 by Sec. 114, Ch. 5, L. 1971; Sec. 75-6301, R.C.M. 1947; (13)En. 75-7401 by Sec. 365, Ch. 5, L. 1971; Sec. 75-7401, R.C.M. 1947; (15)En. 75-8001 by Sec. 442, Ch. 5, L. 1971; Sec. 75-8001, R.C.M. 1947; (18)En. 75-5701 by Sec. 10, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 100, L. 1973; Sec. 75-5701, R.C.M. 1947; (21), (22)En. 75-7601 by Sec. 393, Ch. 5, L. 1971; Sec. 75-7601, R.C.M. 1947; (23)En. 75-5901 by Sec. 30, Ch. 5, L. 1971; Sec. 75-5901, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5609, 75-5701, 75-5801, 75-5901(part), 75-6101, 75-6301, 75-6902(part), 75-7401, 75-7601, 75-7701, 75-8001, 75-8402; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 334, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 558, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 598, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 388, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 658, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 308, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 133, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 133 substituted definition of K-12 career and vocational/technical education for former definition that read: ""K-12 vocational education" means vocational education in public school kindergarten through grade 12"; deleted definition of vocational education that read: ""Vocational education" means the instruction to prepare or improve the pupil for gainful employment that does not require a baccalaureate or higher degree. This definition of vocational education includes guidance and prevocational, related, or technical instruction necessary to prepare the pupil for further vocational education or for entry into employment"; in definition of vocational-technical education inserted "or a tribally controlled community college"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 15, Ch. 133, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

Part 2
Miscellaneous Provisions

20-1-201. School officers not to act as agents. The superintendent of public instruction or members of his staff, county superintendent or members of his staff, trustee, or district employee shall not act as an agent or solicitor in the sale or supply of goods or services to a district. No such person shall assist or receive a reward from an agent or solicitor of goods or services for a district. Any such person violating this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, if convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than $50 or more than $200 and shall be liable to removal from his position. The penalties provided by this section shall not be applicable if the charge and conviction are made under the provisions of 20-7-608.

History: En. 75-8303 by Sec. 487, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8303.

Cross-References

Code of ethics, Title 2, ch. 2, part 1.
Proscribed acts related to contracts and claims, Title 2, ch. 2, part 2.
Textbook regulation, Title 20, ch. 7, part 6.
Deceptive business practices, 45-6-317, 45-6-318.

20-1-202. Oath of office. Any person elected or appointed to any public office authorized by this title shall take the oath of office before qualifying for and assuming the office. In case an officer has a written appointment or commission, his oath shall be endorsed thereon, otherwise it may be taken orally, and, in either case, it may, without charge or fee, be sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths for such public office.

History: En. 75-8304 by Sec. 488, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8304.

Cross-References

Oath of office, Art. III, sec. 3, Mont. Const.
Oath defined, 1-1-201.
Declaration in lieu of oath, 1-6-104.
Oath of Board of Regents, 2-15-1508.
Oath of Superintendent of Public Instruction and Deputy, 20-3-102, 20-3-103.
Oath of County Superintendent of Schools, 20-3-202.
County Superintendent's power to administer oath to trustees, 20-3-205.
Oath of school trustees, 20-3-307, 20-3-309.
Teachers' oath, 20-4-104.
Oaths of community college district trustees, 20-15-210, 20-15-222.

20-1-203. Delivering items to successor. Whenever any member of the trustees, superintendent, principal, or clerk of the district is replaced by election or otherwise, he shall immediately deliver all books, papers, and moneys pertaining to the position to his successor. Any such person who shall refuse to do so or who shall willfully destroy any such material or misappropriate any moneys entrusted to him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, if convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not more than $100.

History: En. 75-5926 by Sec. 55, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5926.

Cross-References

Personal immunity and liability of trustees, 20-3-332.
Criminal mischief — destruction of public property, 45-6-101.

20-1-204. County attorney's duties. Upon request of the county superintendent or the trustees of any school district or community college district, the county attorney shall be their legal adviser and shall prosecute and defend all suits to which such persons, in their capacity as public officials, may be a party; however, the trustees of any school district or community college district may, in their discretion, employ any other attorney licensed in Montana to perform any legal services in connection with school or community college board business.

History: En. 75-8305 by Sec. 489, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 263, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 22, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 121, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8305; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 273, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Office of County Attorney, Title 7, ch. 4, part 27.
County Attorney to assist in school district bond proceedings, 20-9-436.

20-1-205. Conflict of interest. In the event there should arise a conflict of interest relating solely to the performance of the official duties of the county attorney and which does not relate to a conflict of interest involving the private employment of the county attorney, the trustees of any school district shall employ any other attorney licensed in Montana.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 22, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8305.1.

Cross-References

Limitation on activities of County Attorneys and Deputies, 7-4-2704.
Conflicts of interests, letting contracts, and calling for bids, 20-9-204.

20-1-206. Disturbance of school — penalty. Any person who shall willfully disturb any school or any school meeting shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, if convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than $10 or more than $100.

History: En. 75-8306 by Sec. 490, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8306.

Cross-References

Duties of pupils — sanctions, 20-5-201.
Disorderly conduct — disrupting public meeting, 45-8-101.

20-1-207. Penalty for violation of school laws. Unless otherwise specifically provided by law, any person who violates any provision of this title is guilty of a misdemeanor and if convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $20 or more than $200 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 5 days or more than 30 days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History: En. 75-8307 by Sec. 491, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8307.

Cross-References

Fines and penalties proceeds for elementary county equalization, 20-9-332.
Official misconduct, 45-7-401.

20-1-208. Educational impact statements. When a county superintendent of schools finds that a person intends to construct or locate a major industrial facility, as defined in 20-9-407, or intends to open a new strip mine, as defined by 82-4-103, within the county, the superintendent may require such person to file with the county an educational impact statement. An educational impact statement is a report estimating the increased demands on public schools in the county as a consequence of the major industrial facility or strip mine. The statement shall indicate:

(1) the number of persons to be employed during the construction or preparation and during the operation of the major industrial facility or strip mine and their anticipated residential distribution;

(2) the number and anticipated distribution of persons employed in providing goods and services to the persons enumerated in the preceding category;

(3) the number of school age children anticipated to be living with the persons enumerated in the preceding categories; and

(4) the time periods covered by each preceding estimate.

History: En. 75-8312 by Sec. 1, Ch. 119, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8312.

Cross-References

Taxation of major new industrial facility in school district, 20-9-407.
Major facility siting, Title 75, ch. 20.
Strip and underground mine siting, Title 82, ch. 4, part 1.

20-1-209. Judicial enforcement. A district court, upon petition of a county, may enforce 20-1-208 with appropriate orders.

History: En. 75-8313 by Sec. 2, Ch. 119, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8313.

Cross-References

Uniform Declaratory Judgments Act, Title 27, ch. 8.
Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

20-1-210. Nonfaculty coaches in private high schools. (1) A private or parochial high school is not bound by any rule or policy which prohibits the employment or association of part-time assistant athletic instructors with a high school who are not members of the regular faculty of the school, and no such school may be denied the privilege of participating in interscholastic competition with any school in this state because of the employment or association of such assistant athletic instructors with that school.

(2) Upon the complaint of an interested person, a district court may enjoin any association or combination of high schools from conspiring to violate this section or acting in concert in violation thereof.

History: En. 75-8314 by Sec. 1, Ch. 350, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8314.

Cross-References

Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

Athletic event officials excluded from workers' compensation coverage, 39-71-401.

20-1-211. Expenses of officers or employees attending conventions — educational associations. (1) After July 1, 1921, no school district officer or employee of any school district shall receive payment from any public funds for traveling expenses or other expenses of any sort or kind for attendance upon any convention, meeting, or other gathering of public officers except for attendance upon such convention, meeting, or other gatherings as said officer or employee may by virtue of his office find it necessary to attend.

(2) The board of trustees of any county or district high school or of any school district may by resolution adopted by a majority of the entire board make their district a member of any state association of school districts or school district trustees or any other strictly educational association and authorize the payment of dues to such association and the necessary traveling expenses of employees or members of said board to attend meetings of such association or other meetings called for the express purpose of considering educational matters.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 443, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 48, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 86, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 443, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 119, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 58, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 184, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 80, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 85, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 79, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 66, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 174, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 182, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 25-508(part).

Cross-References

Trustee travel reimbursement and compensation of secretary for joint board, 20-3-311.

Attendance at instructional and professional development meetings, 20-4-304.

20-1-212. Destruction of records by school officer. (1) Upon the order of the board of trustees, a school officer may destroy records that have met the retention period, as contained in the local government records retention and disposition schedules, and, with written approval of the local government records destruction subcommittee provided for in 2-6-403, any records not referenced in the retention and disposition schedule that are no longer needed by the office.

(2) Student records must be permanently kept, and employment records must be kept for 10 years after termination.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 92, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 455.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 166, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 79, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 59-514(2); amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 287, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 543, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 420, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 323, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Local government records, Title 2, ch. 6, part 4.

Destruction of certain financial records, 20-9-215.

20-1-213. Transfer of school records. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, 20 U.S.C. 1232g, as amended, and its implementing regulations at 34 CFR, part 99, and to the provisions of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. 1411 through 1420, and its implementing regulations at 34 CFR, part 300, local educational agencies and accredited schools shall adopt a policy that a certified copy of the permanent file, as defined by the board of public education, and the file containing special education records of a student will be forwarded by mail or electronically to a local educational agency or accredited school in which the student seeks or intends to enroll within 5 working days after a receipt of a written or electronic request.

(2) If records cannot be forwarded within 5 days, the local educational agency or accredited school shall notify the requestor in writing or electronically providing the reasons why the local educational agency or accredited school is unable to comply within the 5-day timeframe and the local educational agency or accredited school shall provide the date by which the requested records will be transferred.

(3) A local educational agency or accredited school may not refuse to transfer files because a student owes fines or fees.

(4) The files that are forwarded must include education records in the permanent file, special education records, and any disciplinary actions taken against the student that are educationally related.

(5) A local educational agency or accredited school may release student information to the juvenile justice system to assist the system's ability to effectively serve, prior to adjudication, the student whose records are released under provisions of 20 U.S.C. 1232g(B)(1)(E) of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, as amended. The official to whom the records are disclosed shall certify in writing to the sending official that the information will not, except as provided by law, be disclosed to any other party without prior written consent of the parent of the student.

(6) The superintendent of public instruction is encouraged to contact other states or provinces and may enter into reciprocal records transfer agreements with the superintendent of public instruction or a department of education of any state or province. The superintendent of public instruction shall supply a copy of any reciprocal records transfer agreement that is executed to the county superintendent of each county that may be affected by the agreement.

(7) Upon request, the local educational agency or accredited school shall transfer by mail or electronically a copy of the permanent file to a nonpublic school or facility.

(8) As used in this section, "local educational agency" means a public school district or a state-funded school.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Right of privacy, Art. II, sec. 10, Mont. Const.

20-1-214 through 20-1-219 reserved.

20-1-220. Use of tobacco product in public school building or property prohibited. (1) An individual may not use a tobacco product in a public school building or property during school hours.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the use of a tobacco product:

(a) in a classroom or on other school property as part of a lecture, demonstration, or educational forum sanctioned by a school administrator or faculty member concerning the risks associated with use of a tobacco product;

(b) as a part of a play, performance, or other theatrical event sanctioned by a school administrator or faculty member;

(c) after school hours by persons in a tobacco, alcohol, or drug rehabilitation, counseling, or control group using school facilities for a meeting or event that is in furtherance of the group's goals and that is sanctioned by a school administrator or other public official; or

(d) by nonstudent adults in any area designated as a smoking area by the school administrator or by the board of trustees of the school district.

(3) The principal of an elementary or secondary school, or the principal's designee, may enforce this section.

(4) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Public school building or property":

(i) means public land, fixtures, buildings, or other property owned or occupied by an institution for the teaching of minor children that is established and maintained under the laws of the state of Montana at public expense; and

(ii) includes school playgrounds, school steps, parking lots, administration buildings, athletic facilities, gymnasiums, locker rooms, and school buses.

(b) "Tobacco product" means a substance intended for human consumption that contains tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, snuff, smoking tobacco, and smokeless tobacco.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 569, L. 1993; Sec. 20-5-411, MCA 1995; redes. 20-1-220 by Code Commissioner, 1997.

Cross-References

Youth Access to Tobacco Products Control Act, Title 16, ch. 11, part 3.

Tobacco possession or consumption by persons under 18 years of age prohibited — penalties, 45-5-637.

20-1-221 through 20-1-224 reserved.

20-1-225. Compliance with Military Selective Service Act for postsecondary financial assistance — rulemaking — definitions. (1) A postsecondary educational institution may not provide student financial assistance to or enroll as a student an individual who is receiving or will receive student financial assistance unless the individual has complied with the registration requirements of the federal Military Selective Service Act, 50 App. U.S.C. 451, et seq. However, this prohibition does not apply to an individual who:

(a) by a preponderance of the evidence shows that the failure to register was not done knowingly or willfully; or

(b) is exempt from registration under the provisions of the Military Selective Service Act.

(2) The board of regents shall adopt rules to implement this section.

(3) The following definitions apply to this section:

(a) "Postsecondary educational institution" means:

(i) the Montana university system; or

(ii) any other postsecondary school:

(A) accepting as a student an individual receiving student financial assistance; or

(B) accepting state funds.

(b) "Student financial assistance":

(i) means a grant, loan, or insurance on a loan, all or a part of which is provided by the state; and

(ii) includes money given or to be given pursuant to:

(A) the financial assistance for resident nonbeneficiary students provision in 20-25-428;

(B) the work-study program provided for in Title 20, chapter 25, part 7;

(C) the Montana resident student financial assistance program provided for in Title 20, chapter 26, parts 1 and 2; or

(D) the guaranteed student loan program provided for in Title 20, chapter 26, part 11.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 320, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date: Section 7, Ch. 320, L. 2001, provided: "(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), [this act] is effective on passage and approval [approved April 21, 2001].

(2) [Sections 1(1) [2-15-130(1)] and 2(1) and (3) [20-1-225(1) and (3)]] are effective July 1, 2001."

Part 3
School Terms and Holidays — Released Time

20-1-301. School fiscal year. (1) The school fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30. At least 180 school days of pupil instruction and the minimum aggregate hours defined in subsection (2) must be conducted during each school fiscal year, except that 175 days and 1,050 aggregate hours of pupil instruction for graduating seniors may be sufficient or a minimum of 90 days and 360 aggregate hours of pupil instruction must be conducted for a kindergarten program, as provided in 20-7-117.

(2) The minimum aggregate hours required by grade are:

(a) 720 hours for grades 1 through 3; and

(b) 1,080 hours for grades 4 through 12.

(3) To calculate the number of equivalent school days of pupil instruction when providing less than the minimum number of hours of instruction provided in subsections (1) and (2), a school district shall:

(a) determine the aggregate hours of pupil instruction by grade level;

(b) divide the aggregate hours of pupil instruction for each grade level by the minimum hours a day for that grade level provided in 20-1-302; and

(c) round the result down to the nearest whole number.

(4) For any elementary or high school district that fails to provide for at least 180 school days of pupil instruction and the minimum aggregate hours, as defined in subsections (1) and (2), the superintendent of public instruction shall reduce the direct state aid for the district for that school year by 1/90th for each school day less than 180 school days as calculated in subsection (3) or by 1/90th for each calendar day less than the minimum school days required by subsection (1), whichever is greater.

History: **En. 75-7402 by Sec. 366, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 373, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7402; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 288, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 460, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 22, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 110, Ch. 42, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 430, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 237, L. 2001.**

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 237 in (1) near middle of second sentence after "sufficient" deleted "as provided in 20-9-313"; in (3) before "school days" inserted "equivalent" and after "instruction" inserted "when providing less than the minimum number of hours of instruction provided in subsections (1) and (2)"; in (4) near beginning inserted reference to subsection (1) and at end inserted "or by 1/90th for each calendar day less than the minimum school days required by subsection (1), whichever is greater"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Management of school funds by County Treasurer, 7-6-2801.
Elementary district abandonment, 20-6-209.
High school district abandonment, 20-6-307.
Formula for apportionment of county equalization money, 20-9-335.
Emergency school closure, Title 20, ch. 9, part 8.

20-1-302. School day and week. Subject to 20-1-308, a school day of pupil instruction must be at least 2 hours for kindergartens, at least 4 hours for grades 1 through 3, and at least 6 hours for grades 4 through 12. The number of hours in 1 school day may be reduced at the discretion of the trustees if the total number of pupil-instruction hours in the school year is not less than the minimum aggregate hours required in 20-1-301.

History: **En. 75-7403 by Sec. 367, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 373, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7403; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 430, L. 1997.**

Cross-References

Duty of Board of Public Education to approve school day, 20-2-121(5).
Calculation of average number belonging, 20-9-311.

20-1-303. Conduct of school on Saturday or Sunday prohibited — exception. Except as provided, pupil instruction shall not be conducted on Saturday or Sunday. In emergencies, pupil instruction may be conducted on a Saturday when it is approved by the superintendent of public instruction in accordance with the policies adopted by the board of public education.

History: **En. 75-7404 by Sec. 368, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7404.**

Cross-References

Duty of Board of Public Education to adopt policy regarding school on Saturdays, 20-2-121(6).
Power of Superintendent of Public Instruction to approve school on Saturdays, 20-3-106(17).

20-1-304. Pupil-instruction-related day. A pupil-instruction-related day is a day of teacher activities devoted to improving the quality of instruction. The activities may include but are not limited to inservice training, attending state meetings of teacher organizations, and conducting parent conferences. A maximum of 7 pupil-instruction-related days may be conducted during a school year, with a minimum of 3 of the days for instructional and professional development meetings or other appropriate inservice training, if the days are planned in accordance with the policy adopted by the board of public education. The days may not be included as a part of the required minimum of 180 days or the required minimum aggregate hours of pupil instruction.

History: **En. 75-7405 by Sec. 369, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7405; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 638, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 430, L. 1997.**

Cross-References

Duty of Board of Public Education to adopt policy on pupil-instruction-related days, 20-2-121(6).
Attendance at instructional and professional development meetings, 20-4-304.
Instructional assistance by Superintendent of Public Instruction, 20-7-114.
School closure by declaration of emergency, 20-9-806.

20-1-305. School holidays. (1) Pupil instruction and pupil-instruction-related days shall not be conducted on the following holidays:

(a) New Year's Day (January 1);
(b) Memorial Day (last Monday in May);
(c) Independence Day (July 4);
(d) Labor Day (first Monday in September);
(e) Thanksgiving Day (fourth Thursday in November);
(f) Christmas Day (December 25);

(g) State and national election days when the school building is used as a polling place and the conduct of school would interfere with the election process at the polling place.

(2) When these holidays fall on Saturday or Sunday, the preceding Friday or the succeeding Monday shall not be a school holiday.

History: **En. 75-7406 by Sec. 370, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7406.**

Cross-References

Legal holidays, 1-1-216.

Teacher contract not to require teaching on school holidays, 20-4-201.

20-1-306. Commemorative exercises on certain days. (1) All districts shall conduct appropriate exercises during the school day on the following commemorative days:

(a) Lincoln's Birthday (February 12);

(b) Washington's Birthday (February 22);

(c) Arbor Day (last Friday in April);

(d) Flag Day (June 14);

(e) Citizenship Day (September 17);

(f) American Indian Heritage Day (fourth Friday in September);

(g) Columbus Day (October 12);

(h) Pioneer Day (November 1);

(i) other days designated by the legislature or governor as legal holidays.

(2) When these commemorative days fall on Saturday or Sunday, exercises may be conducted the preceding Friday.

History: **En. 75-7407 by Sec. 371, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7407; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 202, L. 1997.**

Cross-References

Legal holidays, 1-1-216.

Observance of right to keep and bear arms, 1-1-224.

Arbor Day as official day of observance, 1-1-225.

Official observance of Montana's hunting heritage, 1-1-226.

20-1-307. Provisions of school code excepted. Nothing contained in 1-1-216 defining legal holidays shall be deemed to amend or change the provisions of 20-1-305 and 20-1-306, said sections being hereby expressly declared to define legal holidays for school purposes only.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 21, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 240, L. 1975; R.C.M. 19-108.**

20-1-308. Religious instruction released time program. (1) The trustees of a school district may provide for a religious instruction released time program under which a pupil may be released from regular school attendance for the purpose of receiving religious instruction upon written request, renewed at least annually, of the pupil's parent or guardian. The trustees shall determine the amount of time for which a pupil may be released for religious instruction.

(2) A religious instruction released time program may not be established or administered in such a way that public school property is utilized for the purpose of religious instruction.

(3) Public money may not be used, directly or indirectly, for the religious instruction.

(4) Any period for which a pupil is released under a religious instruction released time program is part of the school day and week for purposes of 20-1-301, 20-1-302, 20-5-103, 20-9-311, and all other provisions of Title 20, and the release may not adversely affect the pupil's attendance record.

History: **En. 75-7403.1 by Sec. 2, Ch. 130, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7403.1; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 2001.**

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 84 in (1) in first sentence near middle after "attendance" deleted "for a period not to exceed 2 hours per week" and inserted second sentence authorizing trustees to determine amount of time students may be released for religious instruction; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Equal protection of laws guaranteed, Art. II, sec. 4, Mont. Const.

No appropriation to be made for religious purposes, Art. V, sec. 11(5), Mont. Const.

Aid prohibited to sectarian schools, Art. X, sec. 6, Mont. Const.

Discrimination in education prohibited, Art. X, sec. 7, Mont. Const.

Sectarian publications prohibited and prayer permitted, 20-7-112.

Part 4
Disaster Drills and Safety Patrols

20-1-401. Disaster drills to be conducted regularly — districts to identify disaster risks. (1) As used in this part, "disaster" has the same meaning as in 10-3-103. Disaster drills must be conducted regularly in accordance with this part.

(2) A board of trustees shall identify the local hazards that exist within the boundaries of its school district and design drills to address those hazards.

History: En. 75-8308.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 424, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8308.1; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 423, L. 1997.

20-1-402. Number of disaster drills required — time of drills to vary. There must be at least eight disaster drills a year in a school. At least four of the drills must be fire exit drills. Drills must be held at different hours of the day or evening to avoid distinction between drills and actual disasters.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 424, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8308.2; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 423, L. 1997.

20-1-403. Repealed. Sec. 5, Ch. 423, L. 1997.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 424, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8308.3.

20-1-404. Drill to sound on disaster evacuation system — recall signal to be distinct — control of signal. (1) If a disaster drill is signaled, the signal must be sounded on the disaster alarm system and not on the signal system used to dismiss classes.

(2) The recall signal must be separate and distinct from any other signal. The recall signal may be given by distinctive colored flags or banners. If the recall signal is electrical, the push buttons or other controls must be kept under lock and the key kept in the possession of the principal or some other designated person in order to prevent a recall at a time when there is a disaster. Regardless of the method of recall, the means of giving the signal must be kept under lock.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 424, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8308.4; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 423, L. 1997.

20-1-405. Fire department to be called for actual fire. Whenever any of the school authorities determine that an actual fire exists, they shall immediately call the local fire department using the public fire alarm system or such other facilities as are available.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 424, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8308.5.

20-1-406. Repealed. Sec. 5, Ch. 423, L. 1997.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 424, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8308.6.

20-1-407. Inspection of exits — cooperation with local authorities having jurisdiction in drills. It is the duty of the school authorities to inspect all exit facilities periodically in order to make sure that all stairways, doors, and other exits are in proper condition. School authorities shall cooperate with the local authorities having jurisdiction in conducting disaster drills.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 424, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8308.7; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 423, L. 1997.

20-1-408. School safety patrols. (1) The trustees of any district or the administration of any private school may organize and supervise school safety patrols for a school under their authority. The purpose of school safety patrols is to influence and encourage other pupils of the school to refrain from crossing public highways at points other than regular crossings and to direct pupils as to when and where to cross highways.

(2) The school safety patrol shall be formed from the children of the school who are 9 years of age or more or, if there are none, who are of the highest grade of such school. Before any child may serve on the school safety patrol, the parent or guardian of such child shall give written consent for his child to serve on the school safety patrol.

(3) No liability attaches to a member of the school safety patrol or parent or guardian by virtue of the organization, maintenance, or operation of such school safety patrol because of injury sustained by any pupil.

(4) Identification and operation of school safety patrols shall be uniform throughout the state, and the method of identification and signals to be used shall be as prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction in cooperation with the Montana department of justice.

(5) Any municipality, city, or town of this state may provide for the training of members of the school safety patrol at any authorized school patrol camp located in this state and may pay the expense necessarily incurred in providing such training out of any funds available for such purpose.

History: En. 75-8310 by Sec. 494, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 234, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8310.

Cross-References

Duty of Superintendent of Public Instruction to prescribe identification and signals for safety patrols, 20-3-106(27).

Traffic education, Title 20, ch. 7, part 5.

Violation of safety patrol signals, 61-8-502.

Part 5

American Indian Studies

20-1-501. Recognition of American Indian cultural heritage — legislative intent. (1) It is the constitutionally declared policy of this state to recognize the distinct and unique cultural heritage of American Indians and to be committed in its educational goals to the preservation of their cultural heritage.

(2) It is the intent of the legislature that in accordance with Article X, section 1(2), of the Montana constitution:

(a) every Montanan, whether Indian or non-Indian, be encouraged to learn about the distinct and unique heritage of American Indians in a culturally responsive manner; and

(b) every educational agency and all educational personnel will work cooperatively with Montana tribes or those tribes that are in close proximity, when providing instruction or when implementing an educational goal or adopting a rule related to the education of each Montana citizen, to include information specific to the cultural heritage and contemporary contributions of American Indians, with particular emphasis on Montana Indian tribal groups and governments.

(3) It is also the intent of this part, predicated on the belief that all school personnel should have an understanding and awareness of Indian tribes to help them relate effectively with Indian students and parents, that educational personnel provide means by which school personnel will gain an understanding of and appreciation for the American Indian people.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 527, L. 1999.

20-1-502. American Indian studies — definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "American Indian studies" means instruction pertaining to the history, traditions, customs, values, beliefs, ethics, and contemporary affairs of American Indians, particularly Indian tribal groups in Montana.

(2) "Instruction" means:

(a) a formal course of study or class, developed with the advice and assistance of Indian people, that is offered separately or that is integrated into existing accreditation standards by a unit of the university system or by an accredited tribal community college located in Montana, including a teacher education program within the university system or a tribal community college located in Montana, or by the board of trustees of a school district;

(b) inservice training developed by the superintendent of public instruction in cooperation with educators of Indian descent and made available to school districts;

(c) inservice training provided by a local board of trustees of a school district, which is developed and conducted in cooperation with tribal education departments, tribal community colleges, or other recognized Indian education resource specialists; or

(d) inservice training developed by professional education organizations or associations in cooperation with educators of Indian descent and made available to all certified and classified personnel.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 527, L. 1999.

20-1-503. Qualification in Indian studies — trustees and noncertified personnel. (1) The board of trustees for an elementary or secondary public school district may require that all of its certified personnel satisfy the requirements for instruction in American

Indian studies. Pursuant to Article X, section 8, of the Montana constitution, this requirement may be a local school district requirement with enforcement and administration solely the responsibility of the local board of trustees.

(2) Members of boards of trustees and all noncertified personnel in public school districts are encouraged to satisfy the requirements for instruction in American Indian studies.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 527, L. 1999.**

CHAPTER 2

STATE BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

Part 1 — State Board of Education—Board of Public Education—Board of Regents

20-2-101. Combined boards as state board — budget review — officers — meetings — quorum.
20-2-102 through 20-2-110 reserved.
20-2-111. Officers of boards — quorum.
20-2-112. Quarterly meetings of boards — called meetings — notice of meetings.
20-2-113. Per diem of board members — expenses.
20-2-114. Adoption of rules — seal — record of proceedings.
20-2-115. Rules with substantial financial impact — fiscal note — effect without funding.
20-2-116 through 20-2-120 reserved.
20-2-121. Board of public education — powers and duties.
20-2-122. Executive secretary to board of public education — staff.
20-2-123 through 20-2-130 reserved.
20-2-131. Commissioner of higher education — duties — compensation — staff.

Parts 2 and 3 reserved

Part 4 — Commission on Federal Higher Education Programs

20-2-401. Definition.
20-2-402. Purpose.
20-2-403. Duties.

Part 5 — Compact for Education

20-2-501. Compact for Education approved.
20-2-502. Appointment of commissioners to the education commission of the states.
20-2-503. State obligations or rights under compact not altered.
20-2-504. Bylaws filed.
20-2-505. Limitation on power — adoption of rules.

Part 1

State Board of Education — Board of Public Education — Board of Regents

Part Cross-References

Boards of Education created — duties, Art. X, sec. 9, Mont. Const.; Title 2, ch. 15, part 15.

20-2-101. Combined boards as state board — budget review — officers — meetings — quorum. (1) The board of public education and the board of regents meeting together as the state board of education shall be responsible for long-range planning and for coordinating and evaluating policies and programs for the public educational systems of the state. The state board of education shall review and unify the budget requests of educational entities assigned by law to the board of public education, the board of regents, or the state board of education and shall submit a unified budget request with recommendations to the appropriate state agency.

(2) The governor is the president of, the superintendent of public instruction is the secretary to, and the commissioner shall be a nonvoting participant at all meetings of the state board of education.

(3) The state board of education may select a member to chair its meetings in the absence of the governor.

(4) A tie vote at any meeting may be broken by the governor.

(5) A majority of members appointed to the board of public education and the board of regents shall constitute a quorum for transaction of business as the state board of education.

(6) The board of public education and the board of regents shall meet at least twice yearly as the state board of education.

(7) Other meetings of the state board of education may be called by the governor, by both the secretary to the board of public education and the secretary to the board of regents, or by joint action of eight appointed members, four each from the board of public education and the board of regents. All meetings of the state board of education shall be for the purposes set forth in subsection (1) above or for the purpose of considering other matters of common concern to the board of public education and the board of regents, but the state board of education may not exercise the powers and duties assigned by the 1972 Montana constitution and by law to the board of public education and the board of regents.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 344, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5615; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 21, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Regents' powers and duties, 20-25-301.

20-2-102 through 20-2-110 reserved.

20-2-111. Officers of boards — quorum. (1) The board of public education and the board of regents may each select a chairman from among their appointed members.

(2) The executive secretary shall serve as secretary to the board of public education, and the commissioner of higher education serves as secretary to the board of regents.

(3) A majority of the appointed members of each board constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business.

(4) The executive secretary shall serve as a liaison between the board of public education and the superintendent of public instruction and shall carry out other such duties as assigned by the board of public education.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 344, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 268, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5612; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 21, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Regents' powers and duties, 20-25-301.

20-2-112. Quarterly meetings of boards — called meetings — notice of meetings. (1) The board of public education and the board of regents shall meet at least quarterly.

(2) Other meetings of either board may be called by the governor, by the chairman, by the secretary, or by four appointed members.

(3) The secretary to each board shall mail notice to each member at least 7 days in advance of all meetings of the respective board.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 344, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5613; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 21, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Right to know, Art. II, sec. 9, Mont. Const.
Open meetings, Title 2, ch. 3, part 2.

20-2-113. Per diem of board members — expenses. Appointed members of the board of public education and the board of regents shall be compensated and receive travel expenses as provided for in 2-15-124 for each day in attendance at board meetings or in the performance of any duty or service as a board member.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 344, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 439, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5614; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 650, L. 1985.

20-2-114. Adoption of rules — seal — record of proceedings. The board of public education, the board of regents, and the state board of education each shall:

(1) adopt rules consistent with the constitution or laws of the state of Montana necessary for its own government or the proper execution of the powers and duties conferred upon it by law;

(2) adopt and use an official seal to authenticate its official acts; and

(3) keep a record of its proceedings.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 344, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5616.

Cross-References

Seals defined, 1-4-201.
Manner of making seal, 1-4-202.
Regents' rulemaking power exempt from Montana Administrative Procedure Act, 2-4-102.
Public records, Title 2, ch. 6.
Preservation of records, Title 22, ch. 3, part 2.

20-2-115. Rules with substantial financial impact — fiscal note — effect without funding. (1) When developing rules, policies, and standards under 20-2-121(6), (7), (9), and (11), the board of public education shall determine the financial impact of the rule, policy, or standard on school districts.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall prepare a fiscal note for submission to the board, using criteria and assumptions developed by the board. The fiscal note must be prepared within 30 days of a request unless the board agrees to a longer time. The board may also accept other testimony and exhibits on the financial impact to school districts before proceeding to rulemaking.

(3) If the financial impact of the proposed rule, policy, or standard is found by the board to be substantial, the board may not implement the rule until July 1 following the next regular legislative session and shall request the next legislature to fund implementation of the proposed rule, policy, or standard through the BASE funding program. A substantial financial impact is an amount that cannot be readily absorbed in the budget of an existing school district program.

(4) A proposed rule, policy, or standard not found by the board to have a substantial financial impact on school districts or funded by the legislature may be implemented at any time.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 691, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 395, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 633, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Duties of Board of Public Education, Art. X, sec. 9, Mont. Const.
Economic impact statement, 2-4-405.

20-2-116 through 20-2-120 reserved.

20-2-121. Board of public education — powers and duties. The board of public education shall:

(1) effect an orderly and uniform system for teacher certification and specialist certification and for the issuance of an emergency authorization of employment by adopting the policies prescribed by 20-4-102 and 20-4-111;

(2) consider the suspension or revocation of teacher or specialist certificates and appeals from the denial of teacher or specialist certification in accordance with the provisions of 20-4-110;

(3) administer and order the distribution of BASE aid in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-344;

(4) adopt and enforce policies to provide uniform standards and regulations for the design, construction, and operation of school buses in accordance with the provisions of 20-10-111;

(5) approve or disapprove a reduction of the number of hours in a district's school day in accordance with the provisions of 20-1-302;

(6) adopt policies prescribing the conditions when school may be conducted on Saturday and the types of pupil-instruction-related days and approval procedure for such days in accordance with the provisions of 20-1-303 and 20-1-304;

(7) adopt standards of accreditation and establish the accreditation status of every school in accordance with the provisions of 20-7-101 and 20-7-102;

(8) approve or disapprove educational media selected by the superintendent of public instruction for the educational media library in accordance with the provisions of 20-7-201;

(9) adopt policies for the conduct of special education in accordance with the provisions of 20-7-402;

(10) adopt rules for issuance of documents certifying equivalency of completion of secondary education in accordance with 20-7-131;

(11) adopt policies for the conduct of programs for gifted and talented children in accordance with the provisions of 20-7-903 and 20-7-904;

(12) adopt rules for student assessment in the public schools; and

(13) perform any other duty prescribed from time to time by this title or any other act of the legislature.

History: En. 75-5607 by Sec. 8, Ch. 5, L. 1971; (amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 434, L. 1975 — [unconstitutional, 167 M 261]; Sec. 15, Ch. 434, L. 1975 repealed by Sec. 1, Ch. 4, L. 1977); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5607; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 511, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 598, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 94, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 312, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 377, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 633, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Duties of Board of Public Education, Art. X, sec. 9, Mont. Const.

20-2-122. Executive secretary to board of public education — staff. The board of public education may:

(1) appoint an executive secretary and employ other persons within legislatively authorized appropriations;

(2) prescribe the term, duties, and compensation of its executive secretary;

(3) provide office space for its staff to carry out its duties.

History: En. 75-5607.2 by Sec. 1, Ch. 268, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5607.2; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 405, L. 1983.

20-2-123 through 20-2-130 reserved.

20-2-131. Commissioner of higher education — duties — compensation — staff. (1) The board of regents shall prescribe the duties of the commissioner of higher education and shall set his compensation.

(2) The board of regents shall provide sufficient staff and office space to the commissioner for him to carry out his duties.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 344, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5611(2), (3).

Cross-References

Regents to appoint Commissioner of Higher Education, Art. X, sec. 9, Mont. Const.

Parts 2 and 3 reserved

Part 4

Commission on Federal Higher Education Programs

Part Cross-References

Commission on Federal Higher Education Programs, 2-15-1515.

20-2-401. Definition. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part "commission" means the commission on federal higher education programs provided for in 2-15-1515.

History: En. 75-9002 by Sec. 2, Ch. 220, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9302.

20-2-402. Purpose. It is the purpose of this part to promote the education and welfare of the people of this state by creating an agency which meets the requirements of federal law to cooperate with the federal government in the establishment and administration of programs for higher education provided for by the congress of the United States.

History: En. 75-9001 by Sec. 1, Ch. 220, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9301.

20-2-403. Duties. The commission shall:

(1) administer state plans under Title I of the federal Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, Public Law 88-204, as amended by Public Law 89-329;

(2) administer state plans under Title VI of the federal Higher Education Act of 1965, Public Law 89-329;

(3) administer state plans under Title I of the federal Higher Education Act of 1965; and

(4) administer other state plans under federal funding and grant programs which may be assigned by the governor or the legislature except those pertaining to the duties of the superintendent of public instruction and the board of public education.

History: En. 75-9003 by Sec. 4, Ch. 220, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9303.

Part 5
Compact for Education

Part Compiler's Comments

Effective Date: Section 7, Ch. 273, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001."

20-2-501. Compact for Education approved. The Compact for Education established by the education commission of the states is enacted into law and entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining in the compact, in the form substantially as follows:

THE COMPACT FOR EDUCATION

ARTICLE I

PURPOSE AND POLICY

(1) It is the purpose of this compact to:

(a) establish and maintain close cooperation and understanding among executive, legislative, professional educational, and lay leadership on a nationwide basis at the state and local levels;

(b) provide a forum for the discussion, development, crystallization, and recommendation of public policy alternatives in the field of education;

(c) provide a clearinghouse of information on matters relating to education problems and how they are being met in different places throughout the nation; and

(d) facilitate the improvement of state and local education systems.

(2) It is the policy of this compact to encourage and promote local and state initiative in the development, maintenance, improvement, and administration of education systems and institutions.

(3) The states that have entered into this compact recognize that each of them has an interest in the quality and quantity of education furnished in each of the other states, as well as in the excellence of its own education systems and institutions.

ARTICLE II

STATE DEFINED

As used in this compact, "state" means a state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

ARTICLE III

THE COMMISSION

(1) The education commission of the states (commission) is hereby established. The commission consists of seven members representing each state that has entered into the compact. One of the state members must be the governor, two must be members of the legislature selected by its respective houses and serving in a manner as the legislature may determine, one must be the state superintendent of public instruction, and three must be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the governor. The guiding principle for the composition of the membership on the commission from each party state must be that the members representing the state shall, by virtue of their training, experience, knowledge, or affiliations, reflect broadly the interests of the state government, higher education, the state education system, local education, and public and nonpublic educational leadership. In addition to the members of the commission representing the party states, there may be no more than 10 nonvoting commissioners selected by the steering committee for terms of 1 year. The commissioners shall represent leading national organizations of professional educators or persons concerned with educational administration.

(2) The members of the commission are entitled to one vote each on the commission. Any action of the commission is not binding unless taken at a meeting at which a majority of the total number of votes on the commission are cast in favor of the action. Any action of the commission must be taken only at a meeting at which a majority of the commissioners are

present. The commission shall meet at least once a year. In its bylaws, and subject to any directions and limitations as may be contained in the bylaws, the commission may delegate the exercise of any of its powers to the steering committee or the executive director, except for the power to approve budgets or requests for appropriations, the power to make policy recommendations pursuant to Article IV, and adoption of the annual report pursuant to Article III(10).

(3) The commission must have a seal.

(4) The commission shall elect annually, from among its members, a presiding officer, who must be a governor; a vice presiding officer; and a treasurer. The commission shall appoint an executive director. The executive director shall serve at the pleasure of the commission and, together with the treasurer and other personnel as the commission may consider appropriate, must be bonded in an amount determined by the commission. The executive director shall serve as secretary.

(5) The executive director, subject to the approval of the steering committee, shall appoint, remove, or discharge any personnel as may be necessary for the performance of the functions of the commission. The executive director shall fix the duties and compensation of the personnel. The commission in its bylaws shall provide for the personnel policies and programs of the commission.

(6) The commission may borrow, accept, or contract for the services of personnel.

(7) The commission may accept for any of its purposes and functions under this compact any donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, conditional or otherwise, from any state, the United States, or any other governmental agency, or from any person, firm, association, foundation, or corporation and may receive, utilize, and dispose of any gifts and grants. Any donation or grant accepted by the commission pursuant to this section or services borrowed pursuant to subsection (6) of this article must be reported in the annual report of the commission. The report must include the nature, amount, and conditions, if any, of the donation, grant, or services borrowed and the identity of the donor or lender.

(8) The commission may establish and maintain any facilities as may be necessary for the transacting of its business. The commission may acquire, hold, and convey real and personal property and any interest in property.

(9) The commission shall adopt bylaws for the conduct of its business and may amend and rescind these bylaws. The commission shall publish its bylaws in convenient form and shall file a copy of its bylaws and any amendments with the appropriate agency or officer in each state that has entered into this compact.

(10) The commission annually shall make and provide to the governor and legislature of each state that has entered into the compact a report covering the activities of the commission for the preceding year. The commission may make any additional reports as it considers desirable.

ARTICLE IV

POWERS

In addition to any authority conferred on the commission by other provisions of the compact, the commission may:

(1) collect, correlate, analyze, and interpret information and data concerning educational needs and resources;

(2) encourage and foster research in all aspects of education, but with special reference to the desirable scope of instruction, organization, administration, and instructional methods and standards employed or suitable for employment in public education systems;

(3) develop proposals for adequate financing of education as a whole and at each of its many levels;

(4) conduct or participate in research in any instance where it finds that the research is necessary for the advancement of the purposes and policies of this compact, utilizing fully the resources of national associations, regional organizations for higher education, and other agencies and institutions, both public and private;

(5) formulate suggested policies and plans for the improvement of public education as a whole, or for any segment of public education, and make recommendations with respect to public education available to the appropriate governmental units, agencies, and public officers; and

(6) do other things as may be necessary or incidental to the administration of any of its authority or functions pursuant to the compact.

ARTICLE V

COOPERATION WITH FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(1) If the laws of the United States specifically provide, or if administrative provision is made within the federal government, the United States may be represented on the commission by not more than 10 representatives. A representative of the United States must be appointed and serve in the manner as may be provided by federal law and may be drawn from any one or more branches of the federal government. A representative of the United States may not have a vote on the commission.

(2) The commission may provide information and make recommendations to any executive or legislative agency or officer of the federal government concerning the common educational policies of the states and may confer with any federal agencies or officers concerning any matter of mutual interest.

ARTICLE VI

COMMITTEES

(1) To assist in the conduct of its business when the full commission is not meeting, the commission shall elect a steering committee that, subject to the provisions of this compact and consistent with the policies of the commission, is constituted and functions as provided in the bylaws of the commission. One-fourth of the voting membership of the steering committee must consist of governors, one-fourth must consist of legislators, and the remainder must consist of other members of the commission. A federal representative on the commission may serve with the steering committee, but may not vote. The voting members of the steering committee shall serve a term of 2 years. The presiding officer, vice presiding officer, and treasurer of the commission must be members of the steering committee and, notwithstanding anything in this section to the contrary, shall serve during their continuance in these offices. Vacancies on the steering committee do not affect its authority to act, but the commission at its next regular meeting following the occurrence of any vacancy shall fill it for the unexpired term. A person may not serve more than two terms as a member of the steering committee, provided that service for a partial term of 1 year or less may not be counted toward the limitation.

(2) The commission may establish advisory and technical committees composed of state, local, or federal officers and private persons to advise it with respect to any one or more of its functions. An advisory or technical committee may, on request of the states concerned, be established to consider any matter of special concern to two or more of the states that have entered into this compact.

(3) The commission may establish any additional committees as its bylaws may provide.

ARTICLE VII

FINANCE

(1) The commission shall advise the governor or designated officer of each state that has entered into this compact of its budget and estimated expenditures for any period as may be required by the laws of that state. Each of the commission's budgets of estimated expenditures must contain specific recommendations of the amount to be appropriated by each of the states.

(2) The total amount of appropriation requests under any budget must be apportioned among the states. In making the apportionment, the commission shall devise and employ a formula that takes equitable account of the population and per capita levels of income of the states.

(3) The commission may not pledge the credit of any state. The commission may meet any of its obligations in whole or in part with money available to it pursuant to Article III of this compact, provided that the commission takes specific action setting aside the money before incurring an obligation to be met in whole or in part in that manner. Except when the commission makes use of money available to it pursuant to Article III, the commission may not incur any obligation before receiving an allotment of money from the states that is adequate to meet the obligation.

(4) The commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the commission are subject to the procedures for audit and accounting established by its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of money handled by the commission must be audited yearly by a qualified public accountant. The report of the audit must be included in and become part of the annual report of the commission.

(5) The accounts of the commission must be open at any reasonable time for inspection by officers of the states that have entered into this compact and by any other persons authorized by the commission.

(6) The provisions in this compact may not prohibit compliance with laws relating to audit or inspection of accounts by or on behalf of any government contributing to the support of the commission.

ARTICLE VIII

ELIGIBLE PARTIES—ENTRY INTO AND WITHDRAWAL

(1) This compact has as eligible parties all states, territories, and possessions of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. With respect to any jurisdiction not having a governor, the term "governor", as used in this compact, means the closest equivalent officer of the jurisdiction.

(2) Any state or other eligible jurisdiction may enter into this compact and it becomes binding when it is adopted by that state or jurisdiction, except that in order to enter into initial effect, adoption by at least 10 eligible jurisdictions is required.

(3) Any state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the compact, but withdrawal may not take effect until 1 year after the governor of the withdrawing state has given notice in writing of the withdrawal to the governors of all other states that have entered into this compact. Withdrawal does not affect any liability already incurred by or chargeable to a state before its withdrawal.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPACT

This compact may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the commission present and voting when ratified by the legislatures of two-thirds of the states that have entered into this compact.

ARTICLE X

CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

This compact must be liberally construed so as to accomplish its purposes. The provisions of this compact are severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this compact is declared to be unconstitutional, or the application of the compact to any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact may not be affected. If this compact is held to be contrary to the constitution of any state participating in the compact, the compact remains in effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 273, L. 2001.

20-2-502. Appointment of commissioners to the education commission of the states. (1) The seven members of the education commission of the states representing Montana are:

(a) the governor;

(b) one senator appointed by the committee on committees;

(c) one representative appointed by the speaker of the house;
(d) the superintendent of public instruction; and
(e) three persons appointed by the governor, including:
(i) one educator engaged in the field of higher education; and
(ii) two educators engaged in the field of K-12 education.

(2) The term of each commissioner appointed by the legislature is 4 years, and legislators shall serve until the expiration of their appointments, even though their legislative terms may have ended. The commissioners appointed by the governor shall serve at the pleasure of the governor.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 273, L. 2001.

20-2-503. State obligations or rights under compact not altered. The provisions of this part may not be construed to alter any of the obligations or restrict or impair any rights that this state may have under the compact.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 273, L. 2001.

20-2-504. Bylaws filed. Pursuant to Article III(9) of 20-2-501, the commission shall file a copy of its bylaws and amendments to the bylaws with the secretary of state.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 273, L. 2001.

20-2-505. Limitation on power — adoption of rules. (1) The provisions of this part may not be construed to bind or obligate the state of Montana to enact any new legislation or to amend any current laws pertaining to the administration and financing of education in Montana.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction may adopt rules that incorporate by reference the bylaws and any amendments to the bylaws provided for in Article III(9) of 20-2-501.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 273, L. 2001.

CHAPTER 3

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Part 1 — Superintendent of Public Instruction

20-3-101. Election and qualifications.
20-3-102. Term, oath, and vacancy.
20-3-103. Deputy superintendent — staff.
20-3-104. Discretionary staff.
20-3-105. Administrative powers and duties.
20-3-106. Supervision of schools — powers and duties.
20-3-107. Controversy appeal.
20-3-108. Division of resources and assessment funds.

Part 2 — County Superintendent of Schools

20-3-201. Election and qualifications — part-time office allowed.
20-3-202. Term, oath, and vacancy.
20-3-203. Office costs and staff.
20-3-204. Office hours.
20-3-205. Powers and duties.
20-3-206. Additional positions.
20-3-207. Assist trustees with school supervision.
20-3-208. Authority to request, accept, and disburse money.
20-3-209. Annual report.
20-3-210. Controversy appeals and hearings.
20-3-211. Disqualification of county superintendent.
20-3-212. The county superintendent to appoint another county superintendent.
20-3-213. Part-time office — establishment — restrictions.

Part 3 — School District Trustees

20-3-301. Election and term of office.
20-3-302. Legislative intent to elect less than majority of trustees.
20-3-303. Term of vacated trustee position after election.

20-3-304. Annual election.
20-3-305. Candidate qualification and nomination.
20-3-306. Conduct of election.
20-3-307. Qualification and oath.
20-3-308. Vacancy of trustee position.
20-3-309. Filling vacated trustee position — appointee qualification and term of office.
20-3-310. Trustee removal.
20-3-311. Trustee travel reimbursement and compensation of secretary for joint board.
20-3-312. Trustees of district affected by boundary change.
20-3-313. Election by acclamation — notice.
20-3-314 through 20-3-320 reserved.
20-3-321. Organization and officers.
20-3-322. Meetings and quorum.
20-3-323. District policy and record of acts.
20-3-324. Powers and duties.
20-3-325. Clerk of the district.
20-3-326 through 20-3-330 reserved.
20-3-331. Purchase of insurance — self-insurance plan.
20-3-332. Personal immunity and liability of trustees.
20-3-333. Repealed.
20-3-334 and 20-3-335 reserved.
20-3-336. Single-member trustee districts — legislative intent — minority defined.
20-3-337. Plan for creating single-member trustee districts — petition election.
20-3-338. Trustees elected by single-member district.
20-3-339 and 20-3-340 reserved.
20-3-341. Number of trustee positions in elementary districts — transition.
20-3-342. Determination of terms after consolidation of elementary districts.
20-3-343. Determination of terms after change of district classification.
20-3-344. Nomination of candidates by petition in first-class elementary district.
20-3-345 through 20-3-350 reserved.
20-3-351. Number of trustee positions in high school districts.
20-3-352. Request and determination of number of high school district additional trustee positions — nonvoting trustee.
20-3-353. Establishment and purpose of trustee nominating districts.
20-3-354. Redetermination of additional trustee positions and subsequent adjustments.
20-3-355. Determination of terms after establishment or reestablishment of additional trustee positions.
20-3-356. Membership of elected trustees of county high school district and nomination of candidates.
20-3-357 through 20-3-360 reserved.
20-3-361. Joint board of trustees organization and voting membership.
20-3-362. Powers of joint board of trustees.

Chapter Cross-References

General election provisions, Title 13, ch. 1.
Election and campaign practices and criminal provisions, Title 13, ch. 35.
Control of campaign practices, Title 13, ch. 37.
School elections, Title 20, ch. 20.

Part 1
Superintendent of Public Instruction

Part Cross-References

Superintendent as part of Executive Branch, Art. VI, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

20-3-101. Election and qualifications. (1) A superintendent of public instruction for the state of Montana shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the general election preceding the expiration of the term of office of the incumbent.

(2) Any person shall be qualified to assume the office of superintendent of public instruction who:

(a) is 25 years of age or older at the time of his election;

(b) has resided within the state for the 2 years next preceding his election;

(c) holds at least a bachelor's degree from any unit of the Montana university system or from an institution recognized as equivalent by the board of public education for teacher certification purposes; and

(d) otherwise possesses the qualifications for such office which are required by The Constitution of the State of Montana.

History: En. 75-5702 by Sec. 11, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 17, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5702.

Cross-References

Election of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Art. VI, sec. 2, Mont. Const.
Qualifications of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Art. VI, sec. 3, Mont. Const.
Rules for determining residence, 1-1-215.

20-3-102. Term, oath, and vacancy. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall hold office at the seat of government for the term of 4 years. He shall assume office on the first Monday of January following his election and shall hold the office until his successor has been elected and qualified. Any person elected as the superintendent of public instruction shall take the oath of a civil officer.

(2) If the office of superintendent of public instruction becomes vacant, it shall be filled in the manner prescribed by The Constitution of the State of Montana.

History: En. 75-5703 by Sec. 12, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5703.

Cross-References

Oath of office, Art. III, sec. 3, Mont. Const.; 20-1-202.
Vacancy in office — how filled, Art. VI, sec. 6, Mont. Const.; 2-16-505.
Oath defined, 1-1-201.
Affirmation in lieu of oath, 1-6-104.
Bonds of state officers and employees, Title 2, ch. 9, part 6.

20-3-103. Deputy superintendent — staff. (1) The state superintendent of public instruction shall appoint a deputy who, in the absence of the superintendent or in the case of vacancy in that office, shall perform all the duties of office until the disability is removed or the vacancy is filled. The deputy shall subscribe, take, and file the oath of office provided by law for other state officers before entering upon the performance of the deputy's duties.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction has the power to employ, organize, and administer a staff of personnel to assist in the administration of the duties and services of the office. In organizing the staff, the superintendent of public instruction may employ:

(a) a supervisor of physical education who is a graduate of an accredited institution of higher education with a master's degree in physical education;

(b) a professional staff consisting of individuals prepared in agriculture education, business and marketing education, family and consumer sciences education, and industrial technology education; and

(c) a special education supervisor who is a graduate of an accredited institution of higher education with a master's degree in a field related to special education for persons with disabilities and who has not less than 2 years' experience in special education.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 86, L. 1903; re-en. Sec. 143, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 122, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 122, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 181, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 8, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 177, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 468, L. 1977; Sec. 82-601, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. 75-5704 by Sec. 13, Ch. 5, L. 1971; Sec. 75-5704, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5704, 82-601(part); amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 598, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 436, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 658, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 249, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 133, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 133 in (2)(b) substituted language regarding professional staff membership for "a professional staff for the state supervision and administration of K-12 vocational education"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 15, Ch. 133, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

Cross-References

Oath of office, Art. III, sec. 3, Mont. Const.; 20-1-202.
Oath defined, 1-1-201.
Affirmation in lieu of oath, 1-6-104.
Bonds of state officers and employees, Title 2, ch. 9, part 6.
Vocational education, Title 20, ch. 7, part 3.
Special education, Title 20, ch. 7, part 4.

20-3-104. Discretionary staff. In addition to the positions of employment listed in 20-3-103, the superintendent of public instruction may employ:

(1) one or more assistant superintendents, one of whom may be designated as assistant superintendent for K-12 career and vocational/technical education;

(2) a high school supervisor who is the holder of a class 3 teacher certificate with a district superintendent endorsement;

(3) an elementary supervisor who is the holder of a valid teacher certificate;

(4) a competent person to develop economy and efficiency in school transportation and to otherwise supervise the transportation program;

(5) a music supervisor who is a graduate of an accredited institution of higher education in music education and who has not less than 5 years of teaching experience;

(6) an educational media supervisor who is a graduate of an accredited institution of higher education and who has experience in the field of educational media; and

(7) any other supervisors or assistants that may be required to carry out the duties of the office.

History: En. 75-5705 by Sec. 14, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5705; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 598, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 133, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 133 at end of (1) substituted "K-12 career and vocational/technical education" for "vocational education"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 15, Ch. 133, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

Cross-References

Vocational education, Title 20, ch. 7, part 3.

Transportation, Title 20, ch. 10.

20-3-105. Administrative powers and duties. In administering the affairs of his office, the superintendent of public instruction shall have the power and it shall be his duty to:

(1) keep a record of his official acts and all documents applicable to the administration of the office, preserve all official reports submitted to him for the period required by law, and surrender them to his successor at the expiration of his term;

(2) preserve all books, educational media, instructional equipment, and any other articles of educational interest and value which come into his possession and surrender them to his successor at the expiration of his term;

(3) cause the printing and distribution of all reports and forms necessary for the proper conduct of business by a district or school in the manner prescribed by the provisions of this title;

(4) provide and keep an official seal of the superintendent of public instruction by which his official acts shall be authenticated;

(5) if he deems necessary, cause the printing of a complete and updated volume of the school laws of the state, which shall be offered and sold at cost of the printing and shipping to any school official or other person;

(6) whenever a replacement volume is not printed under the provisions of subsection (5), cause the printing of a cumulative supplement to the most recent volume of school laws immediately after the conclusion of any session of the legislature at which new school laws or amendments to the school laws were adopted. It shall be offered and sold at cost of the printing and shipping to any school official or other person.

(7) if deemed necessary, publish a biennial report of the superintendent of public instruction;

(8) counsel with and advise county superintendents on matters involving the welfare of the schools and, when requested, give a county superintendent a written answer to any question concerning school law;

(9) call an annual meeting of the county superintendents when he deems it advisable;

(10) as far as he shall find it practicable, address public assemblies on subjects pertaining to education in Montana; and

(11) faithfully work in all practical and possible ways for the welfare of the public schools of the state.

History: En. 75-5706 by Sec. 15, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5706; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 125, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 410, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Duties of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Art. VI, sec. 4, Mont. Const.

Seals, Title 1, ch. 4, part 2.

Public records, Title 2, ch. 6.
Distribution of missing school children list, 44-2-503, 44-2-506.

20-3-106. Supervision of schools — powers and duties. The superintendent of public instruction has the general supervision of the public schools and districts of the state and shall perform the following duties or acts in implementing and enforcing the provisions of this title:

(1) resolve any controversy resulting from the proration of costs by a joint board of trustees under the provisions of 20-3-362;

(2) issue, renew, or deny teacher certification and emergency authorizations of employment;

(3) negotiate reciprocal tuition agreements with other states in accordance with the provisions of 20-5-314;

(4) approve or disapprove the opening or reopening of a school in accordance with the provisions of 20-6-502, 20-6-503, 20-6-504, or 20-6-505;

(5) approve or disapprove school isolation within the limitations prescribed by 20-9-302;

(6) generally supervise the school budgeting procedures prescribed by law in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-102 and prescribe the school budget format in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-103 and 20-9-506;

(7) establish a system of communication for calculating joint district revenue in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-151;

(8) approve or disapprove the adoption of a district's budget amendment resolution under the conditions prescribed in 20-9-163 and adopt rules for an application for additional direct state aid for a budget amendment in accordance with the approval and disbursement provisions of 20-9-166;

(9) generally supervise the school financial administration provisions as prescribed by 20-9-201(2);

(10) prescribe and furnish the annual report forms to enable the districts to report to the county superintendent in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-213(6) and the annual report forms to enable the county superintendents to report to the superintendent of public instruction in accordance with the provisions of 20-3-209;

(11) approve, disapprove, or adjust an increase of the average number belonging (ANB) in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-313 and 20-9-314;

(12) distribute BASE aid and special education allowable cost payments in support of the BASE funding program in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-331, 20-9-333, 20-9-342, 20-9-346, 20-9-347, and 20-9-366 through 20-9-369;

(13) provide for the uniform and equal provision of transportation by performing the duties prescribed by the provisions of 20-10-112;

(14) request, accept, deposit, and expend federal money in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-603;

(15) authorize the use of federal money for the support of an interlocal cooperative agreement in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-703 and 20-9-704;

(16) prescribe the form and contents of and approve or disapprove interstate contracts in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-705;

(17) approve or disapprove the conduct of school on a Saturday in accordance with the provisions of 20-1-303;

(18) recommend standards of accreditation for all schools to the board of public education and evaluate compliance with the standards and recommend accreditation status of every school to the board of public education in accordance with the provisions of 20-7-101 and 20-7-102;

(19) collect and maintain a file of curriculum guides and assist schools with instructional programs in accordance with the provisions of 20-7-113 and 20-7-114;

(20) establish and maintain a library of visual, aural, and other educational media in accordance with the provisions of 20-7-201;

(21) license textbook dealers and initiate prosecution of textbook dealers violating the law in accordance with the provisions of the textbooks part of this title;

(22) as the governing agent and executive officer of the state of Montana for K-12 career and vocational/technical education, adopt the policies prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of 20-7-301;

(23) supervise and coordinate the conduct of special education in the state in accordance with the provisions of 20-7-403;

(24) administer the traffic education program in accordance with the provisions of 20-7-502;

(25) administer the school food services program in accordance with the provisions of 20-10-201 through 20-10-203;

(26) review school building plans and specifications in accordance with the provisions of 20-6-622;

(27) prescribe the method of identification and signals to be used by school safety patrols in accordance with the provisions of 20-1-408;

(28) provide schools with information and technical assistance for compliance with the student assessment rules provided for in 20-2-121 and collect and summarize the results of the student assessment for the board of public education and the legislature;

(29) upon request and in compliance with confidentiality requirements of state and federal law, disclose to interested parties all school district student assessment data for a test required by the board of public education;

(30) administer the distribution of guaranteed tax base aid in accordance with 20-9-366 through 20-9-369; and

(31) perform any other duty prescribed from time to time by this title, any other act of the legislature, or the policies of the board of public education.

History: En. 75-5707 by Sec. 16, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 137, L. 1973; (amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 434, L. 1975 — [unconstitutional, 167 M 261]; Sec. 16, Ch. 434, L. 1975 repealed by Sec. 1, Ch. 4, L. 1977); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 266, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5707; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 384, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 351, Ch. 571, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 598, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 299, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 377, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 635, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 658, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 325, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 219, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 311, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 388, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 430, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 343, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 133, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 133 in (22) substituted "K-12 career and vocational/technical education" for "K-12 vocational education". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 15, Ch. 133, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

Cross-References

State Board of Land Commissioners — membership on, Art. X, sec. 4, Mont. Const.

20-3-107. Controversy appeal. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall decide matters of controversy when they are appealed from:

(a) a decision of a county superintendent rendered under the provisions of 20-3-210, except for a decision of a county superintendent or an arbitrator in a teacher termination case; or

(b) a decision of a county transportation committee rendered under the provisions of 20-10-132.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall make a decision on the basis of the transcript of the fact-finding hearing conducted by the county superintendent or county transportation committee and documents presented at the hearing. The superintendent of public instruction may require, if considered necessary, affidavits, verified statements, or sworn testimony as to the facts in issue. The decision of the superintendent of public instruction is final, subject to the proper legal remedies in the state courts. The proceedings must be commenced no later than 60 days after the date of the decision of the superintendent of public instruction.

(3) In order to establish a uniform method of hearing and determining matters of controversy arising under this title, the superintendent of public instruction shall prescribe and enforce rules of practice and regulations for the conduct of hearings and the determination of appeals by all school officials of the state.

(4) Whenever in a contested case the superintendent of public instruction is disqualified from rendering a final decision, the superintendent of public instruction shall appoint a hearings examiner as provided in 2-4-611 and the decision of the hearings examiner constitutes the superintendent's final order except as provided in this subsection. The final order is subject to all the provisions of Title 2, chapter 4, relating to final agency decisions or orders, including judicial review under Title 2, chapter 4, part 7.

History: En. 75-5709 by Sec. 18, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 300, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5709; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 467, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 438, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Oaths, Title 1, ch. 6.
Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.
Perjury, 45-7-201.
False swearing, 45-7-202.

20-3-108. Division of resources and assessment funds. Funds derived from the sale of educational materials or services provided by the division of resources and assessment must be deposited in the state general fund.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 436, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 66, Ch. 370, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 470, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 422, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Special accounts, Title 17, ch. 2, part 2.

Part 2
County Superintendent of Schools

Part Cross-References

County officers generally, Title 7, ch. 4.
Duties of County Sheriff, 7-4-3001; Title 7, ch. 32, part 21.
Membership in associations of County School Superintendents — payment of expenses, 7-5-2146.

20-3-201. Election and qualifications — part-time office allowed. (1) A county superintendent must be elected in each county of the state unless a county manager form of government has been organized in the county. The county superintendent must be elected at the general election preceding the expiration of the term of office of the incumbent.

(2) Upon verification by the county clerk and recorder, a person is qualified to file for and assume the office of county superintendent who:

(a) is a qualified elector;

(b) holds a valid, current class 1 professional certificate, class 2 standard certificate, or class 3 administrative and supervisory certificate issued by the superintendent of public instruction; and

(c) has at least 3 years of successful teaching experience.

(3) (a) When the office of county superintendent of schools is consolidated with another county office within the county, the officeholder must have the qualifications listed in subsection (2) or shall, with the approval of the governing body, contract for the full performance of the duties required of a county superintendent in 20-3-207 and 20-3-210 with:

(i) another county superintendent, with the approval of the governing body of that county;

(ii) a former county superintendent; or

(iii) a person who:

(A) is a qualified elector;

(B) holds a valid administrative certificate as provided in 20-4-106(1)(c);

(C) takes the oath of office in 20-1-202;

(D) is bonded in the manner provided for county officers in Title 2, chapter 9, part 7; and

(E) attends instructional training in the duties of a county superintendent as offered by the superintendent of public instruction.

(b) Whenever a governing body contracts with a person for performance of the duties required of a county superintendent under the provisions of subsection (3)(a)(iii), the contract must be for at least the duration of 1 school fiscal year.

(c) The superintendent of public instruction shall prescribe a contract form to be used.

(4) The board of county commissioners may establish the office of county superintendent as a part-time office under the provisions of 20-3-213, and adjust the salary established in 7-4-2503 to make it commensurate with the reduction in hours. A part-time county superintendent shall perform all duties of that office that are required by law.

History: En. 75-5802 by Sec. 20, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 100, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5802; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 355, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 550, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 76, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 146, L. 1993.

Cross-References

General qualifications for county office, 7-4-2201.
Consolidation of county offices, Title 7, ch. 4, part 23.
Salary, 7-4-2503.

20-3-202. Term, oath, and vacancy. (1) The county superintendent shall hold office for a term of 4 years. He shall assume office on the first Monday of January following his election and shall hold the office until his successor has been elected and qualified.

(2) Any person elected as the county superintendent shall take the oath or affirmation of office and shall give an official bond, as required by law.

(3) If the office of county superintendent becomes vacant, the board of county commissioners shall appoint a replacement to fill the vacancy. Such replacement shall serve until the next regular general election, when a person shall be elected to serve the remainder of the initial term, if there be any remaining term.

History: En. 75-5803 by Sec. 21, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5803.

Cross-References

Constitutional oath, Art. III, sec. 3, Mont. Const.
Oaths, Title 1, ch. 6; 2-16-211; 20-1-202.
Term of office of county officers, 7-4-2205.
Vacancies in county offices generally, 7-4-2206.

20-3-203. Office costs and staff. (1) The board of county commissioners shall supply the county superintendent with suitable office space and office supplies. The county superintendent shall be paid from the county general fund all necessary traveling expenses that he actually incurs in discharging his duties, after such expenses have been audited by the board of county commissioners.

(2) Upon the county superintendent's recommendation of a candidate, the board of county commissioners may appoint such candidate to the position of chief deputy county superintendent. The commissioners also may appoint deputies and assistants for the county superintendent. The commissioners shall fix the salaries of the personnel prescribed by this section at 90% or less of the salary of the county superintendent.

History: En. 75-5804 by Sec. 22, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5804.

Cross-References

Deputy county officers in general, Title 7, ch. 4, part 24.

20-3-204. Office hours. (1) Except for a part-time county superintendent provided for under 20-3-201(4), the county superintendent of schools shall, during the office hours determined by the governing body, keep the office of the county superintendent open each day when the county superintendent is not engaged in the supervision of schools, except legal holidays and Saturdays. However, when the county superintendent has a deputy or clerk, the office must be kept open during the hours determined by the governing body by resolution after a public hearing and consented to by the county superintendent, each day except legal holidays and Saturdays.

(2) This section does not apply to counties operating under the county manager plan.

History: En. Sec. 4323, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2968, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4736, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pol. C. Sec. 4116; re-en. Sec. 4736, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 199, L. 1957; R.C.M. 1947, 16-2414(part); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 146, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 216, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Office hours, 7-4-102.

20-3-205. Powers and duties. The county superintendent has general supervision of the schools of the county within the limitations prescribed by this title and shall perform the following duties or acts:

(1) determine, establish, and reestablish trustee nominating districts in accordance with the provisions of 20-3-352, 20-3-353, and 20-3-354;

(2) administer and file the oaths of members of the boards of trustees of the districts in the county in accordance with the provisions of 20-3-307;

(3) register the teacher or specialist certificates or emergency authorization of employment of any person employed in the county as a teacher, specialist, principal, or district superintendent in accordance with the provisions of 20-4-202;

(4) act on each tuition and transportation obligation submitted in accordance with the provisions of 20-5-323 and 20-5-324;

(5) file a copy of the audit report for a district in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-203;

(6) classify districts in accordance with the provisions of 20-6-201 and 20-6-301;

(7) keep a transcript and reconcile the district boundaries of the county in accordance with the provisions of 20-6-103;

(8) fulfill all responsibilities assigned under the provisions of this title regulating the organization, alteration, or abandonment of districts;

(9) act on any unification proposition and, if approved, establish additional trustee nominating districts in accordance with 20-6-312 and 20-6-313;

(10) estimate the average number belonging (ANB) of an opening school in accordance with the provisions of 20-6-502, 20-6-503, 20-6-504, or 20-6-506;

(11) process and, when required, act on school isolation applications in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-302;

(12) complete the budgets, compute the budgeted revenue and tax levies, file final budgets and budget amendments, and fulfill other responsibilities assigned under the provisions of this title regulating school budgeting systems;

(13) submit an annual financial report to the superintendent of public instruction in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-211;

(14) monthly, unless otherwise provided by law, order the county treasurer to apportion state money, county school money, and any other school money subject to apportionment in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-212, 20-9-347, 20-10-145, or 20-10-146;

(15) act on any request to transfer average number belonging (ANB) in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-313(3);

(16) calculate the estimated budgeted general fund sources of revenue in accordance with the general fund revenue provisions of the general fund part of this title;

(17) compute the revenue and compute the district and county levy requirements for each fund included in each district's final budget and report the computations to the board of county commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the general fund, transportation, bonds, and other school funds parts of this title;

(18) file and forward bus driver certifications, transportation contracts, and state transportation reimbursement claims in accordance with the provisions of 20-10-103, 20-10-143, or 20-10-145;

(19) for districts that do not employ a district superintendent or principal, recommend library book and textbook selections in accordance with the provisions of 20-7-204 or 20-7-602;

(20) notify the superintendent of public instruction of a textbook dealer's activities when required under the provisions of 20-7-605 and otherwise comply with the textbook dealer provisions of this title;

(21) act on district requests to allocate federal money for indigent children for school food services in accordance with the provisions of 20-10-205;

(22) perform any other duty prescribed from time to time by this title, any other act of the legislature, the policies of the board of public education, the policies of the board of regents relating to community college districts, or the rules of the superintendent of public instruction;

(23) administer the oath of office to trustees without the receipt of pay for administering the oath;

(24) keep a record of official acts, preserve all reports submitted to the superintendent under the provisions of this title, preserve all books and instructional equipment or supplies,

keep all documents applicable to the administration of the office, and surrender all records, books, supplies, and equipment to the next superintendent;

(25) within 90 days after the close of the school fiscal year, publish an annual report in the county newspaper stating the following financial information for the school fiscal year just ended for each district of the county:

(a) the total of the cash balances of all funds maintained by the district at the beginning of the year;

(b) the total receipts that were realized in each fund maintained by the district;

(c) the total expenditures that were made from each fund maintained by the district; and

(d) the total of the cash balances of all funds maintained by the district at the end of the school fiscal year; and

(26) hold meetings for the members of the trustees from time to time at which matters for the good of the districts must be discussed.

History: (1) thru (22)En. 75-5805 by Sec. 23, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 266, L. 1977; Sec. 75-5805, R.C.M. 1947; (23) thru (26)En. 75-5807 by Sec. 25, Ch. 5, L. 1971; Sec. 75-5807, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5805, 75-5807; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 269, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 392, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 511, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 317, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 35, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 563, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 22, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 101, Ch. 584, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 220, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 237, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 220 near beginning of (17) after "revenue and" deleted "subject to 15-10-420"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective April 11, 2001.

Chapter 237 in (14) deleted "20-9-335"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001.

Applicability: Section 6, Ch. 220, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies to school district budgets for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2001."

20-3-206. Additional positions. In the capacity as county superintendent, the county superintendent shall also serve as:

(1) the chairman of the county transportation committee, as prescribed by 20-10-131;

(2) an attendance officer for a district under the conditions prescribed by 20-5-104; and

(3) the clerk of a joint board of trustees under the conditions prescribed by 20-3-361.

History: En. 75-5806 by Sec. 24, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 277, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5806; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Consolidation of county offices, Title 7, ch. 4, part 23.

20-3-207. Assist trustees with school supervision. The county superintendent shall assist the trustees of any district that does not employ a district superintendent or principal with the supervision of their schools by:

(1) visiting each school of the district at least once a school year while pupil instruction is being conducted to observe the instructional methods, ability of the teacher, progress and discipline of the pupils, and the general conditions of the school;

(2) special visits to the schools on request of the trustees;

(3) advising and directing teachers on instruction, pupil discipline, and other duties of the teacher;

(4) consulting with the trustees on all school matters that may be found during the observation of the school or may otherwise come to the attention of the county superintendent.

History: En. 75-5808 by Sec. 26, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5808.

20-3-208. Authority to request, accept, and disburse money. (1) A county superintendent may, with the advice and consent of the appropriate school boards, request and accept money made available from federal, state, or private sources for purposes of public education.

(2) Subject to applicable federal and state guidelines and, in the case of money received from private sources, subject to any guidelines fixed by the donor, a county superintendent may, in his discretion, disburse money received under this section to one or more public elementary or high school districts according to their needs. The county superintendent shall supervise the utilization of such money with the approval of the appropriate school boards.

(3) The county superintendent may establish a fund, for which the county treasurer shall maintain a separate accounting, for the deposit of money received under this section.

History: **En. 75-5808.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 238, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5808.1; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 182, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Power to accept gifts, 20-6-601.
Fiscal duties of trustees, 20-9-213.

20-3-209. Annual report. The county superintendent of each county shall submit an annual report to the superintendent of public instruction not later than the second Monday in September. The report must be completed on the forms supplied by the superintendent of public instruction and must include:

(1) the final budget information for each district of the county, as prescribed by 20-9-134(1);

(2) the financial activities of each district of the county for the immediately preceding school fiscal year as provided by the trustees' annual report to the county superintendent under the provisions of 20-9-213(6); and

(3) any other information that may be requested by the superintendent of public instruction that is within the superintendent's authority prescribed by this title.

History: **En. 75-5809 by Sec. 27, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5809; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 35, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 22, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 343, L. 1999.**

Cross-References

Duty of teachers to report, 20-4-301.
County Superintendent's annual financial report, 20-9-211.
Duty of trustees to report to County Superintendent, 20-9-213(6).

20-3-210. Controversy appeals and hearings. (1) Except for disputes arising under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement or as provided under 20-3-211 or 20-4-208, the county superintendent shall hear and decide all matters of controversy arising in the county as a result of decisions of the trustees of a district in the county. Only a county superintendent who possesses the qualifications of 20-3-201(2) may hear controversies related to teacher termination. Except as provided in subsection (2), exhaustion of administrative remedies under this chapter is required prior to filing an action in district court concerning a decision of the trustees. When appeals are made under 20-4-204 relating to the termination of services of a tenure teacher or under 20-4-207 relating to the dismissal of a teacher under contract, the county superintendent may appoint a qualified attorney to act as a legal adviser who shall assist the superintendent in preparing findings of fact and conclusions of law. Subsequently, either the teacher or trustees may appeal to the district court of the county in which the teacher was employed. The proceedings must be commenced not later than 60 days after the date of the decision of the county superintendent. The county superintendent shall hear and decide all controversies arising under:

(a) 20-5-320 and 20-5-321 relating to the approval of out-of-district attendance agreements; or

(b) any other provision of this title for which a procedure for resolving controversies is not expressly prescribed.

(2) Exhaustion of administrative remedies is not a prerequisite to filing an action in district court concerning a decision of the trustees of a district in the following instances:

(a) a state agency has been granted primary jurisdiction over the matter;

(b) the matter is governed by a specific statute; or

(c) the board of trustees has acted without jurisdiction or in excess of its jurisdiction.

(3) The county superintendent shall hear the appeal and take testimony in order to determine the facts related to the controversy and may administer oaths to the witnesses that testify at the hearing. The county superintendent shall prepare a written transcript of the hearing proceedings. The decision on the matter of controversy that is made by the county superintendent must be based upon the facts established at the hearing.

(4) Except for teacher termination cases, the decision of the county superintendent may be appealed to the superintendent of public instruction, and if it is appealed, the county superintendent shall supply a transcript of the hearing and any other documents entered as testimony at the hearing to the superintendent of public instruction. In teacher termination

cases, an appeal may be filed with the district court of the county in which the teacher was employed no later than 60 days after the date of the decision of the county superintendent. If an appeal is filed, the county superintendent shall provide a transcript of the hearing and any other documents entered as testimony at the hearing to the district court.

(5) Cost incurred by the office of the county superintendent must be paid from the general fund budget of the county in which the controversy is initiated.

History: En. 75-5811 by Sec. 29, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 306, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5811; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 489, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 252, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 439, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 563, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 438, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Oaths, Title 1, ch. 6.

Perjury, 45-7-201.

20-3-211. Disqualification of county superintendent. A county superintendent may not hear or decide matters of controversy pursuant to 20-3-210 when:

(1) he is a party to or has an interest in the controversy;

(2) he is related to either party in the controversy by consanguinity or affinity within the sixth degree, computed according to the rules of law;

(3) either party to the controversy makes and files with the county superintendent of schools an affidavit that he has reason to believe and does believe that he cannot have a fair and impartial hearing before the county superintendent by reason of the bias or prejudice of the county superintendent; or

(4) the controversy involves the education or possible identification of a child with a disability.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 489, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 236, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 249, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 99(4), Ch. 51, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Code of ethics, Title 2, ch. 2, part 1.

20-3-212. The county superintendent to appoint another county superintendent. (1) When a county superintendent is disqualified pursuant to 20-3-211, that county superintendent must appoint another county superintendent to hear and decide the matter of controversy arising pursuant to 20-3-210.

(2) The county in which the controversy was initiated shall reimburse the county served by the county superintendent appointed pursuant to subsection (1) for actual costs of travel, room, and board as a result of the appointment. Such county superintendent is entitled to expenses as provided in 20-3-203(1).

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 489, L. 1979.

20-3-213. Part-time office — establishment — restrictions. (1) A board of county commissioners that intends to establish the office of county superintendent of schools as a part-time office shall:

(a) pass a resolution stating the intent of the board to consider the action;

(b) set a date for a hearing on the issue and provide proper notice of the hearing;

(c) conduct a hearing and accept testimony from any registered elector of the county who presents evidence for or against the establishment of the part-time office; and

(d) within 5 days of the hearing, issue an order regarding the establishment of the part-time office.

(2) A board may not issue an order establishing the office of county superintendent as a part-time office less than 7 days before the date on which declarations for nominations may first be filed for the office.

(3) A board may not establish the office of county superintendent as a part-time office during a term of office for which a county superintendent has been elected as a full-time officeholder.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 146, L. 1993.

Part 3
School District Trustees

Part Cross-References

School district trustees, Art. X, sec. 8, Mont. Const.

20-3-301. Election and term of office. (1) Every trustee position prescribed by this title shall be subject to election, and the term of office for each position shall be 3 years unless it is otherwise specifically prescribed by this title.

(2) The trustees shall be composed of the number of trustee positions prescribed for a district by 20-3-341 and 20-3-351. When exercising the power and performing the duties of trustees, the members shall act collectively and only at a regular or a properly called special meeting.

(3) The number of trustee positions in a district shall vary in accordance with 20-3-341 and 20-3-351 according to the type of district.

History: (1)En. 75-5906 by Sec. 35, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 122, L. 1975; Sec. 75-5906, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. 75-5901 by Sec. 30, Ch. 5, L. 1971; Sec. 75-5901, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. 75-5902 by Sec. 31, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 103, L. 1975; Sec. 75-5902, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5901(part), 75-5902(part), 75-5906.

Cross-References

Campaign finance provisions not to apply to election of school trustees, 13-37-206.

District classification, 20-6-201, 20-6-301.

20-3-302. Legislative intent to elect less than majority of trustees. (1) It is the intention of the legislature that the terms of a majority of the trustee positions of any district with elected trustees may not regularly expire and be subject to election on the same regular school election day. In elementary districts, there may not be more than three trustee positions in first-class districts, two trustee positions in second-class districts or third-class districts having five trustee positions, or one trustee position in third-class districts having three trustee positions regularly subject to election at the same time. In high school districts there may not be more than two additional trustee positions in first- or second-class districts or more than one in third-class districts regularly subject to election at the same time. In county high school districts, there may not be more than two trustee positions to be filled by members residing in the elementary district where the county high school building is located or more than one trustee position to be filled by members residing outside of the elementary district where the county high school building is located subject to election at the same time.

(2) In the following circumstances relating to newly created trustee positions, the initial terms may be shortened to comply with the intent of subsection (1):

(a) the consolidation of two or more elementary districts to form an elementary district under the provisions of 20-6-203 or the consolidation of two or more high school districts to form a high school district under the provisions of 20-6-315;

(b) the establishment of additional trustee positions of a high school district under the provisions of 20-3-353 or 20-3-354 or new trustee positions under the provisions of 20-3-352(3);

(c) the change of a district's classification under the provisions of 20-6-201 or 20-6-301;

(d) the establishment of additional elementary trustee positions under the provisions of 20-3-341(3); or

(e) the establishment of additional high school trustee positions under the provisions of 20-6-313.

(3) If the change of a district's classification under 20-6-201 or 20-6-301 decreases the number of trustee positions, the positions must be eliminated in a manner that complies with the intent of subsection (1).

(4) Although the legislature intends that the terms of a majority of trustees of any district may not regularly expire and be subject to election at the same time, it is recognized that filling a vacancy under 20-3-308 may lead to a subsequent school election in which a majority of trustee positions are subject to election at the same time.

History: En. 75-5907 by Sec. 36, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 103, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 122, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5907; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 528, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 137, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

Cross-References

District classification, 20-6-201, 20-6-301.

Appointment of trustees when new high school district created, 20-6-313.

20-3-303. Term of vacated trustee position after election. Whenever a trustee position is subject to election because a vacancy of such position has occurred since the last regular school election day, the term of the trustee position shall not change and the member elected to fill such position shall serve the remainder of the unexpired term.

History: En. 75-5911 by Sec. 40, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5911.

20-3-304. Annual election. In each district an election of trustees must be conducted annually on the regular school election day, the first Tuesday after the first Monday of May. Election of trustees must comply with the election provisions of Title 13 and this title.

History: En. 75-5912 by Sec. 41, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 109, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5912; amd. Sec. 353, Ch. 571, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 514, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Election of trustees after organization of community college district, 20-15-221.

Regular school election day and special school elections, 20-20-105.

20-3-305. Candidate qualification and nomination. (1) Except as provided in 20-3-338, any person who is qualified to vote in a district under the provisions of 20-20-301 is eligible for the office of trustee.

(2) Except as provided in 20-3-338, any five electors qualified under the provisions of 20-20-301 of any district, except a first-class elementary district, may nominate as many trustee candidates as there are trustee positions subject to election at the ensuing election. The name of each person nominated for candidacy must be submitted to the clerk of the district not less than 40 days before the regular school election day at which the person is to be a candidate. If there are different terms to be filled, the term for which each candidate is nominated must also be indicated.

History: En. 75-5913 by Sec. 42, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5913; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 372, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 539, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 514, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Conflict of interest, 20-9-204(1)(b).

Regular school election day and special school elections, 20-20-105.

20-3-306. Conduct of election. (1) The trustees of each district shall call a trustee election on the regular school election day of each school fiscal year under the provisions of 20-20-201, except as provided in 20-3-313 and 20-3-344. The trustees shall call and conduct the trustee election in the manner prescribed in this title for school elections and Title 13. Any elector qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301 may vote at a trustee election.

(2) The trustee election ballots must be substantially in the following form:

OFFICIAL BALLOT
SCHOOL TRUSTEE ELECTION

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS: Make an X or similar mark in the vacant square before the name of the candidate for whom you wish to vote.

Vote for (indicate number to be elected) for a 3-year term:

☐ (List the names of the candidates for a 3-year term with a vacant square in front of each name.)

Vote for (indicate number to be elected) for a 2-year term:

☐ (List the names of the candidates for a 2-year term with a vacant square in front of each name.)

Vote for (indicate number to be elected) for a 1-year term:

☐ (List the names of the candidates for a 1-year term with a vacant square in front of each name.)

History: En. 75-5915 by Sec. 44, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 165, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 259, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5915; amd. Sec. 352, Ch. 571, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 132, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Regular school election day and special school elections, 20-20-105.

20-3-307. Qualification and oath. (1) A person who receives a certificate of election as a trustee under the provisions of 20-3-313 or 20-20-416 may not assume the trustee position until the person has qualified. The person shall qualify by completing and filing an oath of office with the county superintendent not more than 15 days after the receipt of the certificate of election. After a person has qualified for a trustee position, the person holds the position until a successor has been elected or appointed and has been qualified.

(2) If the elected person does not qualify in accordance with this requirement, a person must be appointed in the manner provided by 20-3-309 and shall serve until the next regular election.

History: En. 75-5916 by Sec. 45, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5916; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 132, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Constitutional oath of office, Art. III, sec. 3, Mont. Const.

Oath of office, 20-1-202.

20-3-308. Vacancy of trustee position. (1) Any elected trustee position shall be vacant whenever the incumbent:

(a) dies;

(b) resigns;

(c) moves his residence from the applicable district or from the nominating district in the case of an additional trustee in a high school district;

(d) is no longer a registered elector of the district under the provisions of 20-20-301;

(e) is absent from the district for 60 consecutive days;

(f) fails to attend three consecutive meetings of the trustees without a good excuse;

(g) has been removed under the provisions of 20-3-310; or

(h) ceases to have the capacity to hold office under any other provision of law.

(2) A trustee position also shall be vacant when an elected candidate fails to qualify under the provisions of 20-3-307.

History: En. 75-5917 by Sec. 46, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5917.

Cross-References

Rules for determining residence, 1-1-215.

Vacancy in community college trustee position, 20-15-223.

20-3-309. Filling vacated trustee position — appointee qualification and term of office. (1) Whenever a trustee position becomes vacant in any district, the remaining members of the trustees shall declare such position vacant and they shall appoint, in writing within 60 days, a competent person as a successor. The trustees shall notify the appointee and the county superintendent of such appointment. If the trustees do not make the appointment within such 60-day period, the county superintendent shall appoint, in writing, a competent person as a successor and notify such person of his appointment.

(2) Any person who has been appointed to a trustee position shall qualify by completing and filing an oath of office with the county superintendent within 15 days after receiving notice of his appointment. Failure to file the oath of office shall constitute a continuation of the trustee position vacancy which shall be filled under the provisions of this section.

(3) Any person assuming a trustee position under the provisions of this section shall serve until the next regular school election and his successor has qualified.

History: En. 75-5918 by Sec. 47, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 122, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5918; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 269, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Filling vacancy in community college trustee position, 20-15-223.

20-3-310. Trustee removal. Any trustee may be removed from his trustee position by a court of competent jurisdiction under the law providing for the removal of elected civil officials. When charges are preferred against a trustee and good cause is shown, the board of county commissioners may suspend such trustee from his trustee position until the charges can be heard in the court of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. 75-5919 by Sec. 48, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5919.

Cross-References

Notice of removal, 2-16-503.

Montana Recall Act, Title 2, ch. 16, part 6.

Removal for acceptance of emoluments, 20-7-608.

20-3-311. Trustee travel reimbursement and compensation of secretary for joint board. The members of the trustees of any district shall not receive compensation for their services as trustees, except that the secretary of the trustees of a high school district operating a county high school or the secretary of a joint board of trustees may be compensated for his services as the secretary. The members of the trustees who reside over 3 miles from the trustees' meeting place shall be reimbursed at the rate as provided in 2-18-503, for every mile necessarily traveled between their residence and the meeting place and return in attending the regular and special meetings of the trustees, and all trustees shall be similarly reimbursed for meetings called by the county superintendent. The travel reimbursement may be accumulated during the school fiscal year and paid at the end of the fiscal year, at the discretion of each trustee.

History: En. 75-5931 by Sec. 60, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 62, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5931.

Cross-References

Rules for determining residence, 1-1-215.

20-3-312. Trustees of district affected by boundary change. The trustees of any district to which the territory of another district is attached as a result of annexation, abandonment, joint district dissolution, territory transfer, or any other method of changing district boundaries, except by the consolidation of elementary districts, shall continue to be the trustees of the district with the same powers, duties, and responsibilities and subject to the same limitations provided by law as if there had been no boundary change. In the case of elementary district consolidation, the appointed trustees of the resulting elementary district shall assume their trustee positions under the authority of 20-6-203.

History: En. 75-6531 by Sec. 190, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6531; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Elementary and high school districts, Title 20, ch. 6, parts 2 and 3.

School district reorganization, Title 20, ch. 6, part 4.

20-3-313. Election by acclamation — notice. (1) If the number of candidates filing for a position or filing a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate under 13-10-211 is equal to the number of positions to be elected and there is no other reason for the election, the trustees may give notice that an election will not be held. Notice must be given no later than 25 days before the election.

(2) If an election is not held, the trustees shall declare elected by acclamation the candidate who filed for the position or who filed a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate and issue a certificate of election to the candidate.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 132, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 15, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 15 in middle of second sentence of (1) increased notice period from 14 days to 25 days. Amendment effective February 14, 2001.

20-3-314 through 20-3-320 reserved.

20-3-321. Organization and officers. (1) The trustees of each district shall annually organize as a governing board of the district after the regular election day and after the issuance of the election certificates to the newly elected trustees, but not later than the third Saturday of May. In order to organize, the trustees of the district must be given notice of the time and place where the organization meeting will be held, and at the meeting they shall choose one of their number as the presiding officer. In addition, except for the trustees of a high school district operating a county high school, the trustees shall employ and appoint a competent person, who is not a member of the trustees, as the clerk of the district. The trustees of a high school district operating a county high school shall appoint a secretary, who must be a member of the board.

(2) The presiding officer of the trustees of any district shall serve until the next organization meeting and shall preside at all the meetings of the trustees in accordance with

the customary rules of order. The presiding officer shall perform the duties prescribed by this title and any other duties that normally pertain to a presiding officer.

History: **En. 75-5927 by Sec. 56, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 122, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5927; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 514, L. 1999.**

Cross-References

Regular school election day and special school elections, 20-20-105.
Certificate of election, 20-20-416.

20-3-322. Meetings and quorum. (1) The trustees of a district shall hold at least the following number of regular meetings:

(a) an organization meeting, as prescribed by 20-3-321;

(b) a final budget meeting, as prescribed by 20-9-131; and

(c) in first-class elementary districts, not less than one regular meeting each month; or

(d) in any other district, regular meetings during the months of April, August, October, and January.

(2) The trustees of the district shall adopt a policy setting the day and time for the minimum number of regular school meetings prescribed in subsection (1)(c) or (1)(d) and, in addition, any other regular meeting days the trustees wish to establish. Except for an unforeseen emergency, meetings must be conducted in school buildings or in a publicly owned building located within the district.

(3) Special meetings of the trustees may be called by the presiding officer or any two members of the trustees by giving each member a 48-hour written notice of the meeting, except that the 48-hour notice is waived in an unforeseen emergency.

(4) Business may not be transacted by the trustees of a district unless it is transacted at a regular meeting or a properly called special meeting. A quorum for any meeting is a majority of the trustees' membership. All trustee meetings must be public meetings, as prescribed by 2-3-201, except that the trustees may recess to an executive session under the provisions of 2-3-203.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (3), "unforeseen emergency" means a storm, fire, explosion, community disaster, insurrection, act of God, or other unforeseen destruction or impairment of school district property that affects the health and safety of the trustees, students, or district employees or the educational functions of the district.

History: **En. 75-5930 by Sec. 59, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5930; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 154, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 50, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 211, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 467, L. 1999.**

20-3-323. District policy and record of acts. (1) The trustees of each district shall prescribe and enforce policies for the government of the district. In order to provide a comprehensive system of governing the district, the trustees shall:

(a) adopt the policies required by this title; and

(b) adopt policies to implement or administer the requirements of the general law, this title, the policies of the board of public education, and the rules of the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) The trustees shall keep a full and permanent record of all adopted policies and all other acts of the trustees. Minutes of each regular and special board meeting shall include wording of motions, voting records of each trustee present, and all other pertinent information, including a detailed statement of all expenditures of money with the name of any person or business to whom payment is made and showing the service rendered or goods furnished. A written copy of the minutes shall be made available within 5 working days following the approval of the minutes by the board at a cost of no more than 15 cents a page to be paid by those who request such a copy. One free copy of the minutes shall be provided to the local press within 5 working days following the approval of the minutes by the board. The board shall approve the minutes of each special and regular meeting no later than 1 month following the meeting if it meets on a regular monthly basis. If a board does not regularly meet on a monthly basis, it shall approve the minutes of each special and regular meeting at the next regular or special meeting. The approval of the minutes of a prior meeting shall not occur more than 40 days after the meeting,

except that no board shall be required to meet to approve the minutes of a meeting at which no substantive business was conducted.

History: En. 75-5932 by Sec. 61, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 192, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5932; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 360, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Right to know, Art. II, sec. 9, Mont. Const.

Public records, Title 2, ch. 6.

20-3-324. Powers and duties. As prescribed elsewhere in this title, the trustees of each district shall:

(1) employ or dismiss a teacher, principal, or other assistant upon the recommendation of the district superintendent, the county high school principal, or other principal as the board considers necessary, accepting or rejecting any recommendation as the trustees in their sole discretion determine, in accordance with the provisions of Title 20, chapter 4;

(2) employ and dismiss administrative personnel, clerks, secretaries, teacher aides, custodians, maintenance personnel, school bus drivers, food service personnel, nurses, and any other personnel considered necessary to carry out the various services of the district;

(3) administer the attendance and tuition provisions and govern the pupils of the district in accordance with the provisions of the pupils chapter of this title;

(4) call, conduct, and certify the elections of the district in accordance with the provisions of the school elections chapter of this title;

(5) participate in the teachers' retirement system of the state of Montana in accordance with the provisions of the teachers' retirement system chapter of Title 19;

(6) participate in district boundary change actions in accordance with the provisions of the districts chapter of this title;

(7) organize, open, close, or acquire isolation status for the schools of the district in accordance with the provisions of the school organization part of this title;

(8) adopt and administer the annual budget or a budget amendment of the district in accordance with the provisions of the school budget system part of this title;

(9) conduct the fiscal business of the district in accordance with the provisions of the school financial administration part of this title;

(10) subject to 15-10-420, establish the ANB, BASE budget levy, over-BASE budget levy, additional levy, operating reserve, and state impact aid amounts for the general fund of the district in accordance with the provisions of the general fund part of this title;

(11) establish, maintain, budget, and finance the transportation program of the district in accordance with the provisions of the transportation parts of this title;

(12) issue, refund, sell, budget, and redeem the bonds of the district in accordance with the provisions of the bonds parts of this title;

(13) when applicable, establish, financially administer, and budget for the tuition fund, retirement fund, building reserve fund, adult education fund, nonoperating fund, school food services fund, miscellaneous programs fund, building fund, lease or rental agreement fund, traffic education fund, impact aid fund, interlocal cooperative agreement fund, and other funds as authorized by the state superintendent of public instruction in accordance with the provisions of the other school funds parts of this title;

(14) when applicable, administer any interlocal cooperative agreement, gifts, legacies, or devises in accordance with the provisions of the miscellaneous financial parts of this title;

(15) hold in trust, acquire, and dispose of the real and personal property of the district in accordance with the provisions of the school sites and facilities part of this title;

(16) operate the schools of the district in accordance with the provisions of the school calendar part of this title;

(17) establish and maintain the instructional services of the schools of the district in accordance with the provisions of the instructional services, textbooks, K-12 career and vocational/technical education, and special education parts of this title;

(18) establish and maintain the school food services of the district in accordance with the provisions of the school food services parts of this title;

(19) make reports from time to time as the county superintendent, superintendent of public instruction, and board of public education may require;

(20) retain, when considered advisable, a physician or registered nurse to inspect the sanitary conditions of the school or the general health conditions of each pupil and, upon request, make available to any parent or guardian any medical reports or health records maintained by the district pertaining to the child;

(21) for each member of the trustees, visit each school of the district not less than once each school fiscal year to examine its management, conditions, and needs, except trustees from a first-class school district may share the responsibility for visiting each school in the district;

(22) procure and display outside daily in suitable weather on school days at each school of the district an American flag that measures not less than 4 feet by 6 feet;

(23) provide that an American flag that measures approximately 12 inches by 18 inches be prominently displayed in each classroom in each school of the district, except in a classroom in which the flag may get soiled. This requirement is waived if the flags are not provided by a local civic group.

(24) adopt and administer a district policy on assessment for placement of any child who enrolls in a school of the district from a nonpublic school that is not accredited, as required in 20-5-110;

(25) upon request and in compliance with confidentiality requirements of state and federal law, disclose to interested parties school district student assessment data for any test required by the board of public education;

(26) consider and may enter into an interlocal agreement with a postsecondary institution, as defined in 20-9-706, that authorizes 11th and 12th grade students to obtain credits through classes available only at a postsecondary institution; and

(27) perform any other duty and enforce any other requirements for the government of the schools prescribed by this title, the policies of the board of public education, or the rules of the superintendent of public instruction.

History: (1), (3) thru (18), (23)En. Sec. 62, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 280, L. 1973; Sec. 75-5933, R.C.M. 1947; (2), (19) thru (22)En. Sec. 63, Ch. 5, L. 1971; Sec. 75-5934, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5933(1) thru (18), 75-5934; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 682, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 72, Ch. 575, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 135, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 145, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 498, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 402, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 22, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 311, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 102, Ch. 584, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 133, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 377, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 133 in (17) substituted "K-12 career and vocational/technical education" for "K-12 vocational education". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Chapter 377 inserted (26) authorizing interlocal agreements with postsecondary institutions for classes for 11th and 12th graders; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 15, Ch. 133, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

Section 5, Ch. 377, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to interlocal agreements entered into on or after July 1, 2001."

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act not applicable, 2-4-102.
Cooperative agreements with Indian tribes, Title 18, ch. 11.
Pupils, Title 20, ch. 5.
School districts, Title 20, ch. 6.
Trustees of elementary and high school districts to have same powers and duties, 20-6-101(3).
School instruction and special programs, Title 20, ch. 7.
School finance, Title 20, ch. 9.
Duties of trustees relating to food services, 20-10-204.
School elections, Title 20, ch. 20.

20-3-325. Clerk of the district. As provided in 20-3-321, the trustees shall employ and appoint a clerk of the district. The clerk of the district shall attend all meetings of the trustees to keep an accurate and permanent record of all the proceedings of each meeting. If the clerk is not present at a meeting, the trustees shall have one of their members or a district employee act as clerk for the meeting and such person shall supply the clerk with a certified copy of the proceedings. The clerk of the district also shall be the custodian of all documents, records, and reports of the trustees. Unless the trustees provide otherwise, the clerk shall:

(1) keep an accurate and detailed accounting record of all receipts and expenditures of the district in accordance with the financial administration provisions of this title; and

(2) prepare the annual trustees' report required under the provisions of 20-9-213.

History: En. 75-5935 by Sec. 64, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5935.

Cross-References

Execution of contracts of employment, 20-4-201, 20-4-401.
Signing of emergency budget, 20-9-165.
Countersigning of warrants, 20-9-221.
Execution of bonds, 20-9-433.
Notification of bond payments, 20-9-442.
Duty to prepare trustee election ballots, 20-20-401.

20-3-326 through 20-3-330 reserved.

20-3-331. Purchase of insurance — self-insurance plan. (1) The trustees of a district may purchase insurance coverage or establish a self-insurance plan for the district, trustees, and employees for liability as provided in 2-9-211 and for group health and life insurance as provided in 2-18-702. The trustees shall include the cost of coverage in the general fund budget of the district and as authorized for the district transportation program in 20-10-143(1)(d).

(2) Whenever the trustees of a district establish a self-insurance plan, the trustees shall establish an internal service fund to account for the activities of the self-insurance plan.

History: En. 75-5939 by Sec. 68, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5939; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 425, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 73, Ch. 575, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 15, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 299, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 568, L. 1991.

20-3-332. Personal immunity and liability of trustees. (1) When acting in their official capacity at a regular or special meeting of the board or a committee of the board, the trustees of each district are individually immune from exemplary and punitive damages.

(2) The trustees of each district are responsible for the proper administration and use of all money of the district in accordance with the provisions of law and this title. Failure or refusal to do so constitutes grounds for removal from office. The liability of trustees for violations of this section must be determined in accordance with the provisions of 2-9-305.

History: En. 75-5941 by Sec. 70, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 91, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 479, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 310, L. 1999.

Cross-References

State or other governmental entity immune from exemplary or punitive damages, 2-9-105.
Delivering items to successor, 20-1-203.
Trustee removal, 20-3-310.
Acceptance of emoluments, 20-7-608.
Costs, Title 25, ch. 10.
Joint and several liability — right of contribution, 27-1-703.
Official misconduct, 45-7-401.

20-3-333. Repealed. Sec. 14, Ch. 309, L. 1981.

History: En. 75-6309 by Sec. 122, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6309(part).

20-3-334 and 20-3-335 reserved.

20-3-336. Single-member trustee districts — legislative intent — minority defined. (1) It is the intent of the legislature to provide a board of trustees of a school district with the option to:

(a) review the voting and population patterns of minorities of the school district, as determined by the most recent federal decennial census, voting records, and other pertinent information; and

(b) create single-member trustee districts within the school district:

(i) if the board determines that the present trustee selection process does not serve the best interests of the electors of the district or ensure that the access of minority populations to the political process is not diluted in contravention of federal law; or

(ii) pursuant to a petition as provided in 20-3-337.

(2) "Minority", as used in 20-3-337 and this section, means a minority whose rights are protected under section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1973), as amended.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 539, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 548, L. 2001.**

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 548 inserted (1)(b)(ii) concerning petition for single-member districts; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective May 1, 2001.

20-3-337. Plan for creating single-member trustee districts — petition election. (1) Except as provided in subsection (8), the board of trustees of a school district may establish a procedure for studying the appropriateness of creating single-member trustee districts within the school district.

(2) If the board considers a single-member district plan, the plan must establish single-member districts that:

(a) are as compact in area and as equal in population as possible; and

(b) provide equitable voting rights for the minorities residing within the school district by ensuring that the access of minorities to the political process is not diluted in contravention of the Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1982, Public Law 97-205.

(3) If the board determines that it is in the best interest of the electors of the school district, it shall:

(a) propose creation of a single-member trustee district plan;

(b) schedule and hold a public hearing on the proposed plan; and

(c) publish in a newspaper of general circulation in the district a notice of the public hearing, including a map of the proposed single-member trustee district plan, and the reasons why the board believes that the plan satisfies the criteria set forth in subsection (2).

(4) After the public hearing is held, the board shall forward a copy of the proposed single-member trustee district plan to the secretary of state and the superintendent of public instruction for review and comment. The copy of the proposed plan must be accompanied by:

(a) a map indicating the circulation of the newspaper in which the notice required in subsection (3) was published;

(b) the published notice of the public hearing;

(c) a map of the proposed single-member trustee district plan; and

(d) a summary of any public comments to the board regarding the proposed plan.

(5) After receiving comments from the secretary of state and the superintendent of public instruction, the board of trustees may amend, revise, approve, or disapprove the proposed plan. If the plan is adopted by the board, it shall:

(a) inform the county superintendent of schools of its adoption;

(b) publish notice of the adoption in a newspaper of general circulation within the district, including identification of the boundaries of each new single-member trustee district and the implementation date of the plan; and

(c) file with the county clerk and recorder a certificate designating the boundary lines and limits of each single-member trustee district.

(6) All successors to the board of trustees must be elected in accordance with the adopted single-member trustee district plan.

(7) A change in the boundaries of a trustee district may not be made within 3 months preceding a regular school election day as provided in 20-3-304.

(8) If the board receives a petition signed by 10% or more of the qualified electors of the school district, the board shall submit the request to create a single-member trustee district to the electors who are qualified under 20-20-301 to vote upon the request. The petition submitted to the board must:

(a) conform to the requirements of subsections (2)(a) and (2)(b);

(b) be forwarded to the secretary of state and the superintendent of public instruction for review and comment;

(c) include a map of the proposed single-member trustee district, identifying the boundaries of each new single-member trustee district and the implementation date of the district;

(d) be forwarded to the county clerk and recorder, designating the boundary lines and limits of each single-member trustee district; and

(e) include a plan for election and terms of trustees of the single-member district, who must be residents of the proposed district, and provide for the terms of successors to the board of trustees in a single-member trustee district approved by the electors.

(9) If the petition meets the requirements of subsection (8), the board shall call an election on the question of whether to create a single-member trustee district. The election must be held at the next school election scheduled pursuant to 20-20-105 and must be conducted in the manner prescribed by this title for school elections. The published notice must include a map and a description of the boundaries of the proposed district.

(10) If a majority of the votes cast at the election approve the creation of a single-member trustee district, the election administrator shall, within 10 days of receipt of the official canvass of the result, certify that the district is formed.

(11) When a trustee position becomes vacant in a single-member district, the position must be filled in accordance with the provisions of 20-3-309, except that the position must be filled by a person who resides within the single-member district.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 539, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 548, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 548 in (1) at beginning inserted exception clause; inserted (8) concerning requirements for petition; inserted (9) concerning calling election upon receipt of proper petition; inserted (10) concerning results of election; inserted (11) concerning filling of vacancies; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective May 1, 2001.

20-3-338. Trustees elected by single-member district. (1) At each annual election provided for in 20-3-304, each trustee candidate in a single-member trustee district must be a qualified elector of the trustee district and have resided in the trustee district to be represented for at least 1 year prior to becoming a candidate for the trustee position.

(2) Nomination of trustee candidates under the provisions of 20-3-305 and 20-3-344 must be by electors of the trustee district.

(3) The election of each trustee must be submitted to the electors in the trustee district who are qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 539, L. 1987.

20-3-339 and 20-3-340 reserved.

20-3-341. Number of trustee positions in elementary districts — transition. The number of trustee positions in each elementary district shall vary according to the district's classification, as established by 20-6-201:

(1) There must be seven trustee positions in a first-class elementary district.

(2) There must be five trustee positions in a second-class elementary district; however, upon a majority vote of the board of trustees, the number may be increased to seven trustee positions at the next trustee election, provided that notice of the action of the board of trustees is published by the clerk of the district in a newspaper of general circulation in the county prior to January 1 of the year of the trustee election. The board of trustees may reduce the number of trustee positions from seven to five upon receiving a petition for that purpose from at least 10 qualified electors of the district.

(3) There must be three trustee positions in a third-class elementary district; however, upon a majority vote of the board of trustees, the number may be increased to five trustee positions at the next trustee election, provided that notice of the action of the board of trustees is published by the clerk of the district in a newspaper of general circulation in the county prior to January 1 of the year of the trustee election. The board of trustees may reduce the number of trustee positions from five to three upon receiving a petition for that purpose from at least 10 qualified electors of the district.

(4) (a) If the number of trustee positions in a second-class elementary district is decreased from seven to five in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2), one position is eliminated at the time of the first subsequent school election and one position is eliminated at the next school election.

(b) If the number of trustee positions in a third-class elementary district is decreased from five to three in accordance with the provisions of subsection (3), one position is eliminated at the time of the first subsequent school election when two trustee positions would have been filled and one position is eliminated at the next school election when two trustee positions would have been filled.

History: En. 75-5902 by Sec. 31, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 103, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5902(1); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 591, L. 1989; (4)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 591, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 45, L. 1993.

20-3-342. Determination of terms after consolidation of elementary districts. Whenever the trustees are elected at one regular school election under the circumstances described in 20-3-302(2)(a), the members who are elected shall draw by lot to determine their terms of office. The terms of office by trustee position must be:

(1) three for 3 years, two for 2 years, and two for 1 year in a first-class elementary district;

(2) two for 3 years, two for 2 years, and one for 1 year in second-class elementary districts and third-class elementary districts having five trustee positions; or

(3) one for 3 years, one for 2 years, and one for 1 year in a third-class elementary district having three trustee positions.

History: En. 75-5908 by Sec. 37, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 103, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5908; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

20-3-343. Determination of terms after change of district classification. Whenever the change of an elementary district classification requires the addition of trustee positions to the trustees of the district under the circumstance described in 20-3-302(2)(c), the members who are elected shall draw by lot to determine their terms of office, which must be one for 3 years and one for 2 years.

History: En. 75-5910 by Sec. 39, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5910; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Elementary district classification, 20-6-201.

20-3-344. Nomination of candidates by petition in first-class elementary district. Except as provided in 20-3-338, any 20 electors, qualified under the provisions of 20-20-301, of any first-class elementary district may nominate by petition as many trustee candidates as there are trustee positions subject to election at the ensuing election. The name of each person nominated for candidacy shall be submitted to the clerk of the district not less than 40 days before the regular school election day at which he is to be a candidate. If there are different terms to be filled, the term for which each candidate is nominated shall also be indicated. The election shall be conducted with the ballot as specified in 20-3-306.

History: En. 75-5914.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 165, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5914.1; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 539, L. 1987.

20-3-345 through 20-3-350 reserved.

20-3-351. Number of trustee positions in high school districts. (1) Except as provided in 20-3-352(3) and subsection (2) of this section, the trustees of a high school district must be composed of:

(a) the trustees of the elementary district in which the high school building is located or, if there is more than one elementary district in which high school buildings are located, the trustees of the elementary district designated by the high school boundary commission; and

(b) the additional trustee positions determined in accordance with 20-3-352(2).

(2) There must be seven trustee positions for each county high school.

History: En. 75-5902 by Sec. 31, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 103, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5902(2), (3); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 528, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Definition of elementary and high school districts, 20-6-101.
Elementary district classification, 20-6-201.
High school district classification, 20-6-301.

20-3-352. Request and determination of number of high school district additional trustee positions — nonvoting trustee. (1) As provided in 20-3-351(1)(b), a high school district, except a county high school district, may have additional trustee positions when the trustees of a majority of the elementary districts with territory located in the high school district, but without equitable representation on the high school district trustees under the provision of 20-3-351(1)(a), request the establishment of additional trustee positions under the provisions of subsection (2) or when the electors approve an alternative method of electing members of the board of trustees under the provisions of subsection (3).

(2) A request for additional trustee positions must be made to the county superintendent by a resolution of the trustees of each elementary district. When a resolution has been received from a majority of the elementary districts without representation on the high school district trustees, the county superintendent shall determine the number of additional trustee positions for the affected high school district in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) The taxable valuation of the elementary district that has its trustees placed on the high school trustees must be divided by the number of positions on the trustees of the elementary district to determine the taxable valuation per trustee position.

(b) The taxable valuation used for the calculation in subsection (2)(a) must be subtracted from the taxable valuation of the high school district to determine the taxable valuation of the territory of the high school district without representation on the high school district trustees.

(c) The taxable valuation determined in subsection (2)(b) must be divided by the taxable valuation per trustee position calculated in subsection (2)(a). The resulting quotient must be rounded off to the nearest whole number, except that when the quotient is less than 0.5, at least one nonvoting trustee position must be established for the territory without representation on the high school district board of trustees under the provision of 20-3-351(1)(a).

(d) Except for a nonvoting trustee position, the number determined in subsection (2)(c) must be the number of additional trustee positions, except that the number of additional trustee positions may not exceed four in a first- or second-class high school district or two in a third-class high school district except when two-thirds or more of the high school enrollment of the high school district and two-thirds or more of the taxable valuation of the high school district are located outside of the elementary district that has its trustees placed on the high school district trustees. When this situation exists, three additional trustees must be elected from the elementary school districts in which the high school is not located and one additional trustee must be elected at large in the high school district.

(3) (a) If more than half of the electors of the high school district reside outside the territory of the elementary school district in which the high school district buildings are located, at least 10% of the electors of the high school district who are qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301 may petition the county superintendent, requesting an election to consider a proposition on the question of establishing one of the following alternative methods of electing the members of the high school district board of trustees:

(i) one trustee must be elected from each elementary school district with territory included in the high school district and

two or three trustees must be elected at large in the high school district, whichever number results in an odd number of members on the board of trustees; or

(ii) the county superintendent shall establish four trustee nominating districts within the high school district but outside the territory of the elementary school district in which the high school buildings are located. One trustee must be elected from each trustee nominating district and three trustees must be elected from the elementary district in which the high school buildings are located, for a total of seven trustees on the high school district board of trustees. Trustees elected from the elementary district in which the high school buildings are located shall serve on both the high school district board of trustees and on the elementary school district board of trustees.

(b) (i) When the county superintendent receives a valid petition, the county superintendent shall order the trustees of the high school district to conduct an election on the next regular school election day on the proposition allowed under the provisions of subsection (3)(a).

(ii) If the electors of the district approve a proposition to establish the alternative method of electing the high school district board of trustees, the county superintendent shall order that the members of the board of trustees be elected according to subsection (3)(a) at the next regular school election.

(c) Whenever the trustees are elected at one regular election under subsection (3)(b), the members who are elected shall draw by lot to determine their terms of office. The terms of office by trustee position must be divided as equally as practicable among 1-, 2-, and 3-year terms.

(d) A petition to call an election for the purposes of subsection (3) may not be submitted to the county superintendent more than one time in each 5-year period.

History: En. 75-5903 by Sec. 32, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 328, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5903; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 528, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 219, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 151, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 151 inserted (3)(a)(ii) providing an alternative method of electing members to a high school district board of trustees when more than half of the electors of the high school district reside outside the territory of the elementary school district in which the high school district buildings are located and requiring elementary trustees to serve on both boards; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

20-3-353. Establishment and purpose of trustee nominating districts. (1) After the county superintendent has determined the number of additional trustee positions, he shall establish trustee nominating districts in that portion of the high school district without representation on the high school trustees. There shall be one trustee nominating district for each additional trustee position, except the additional trustee-at-large. Unless it is impossible, the trustee nominating district boundaries shall be coterminous with elementary district boundaries.

(2) The purpose of the trustee nominating district shall be to establish a representative district for the nomination and election of a resident of such district to be an additional member of the trustees of a high school district. The electors qualified to vote in the high school district under the provisions of 20-20-301 and who reside in the trustee nominating district shall be the only electors who may vote for the additional trustee representing such district. They also shall be permitted to vote for a trustee position at large, if there is one, but for no other high school trustee position.

(3) Any additional trustee position established under the provisions of this section shall be filled in a manner prescribed under the provisions of 20-3-309. Each additional trustee position filled by appointment under this section shall be subject to election at the next regular school election.

History: En. 75-5904 by Sec. 33, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5904.

Cross-References

Regular school election day and special school elections, 20-20-105.

20-3-354. Redetermination of additional trustee positions and subsequent adjustments. Whenever there is a revision of the taxable valuation of the high school district or the elementary districts within it or there is a reclassification of the elementary district which has its trustees placed on the high school district board of trustees, the county superintendent shall redetermine the number of additional trustee positions for the high school district in accordance with 20-3-352. If there is a change in the allowable number of additional trustee positions, the county superintendent shall reestablish the trustee nominating districts in accordance with 20-3-353. If the number of additional trustee positions is less than the previous number of positions, the county superintendent shall designate which present additional positions are to terminate upon his order reestablishing the trustee nominating districts. If the number of additional trustee positions is more than the previous number of positions, such additional trustee positions shall be filled in the manner prescribed under the provisions of 20-3-309. Each additional trustee position filled by appointment under this section shall be subject to election at the next regular school election.

History: En. 75-5905 by Sec. 34, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5905; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 384, L. 1979.

20-3-355. Determination of terms after establishment or reestablishment of additional trustee positions. (1) Whenever all of the additional trustee positions are subject to election at one regular school election under the circumstance described in 20-3-302(2)(b), the members who are elected shall draw by lot to determine their terms of office. The terms of office by number of members elected must be:

(a) two for 3 years, if four are elected;

(b) one for 3 years, if one, two, or three are elected;

(c) one for 2 years, if two, three, or four are elected; and

(d) one for 1 year, if three or four are elected.

(2) Whenever the reestablishment of the additional trustee positions for a high school district under the provisions of 20-3-354 results in an increased number of additional trustee positions, the members who are elected at the next regular school election shall draw by lot to determine their terms of office and the terms must be determined in accordance with the additional trustee terms prescribed in this section.

History: En. 75-5909 by Sec. 38, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5909; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

20-3-356. Membership of elected trustees of county high school district and nomination of candidates. (1) The trustees of a county high school district must include the following:

(a) four trustee positions filled by members residing in the elementary district where the county high school building is located; and

(b) three trustee positions filled by members one of whom resides in each of the three trustee nominating districts in the territory of the high school district outside of the elementary district where the county high school building is located. The county superintendent shall establish the nominating districts, and, unless it is impossible, the districts must have coterminous boundaries with elementary district boundaries.

(2) The provisions of 20-3-305 govern the nomination of candidates for the trustee election prescribed in this section.

History: En. 75-5924 by Sec. 53, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 122, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5924; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Rules for determining residence, 1-1-215.

Transactions after approved county high school unification, 20-6-313.

20-3-357 through 20-3-360 reserved.

20-3-361. Joint board of trustees organization and voting membership. (1) The board of trustees of two or more school districts may form a joint board of trustees for the purpose of coordinating any educational program or support service of the districts. A joint board of trustees may coordinate only those programs and services agreed to by the participating boards of trustees.

(2) When a joint board of trustees is formed, all of the members of the districts' trustees shall be members of the joint board of trustees and each member shall have the right to participate in the meetings, but voting on matters considered by the joint board shall be limited by the provisions of this section.

(3) At the first meeting of the joint board of trustees, there shall be a chairman of the joint board of trustees selected from among the membership. A secretary of the joint board shall be selected from the membership. The chairman, when selected as a voting member, shall not be disqualified from voting because of his position of chairman of the board. The secretary shall not be a voting member except that he shall cast the deciding vote when three successive ballots have resulted in a tie vote of the joint board of trustees.

(4) The voting membership of the joint board of trustees shall be equalized among the trustee membership of the participating districts. After the selection of the chairman and the secretary, if necessary, the voting membership shall be:

(a) all of the membership of the board of trustees of the smallest class of district, according to 20-6-201 or 20-6-301, unless one of its members is selected as secretary, in which case such member shall not be a voting member; and

(b) the members of the board of trustees of the other district or districts who are selected by such trustees as voting members of the joint board in a number equal to the number of voting members of the district as established under subsection (4)(a) above. The names of the voting membership selected by the trustees shall be submitted in writing to the secretary of the board and shall be the only members of such district's trustees eligible to vote on joint board matters unless such list is revised in writing by the trustees.

(5) Each voting member shall be entitled to cast one vote, individually, upon every matter submitted to the joint board for a vote.

(6) A joint board must remain in existence for at least 1 school year and may not be dissolved until the end of a school year.

History: En. 75-5928 by Sec. 57, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 122, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5928; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 308, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Authority of joint board to operate junior high school, 20-6-505.

Funding for special education cooperatives or joint boards, 20-7-457.

20-3-362. Powers of joint board of trustees. (1) When a joint board of trustees is formed as provided by 20-3-361, it shall have the power to:

(a) jointly employ a district superintendent under the provisions of 20-4-401;

(b) jointly employ teachers and specialists under the provisions of 20-4-201;

(c) open a junior high school under the provisions of 20-6-505 if the trustees of a county high school and the trustees of an elementary district have formed a joint board of trustees;

(d) prescribe and administer joint administrative policy;

(e) jointly provide any program or service authorized under 20-3-324, including any joint provision of special education services as provided in 20-7-457; and

(f) prorate all items of joint expense among the school districts, provided that a controversy over any decision by the joint board to prorate joint costs may, within 30 days, be appealed by the trustees of any district to the superintendent of public instruction for a final decision as to what constitutes a fair and just proration of the cost.

(2) The joint board of trustees shall not have the power to transact business that is not specifically related to the joint administration of the districts.

History: En. 75-5929 by Sec. 58, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5929; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 511, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 308, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 343, L. 1989.

CHAPTER 4

TEACHERS, SUPERINTENDENTS, AND PRINCIPALS

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Chapter Cross-References

Teachers' retirement system, Title 19, ch. 20.

Part 1
Certification of Teaching and Supervisory Personnel

20-4-101. System and definitions of teacher and specialist certification — student teacher exception. (1) In order to establish a uniform system of quality education and to ensure the maintenance of professional standards, a system of teacher and specialist certification shall be established and maintained under the provisions of this title and no person shall be permitted to teach in the public schools of the state until he has obtained a teacher certificate or specialist certificate or the district has obtained an emergency authorization of employment from the state.

(2) As used in this part, "teacher or specialist certificate" means a certificate issued or applied for under 20-4-106. The term "teacher or specialist" refers to a person certified under 20-4-106.

(3) The above certification requirement shall not apply to a student teacher who is hereby defined as a student enrolled in an institution of higher learning approved by the board of regents of higher education for teacher training and who is jointly assigned by such institution of higher learning and the governing board of a district or a public institution to perform practice teaching in a nonsalaried status under the direction of a regularly employed and certificated teacher.

(4) A student teacher, while serving such nonsalaried internship under the supervision of a certificated teacher, shall be accorded the same protection of the laws as that accorded a certificated teacher and shall, while acting as such student teacher, comply with all rules of the governing board of the district or public institution and the applicable provisions of 20-4-301 relating to the duties of teachers.

History: En. 75-6001 by Sec. 71, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 396, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6001; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 511, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 227, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Duty of Board of Public Education to adopt teacher certification policies, 20-2-121.

Health education course, including drug and alcohol abuse instruction, Title 20, ch. 25, part 6.

20-4-102. Board of public education policies. To effect an orderly and uniform system of teacher and specialist certification, the board of public education shall, upon the recommendation of the superintendent of public instruction and in accordance with the provisions of this title, prescribe and adopt policies for the issuance of teacher or specialist certificates. Such policies shall provide for:

(1) reasonable training and experience requirements for teacher, specialist, supervisor, and administrative certificates and endorsements thereon as provided by the certification classification in 20-4-106;

(2) the renewal of teacher or specialist certificates based on the same conditions prescribed for the initial issuance of certificates;

(3) the conduct of hearings on teacher or specialist certification revocation, suspension, or denial;

(4) the issuance of emergency authorization to a district to employ a person who is not the holder of a valid teacher certificate as an instructor of pupils; and

(5) any other policy, not inconsistent with the law, which is necessary for the proper operation of a system of teacher and specialist certification.

History: En. 75-6002 by Sec. 72, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6002; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 511, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Duty of Board of Public Education to adopt teacher certification policies, 20-2-121.

20-4-103. Issuance of teacher or specialist certificates. The superintendent of public instruction shall issue all teacher and specialist certificates in the state of Montana. In issuing teacher or specialist certificates, the superintendent of public instruction shall comply with the provisions of this title and the teacher and specialist certification policies adopted by the board of public education. The superintendent of public instruction shall not issue a teacher or specialist certificate to any person who does not satisfy the qualifications or other requirements of this title and of the board of public education policies for teacher or specialist certification.

History: En. 75-6003 by Sec. 73, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6003; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 511, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Duty of Board of Public Education to adopt teacher certification policies, 20-2-121.
Duty to certify special education teachers, 20-7-403.

20-4-104. Qualifications. (1) A person may be certified as a teacher when he satisfies the following qualifications:

(a) He is 18 years of age or older.

(b) He is of good moral and professional character.

(c) He has completed the teacher education program of a unit of the Montana university system or an essentially equivalent program at an accredited institution of equal rank and standing as that of any unit of the Montana university system, and his training is evidenced by at least a bachelor's degree and a certification of the completion of the teacher education program, except as provided for in 20-4-106(1)(d).

(d) He has subscribed to the following oath or affirmation before an officer authorized by law to administer oaths:

"I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support The Constitution of the United States of America and The Constitution of the State of Montana."

(2) Any person may be certified as a specialist when he satisfies the requirements of subsections (1)(a) and (1)(b) and the requirement for a specialist certificate provided in 20-4-106(2).

History: En. 75-6004 by Sec. 74, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6004; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 511, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 165, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 266, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 257, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Constitutional oath of office, Art. III, sec. 3, Mont. Const.
Oaths, Title 1, ch. 6, part 1.

20-4-105. Repealed. Sec. 2, Ch. 165, L. 1981.

History: En. 75-6005 by Sec. 75, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6005; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 511, L. 1979.

20-4-106. Classifications of teacher and specialist certificates. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall issue teacher certificates and the board of public education shall adopt teacher certification policies on the basis of the following classifications of teacher certificates:

(a) The class 1 professional certificate may be issued to an otherwise qualified applicant who has completed a teacher education program which includes a bachelor's degree and a minimum of 1 year of study beyond such degree in a unit of the Montana university system or an equivalent institution. The professional certificate may be endorsed for elementary instruction, secondary instruction, or both, and for specified subject fields on the basis of the applicant's academic and professional training and according to the board of public education policy for teacher certification endorsement.

(b) The class 2 standard certificate may be issued to an otherwise qualified applicant who has completed a 4-year teacher education program and who has been awarded a bachelor's degree by a unit of the Montana university system or an equivalent institution. The standard certificate may be endorsed for elementary instruction, secondary instruction, or both, and for specified subject fields on the basis of the applicant's academic and professional training and according to the board of public education policy for teacher certification endorsement.

(c) The class 3 administrative and supervisory certificate may be issued to an otherwise qualified applicant who is eligible for a teacher certificate endorsed for teaching in the school or schools in which he would be an administrator or he would supervise. The applicant also shall possess the training and experience required by the policies of the board of public education for an endorsement as superintendent, principal, or supervisor.

(d) The class 4 vocational, recreational, or adult education certificate may be issued to an otherwise qualified applicant who has the qualifications of training and experience required by the United States office of education or the qualifications required by the special needs of the several vocational, recreational, or adult education fields and who can qualify under the policy of the board of public education for the issuance of this classification of teacher certification.

(e) The class 5 provisional certificate may be issued to an otherwise qualified applicant who can provide satisfactory evidence of his intent to qualify in the future for a class 1 or a class 2 certificate and who has completed a 4-year college program or its equivalent and holds a bachelor's degree from a unit of the Montana university system or its equivalent. The provisional certificate may be endorsed for elementary instruction, secondary instruction, or both, and for special subject fields on the basis of the applicant's academic and professional training and according to the board of public education policy for teacher or specialist certification endorsement.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall issue specialist certificates, and the board of public education shall adopt specialist certification policies. The specialist certificate may be issued to an otherwise qualified applicant who has the training, experience, and license required under the standards of the board of public education for the certification of a profession other than the teaching profession.

(3) For purposes of evaluating the qualifications of applicants for either teacher or specialist certificates, a year means the instructional period consisting of three quarters or two semesters or other terms which are recognized as an academic year by any unit of the Montana university system or equivalent institution.

History: En. 75-6006 by Sec. 76, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6006; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 511, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 175, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Duty of Board of Public Education to adopt certification policies, 20-2-121.

Duty of Superintendent of Public Instruction to certify special education teachers, 20-7-403.

20-4-107. Outstanding teacher certificates. (1) No provisions of this title shall affect or impair the validity of any certificate that is in force on January 26, 1971, or the rights and privileges of the holders by virtue thereof, except that any certificates may be suspended or revoked for any of the causes and by the procedures provided by law.

(2) Any holder of an elementary school standard certificate issued prior to July 1, 1959, under the previous statute and in force on July 1, 1959, shall be eligible for renewal of such certificate in accordance with the policies of the board of public education until the holder qualifies for the class 2 standard certificate as provided in 20-4-106.

(3) Any holder of a class 5 certificate in force on June 30, 1966, or issued between July 1, 1966, and December 31, 1966, shall be eligible for renewal of such certificate in accordance with the policies of the board of public education until the holder qualifies for the class 2 standard certificate as provided in 20-4-106.

History: En. 75-6007 by Sec. 77, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6007.

20-4-108. Term of teacher and specialist certificates — renewal. (1) A teacher or specialist certificate issued by the superintendent of public instruction must bear the dates of issue and validity and is valid for a term of 5 school fiscal years, except that a class 5 provisional certificate is valid for the number of years, up to a maximum of 5 years, provided by the policies of the board of public education. The period of validity for any certificate begins on July 1 immediately preceding the date of issue, except that a teacher or specialist who applies for certification after January 1 may, upon request, have the period of validity of the certificate begin on July 1 following the date of application.

(2) Teacher and specialist certificates must be renewed for similar periods of time on the basis of the board of public education policies for teacher and specialist certification renewal.

History: En. 75-6008 by Sec. 78, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 171, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6008; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 511, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 224, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 58, L. 1995.

20-4-109. Fees for teacher and specialist certificates. (1) A person applying for the issuance or renewal of a teacher or specialist certificate shall pay a fee not to exceed $6 for each school fiscal year that the certificate is valid. In addition to this fee, a person who has never held any class of Montana teacher or specialist certificate or for whom an emergency authorization of employment has never been issued shall pay a filing fee of $6. The fees must be paid to the superintendent of public instruction, who shall deposit the fees with the state treasurer to the credit of the state special revenue fund account, created in subsection (2), to be used in the following manner:

(a) $4 for expenses of the certification standards and practices advisory council created in 2-15-1522;

(b) $2 to the board of public education to be used by the certification standards and practices advisory council for research in accordance with the duties of the council provided for in 20-4-133.

(2) There is an account in the state special revenue fund. Money from fees for teacher or specialist certificates required in subsection (1) must be deposited in the account.

History: En. 75-6009 by Sec. 79, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6009; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 511, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 465, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 103, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 628, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 495, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 509, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 165, L. 1999.

20-4-110. Letter of reprimand, suspension, revocation, and denial of certificate. (1) The board of public education may issue a letter of reprimand or may suspend or revoke the teacher, administrator, or specialist certificate of any person for the following reasons:

(a) making any statement of material fact in applying for a certificate that the applicant knows to be false;

(b) any reason that would have required or authorized the denial of the teacher, administrator, or specialist certificate to the person if it had been known at the time the certificate was issued;

(c) incompetency;

(d) gross neglect of duty;

(e) conviction of, entry of a guilty verdict, a plea of guilty, or a plea of no contest to a criminal offense involving moral turpitude in this state or any other state or country;

(f) immoral conduct related to the teaching profession;

(g) substantial and material nonperformance of the employment contract between the teacher, administrator, or specialist and the trustees of a school or school district without good cause or the written consent of the trustees; or

(h) denial, revocation, suspension, or surrender of a teacher, administrator, or specialist certificate in another state for any reason constituting grounds for similar action in this state.

(2) The board may initiate proceedings under this section if a request for the suspension or revocation of the teacher, administrator, or specialist certificate of any person is made to it by:

(a) the trustees of a district as to a teacher, administrator, or specialist employed by that school or school district within the 12 months immediately preceding receipt of the request by the board of public education; or

(b) the superintendent of public instruction.

(3) (a) If the employment relationship between a school district and a teacher, administrator, or specialist is terminated or not renewed or if a teacher, administrator, or specialist resigns to prevent termination or nonrenewal because the trustees have reason to believe that the teacher, administrator, or specialist engaged in conduct described in subsection (1)(e) or (1)(f), the trustees shall make a written report to the superintendent of public instruction describing the circumstances of the termination, nonrenewal, or resignation.

(b) The superintendent shall review the report and any supporting evidence included in the report and may conduct further investigation. If the superintendent is satisfied that sufficient grounds exist, the superintendent may request action by the board of public education under subsection (1). The request must be brought within 1 year after discovery of the events that gave rise to the report.

(c) The trustees and the superintendent shall ensure the confidentiality of the report.

(d) The trustees and the superintendent and their agents and employees are immune from suit for actions taken in good faith under this section with respect to the report.

(4) The board shall give a 30-day written notification to any person when the board intends to consider a letter of reprimand or the suspension or revocation of a certificate. Service of the notice must be accomplished by sending the notification by registered mail to the last address that the person has provided to the school district or the superintendent of public instruction.

(5) The board shall conduct an investigation of the reasons for the suspension or revocation charge and then, if the investigation warrants further action, conduct a hearing in the manner provided by board policies. At the hearing, the board shall afford the person an opportunity for defense against the charge.

(6) After a hearing, the board may place a written reprimand in the person's certification file or may suspend or revoke the person's teacher, administrator, or specialist certificate, except that in the case of a first violation under subsection (1)(g), the maximum penalty is a 2-year suspension of the person's certificate. The board may, upon a request by a school district, inform the school district that a person's certification file includes a letter of reprimand, but the board may not provide a copy of the letter without first determining that the public's right to know outweighs the person's right to privacy.

(7) Whenever the superintendent of public instruction denies the issuance or the renewal of a teacher, administrator, or specialist certificate, the applicant may appeal the denial to the board of public education. The board shall hear the appeal in the same manner provided in this section for suspension or revocation and in accordance with the policies of the board. The decision of the board is final.

History: En. 75-6010 by Sec. 80, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6010; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 240, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 511, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 227, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 382, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 486, L. 1995.

Cross-References

False swearing, 45-7-202.
Unsworn falsification to authorities, 45-7-203.

20-4-111. Emergency authorization of employment. (1) A district may request from the superintendent of public instruction an emergency authorization of employment for a person who is not the holder of a valid teacher or specialist certificate as an instructor of pupils when the district cannot secure the services of a person holding a valid certificate. The person must have previously held a valid teacher or specialist certificate or shall meet the standards of preparation prescribed by the policies of the board of public education for and during an emergency. Emergency authorization of employment must indicate:

(a) the district to which the authorization is issued;

(b) the person whom the district is authorized to employ;

(c) the endorsement for elementary or secondary instruction and the specific subject fields for which authorization to employ the person is given; and

(d) the school fiscal year for which the emergency authorization of employment is given.

(2) Emergency authorization of employment of a person is valid for the school fiscal year identified on the authorization and may be renewed in accordance with the board of public education policies. A fee not to exceed $6 and, if no teacher or specialist certificate or emergency

authorization of employment has ever been issued for the person, a filing fee of $6 must be paid for the issuance of an emergency authorization of employment. The superintendent of public instruction shall deposit the fees with the state treasurer to the credit of the general fund.

(3) Emergency authorization of employment of a person may be revoked for good cause in accordance with the provisions of 20-4-110.

History: En. 75-6011 by Sec. 81, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6011; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 511, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 83, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 103, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 495, L. 1991.

20-4-112. Access to materials — superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent of public instruction has access to all material considered by or available to the school or school district that may be relevant to an allegation that a teacher, administrator, or specialist has engaged in conduct described in 20-4-110(1)(e) or (1)(f) or that may lead to the discovery of relevant evidence.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 382, L. 1993.

20-4-113. Access to criminal justice information. (1) Either the trustees of a school district or the superintendent of public instruction may apply to a district court pursuant to 44-5-302 to review confidential criminal justice information that is relevant to the investigation of grounds for suspension or revocation of a teacher, administrator, or specialist certificate under 20-4-110.

(2) The district court shall provide the trustees or the superintendent of public instruction access to any confidential criminal justice information that is relevant to an investigation into possible grounds for suspension or revocation of a teacher, administrator, or specialist certificate. The court shall issue a protective order to protect the confidentiality of the information released.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 382, L. 1993.

20-4-114. Penalty for failure to report. The failure of a school trustee to report as required in 20-4-110 constitutes official misconduct within the meaning of 2-16-603.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 382, L. 1993.

20-4-115 through 20-4-120 reserved.

20-4-121. Interstate agreement on qualification of educational personnel. The interstate agreement on qualification of educational personnel is enacted into law and entered into with all jurisdictions legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

Article I. Purpose — Findings — Policy

(1) The states party to this agreement, desiring by common action to improve their respective school systems by utilizing the teacher or other professional educational person wherever educated, declare that it is the policy of each of them, on the basis of cooperation with one another, to take advantage of the preparation and experience of such persons wherever gained, thereby serving the best interests of society, of education, and of the teaching profession. It is the purpose of this agreement to provide for the development and execution of such programs of cooperation as will facilitate the movement of teachers and other professional educational personnel among the states party to it and to authorize specific interstate educational personnel contracts to achieve that end.

(2) The party states find that included in the large movement of population among all sections of the nation are many qualified educational personnel who move for family and other personal reasons but who are hindered in using their professional skill and experience in their new locations. Variations from state to state in requirements for qualifying educational personnel discourage such personnel from taking the steps necessary to qualify in other states. As a consequence, a significant number of professionally prepared and experienced educators are lost to our school systems. Facilitating the employment of qualified educational personnel, without reference to their states of origin, can increase the available educational resources. Participation in this compact can increase the availability of educational manpower.

Article II. Definitions

As used in this agreement and contracts made pursuant to it, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Educational personnel" means persons who must meet requirements pursuant to state law as a condition of employment in educational programs.

(2) "Designated state official" means the educational official of a state selected by that state to negotiate and enter into, on behalf of his state, contracts pursuant to this agreement.

(3) "Accept" or any variant thereof means to recognize and give effect to one or more determinations of another state relating to the qualifications of educational personnel in lieu of making or requiring a like determination that would otherwise be required by or pursuant to the laws of a receiving state.

(4) "State" means a state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(5) "Originating state" means a state (and the subdivisions thereof, if any) whose determination that certain educational personnel are qualified to be employed for specific duties in schools is acceptable in accordance with the terms of a contract made pursuant to Article III.

(6) "Receiving state" means a state (and the subdivisions thereof) which accept educational personnel in accordance with the terms of a contract made pursuant to Article III.

Article III. Interstate Educational Personnel Contracts

(1) The designated state official of a party state may make one or more contracts on behalf of his state with one or more other party states providing for the acceptance of educational personnel. Any such contract for the period of its duration shall be applicable to and binding on the states whose designated state officials enter into it and the subdivisions of those states with the same force and effect as if incorporated in this agreement. A designated state official may enter into a contract pursuant to this article only with states in which he finds that there are programs of education, certification standards, or other acceptable qualifications that assure preparation or qualification of educational personnel on a basis sufficiently comparable even though not identical to that prevailing in his own state.

(2) Any such contract shall provide for:

(a) its duration;

(b) the criteria to be applied by an originating state in qualifying educational personnel for acceptance by a receiving state;

(c) such waivers, substitutions, and conditional acceptance as shall aid the practical effectuation of the contract without sacrifice of basic educational standards; and

(d) any other necessary matters.

(3) No contract made pursuant to this agreement shall be for a term longer than 5 years, but any such contract may be renewed for like or lesser periods.

(4) Any contract dealing with acceptance of educational personnel on the basis of their having completed an educational program shall specify the earliest date or dates on which originating state approval of the program or programs involved can have occurred. No contract made pursuant to this agreement shall require acceptance by a receiving state of any persons qualified because of successful completion of a program prior to January 1, 1954.

(5) The certification or other acceptance of a person who has been accepted pursuant to the terms of a contract shall not be revoked or otherwise impaired because the contract has expired or been terminated. However, any certificate or other qualifying document may be revoked or suspended on any ground which would be sufficient for revocation or suspension of a certificate or other qualifying document initially granted or approved in the receiving state.

(6) A contract committee composed of the designated state officials of the contracting states or their representatives shall keep the contract under continuous review, study means of improving its administration, and report not less than once a year to the heads of the appropriate education agencies of the contracting states.

Article IV. Approved and Accepted Programs

(1) Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to repeal or otherwise modify any law or regulation of a party state relating to the approval of programs of educational preparation having effect solely on the qualification of educational personnel within that state.

(2) To the extent that contracts made pursuant to this agreement deal with the educational requirements for the proper qualification of educational personnel, acceptance of a program of educational preparation shall be in accordance with such procedures and requirements as may be provided in the applicable contract.

Article V. Interstate Cooperation

The party states agree that:

(1) they will, so far as practicable, prefer the making of multilateral contracts pursuant to Article III of this agreement; and

(2) they will facilitate and strengthen cooperation in interstate certification and other elements of educational personnel qualification and for this purpose shall cooperate with agencies, organizations, and associations interested in certification and other elements of educational personnel qualification.

Article VI. Agreement Evaluation

The designated state officials of any party states may meet from time to time as a group to evaluate progress under the agreement and to formulate recommendations for changes.

Article VII. Other Arrangements

Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to prevent or inhibit other arrangements or practices of any party state or states to facilitate the interchange of educational personnel.

Article VIII. Effect — Withdrawal

(1) This agreement shall become effective when enacted into law by two states. Thereafter it shall become effective as to any state upon its enactment of this agreement.

(2) Any party state may withdraw from this agreement by enacting a statute repealing the same, but no such withdrawal shall take effect until 1 year after the governor of the withdrawing state has given notice in writing of the withdrawal to the governors of all other party states.

(3) No withdrawal shall relieve the withdrawing state of any obligation imposed upon it by a contract to which it is a party. The duration of contracts and the methods and conditions of withdrawal therefrom shall be those specified in their terms.

Article IX. Construction — Severability

This agreement shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purpose thereof. The provisions of this agreement shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this agreement is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any state or of the United States or the application thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this agreement and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this agreement is held to be contrary to the constitution of any state participating therein, the agreement shall remain in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

History: En. 75-6012 by Sec. 1, Ch. 328, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6012.

20-4-122. Designated official for purposes of interstate agreement. The designated state official for this state is the state superintendent of public instruction. The state superintendent of public instruction shall enter into contracts pursuant to Article III of the agreement only after approval of the specific text thereof by the board of public education.

History: En. 75-6013 by Sec. 2, Ch. 328, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6013.

20-4-123. Preservation and publication of contracts made pursuant to interstate agreement. True copies of all contracts made on behalf of this state pursuant to the agreement shall be kept on file in the office of the state superintendent of public instruction. The state superintendent of public instruction shall publish all such contracts in convenient form.

History: **En. 75-6014 by Sec. 3, Ch. 328, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6014.**

20-4-124 through 20-4-130 reserved.

20-4-131. Definitions. As used in 2-15-1522 and 20-4-131 through 20-4-133, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Approved teacher education program" means a program that is offered by an accredited teacher education institution and approved by the board of public education.

(2) "Council" means the certification standards and practices advisory council created in 2-15-1522.

(3) "K-12 specialist" means a person employed by a school district as a librarian, school counselor, or special education or chapter I teacher or a person who has a K-12 endorsement and who is assigned to teach in a classroom that is not self-contained.

(4) "Specialist" means a person employed by a school district as a school psychologist.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 465, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 124, L. 1991.**

20-4-132. Meetings — assistance. (1) The council shall meet quarterly and at other times as may be required for the proper conduct of the business of the council at the call of the chairman.

(2) The council may adopt rules for the conduct of its business.

(3) The council shall keep a record of its proceedings.

(4) The council may request research, administrative, and clerical staff assistance from the board of public education.

(5) The council shall select a chairman and a vice-chairman from its appointed members.

(6) A quorum for a meeting is not less than four council members.

(7) Council members are entitled to travel expenses incurred for each day of attendance at council meetings or in the performance of any duty or service as a council member in accordance with 2-18-501 through 2-18-503.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 465, L. 1987.**

20-4-133. Duties of the council. (1) The council shall study and make recommendations to the board of public education in the following areas:

(a) teacher certification standards, including but not limited to precertification training and education requirements and certification renewal requirements and procedures;

(b) administrator certification standards, including but not limited to precertification training and education requirements and certification renewal requirements and procedures;

(c) specialist certification standards, including but not limited to precertification training and education requirements and certification renewal requirements and procedures;

(d) feasibility of establishing standards of professional practices and ethical conduct;

(e) the status and efficacy of approved teacher education programs in Montana; and

(f) policies related to the denial, suspension, and revocation of teacher, administrator, and specialist certification and the appeals process. For the purpose of preparing recommendations in this area, the council is authorized to review the individual cases and files that have been submitted to the board of public education.

(2) The council shall submit a written report annually to the board of public education with its recommendations for the above areas. The council may submit recommendations to the board of public education at other times that the council considers appropriate.

(3) The board of public education shall:

(a) at a regularly scheduled meeting, consider any recommendations and reports of the council; and

(b) approve, disapprove, or modify each recommendation of the council by majority vote of the board.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 465, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 83, L. 1989.**

20-4-134. Professional stipends for teachers certified by national board for professional teaching standards. (1) Pursuant to subsection (4), a one-time stipend of

$3,000 must be provided to each teacher who obtains certification from the national board for professional teaching standards if the teacher is:

(a) a full-time classroom teacher, librarian, or other full-time employee serving in an assignment covered by national board certification assessment;

(b) certified to teach in Montana under the provisions of 20-4-103; and

(c) a full-time employee of:

(i) a Montana public school district, as defined in 20-6-101;

(ii) an education cooperative, as described in 20-7-451;

(iii) the Montana school for the deaf and blind, as described in 20-8-101; or

(iv) a state youth correctional facility, as defined in 41-5-103.

(2) A teacher is eligible for the stipend in the school year beginning July 1 after the teacher obtains certification from the national board for professional teaching standards.

(3) By March 1, the superintendent of public instruction shall distribute stipend payments to each eligible teacher.

(4) The obligation for funding the professional stipend is an obligation of the state. This section may not be construed to require a school district to provide a stipend to a qualifying teacher without a payment from the state to the district. If the funding for professional stipends is less than the total amount for which Montana teachers qualify, the superintendent of public instruction shall prorate the funding to the districts in a manner that provides the same amount of stipend to each qualifying teacher.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 555, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date: Section 3, Ch. 555, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001."

Part 2
Teacher Employment — Tenure — Indian Studies

20-4-201. Employment of teachers and specialists by contract. (1) The trustees of any district have the authority to employ any person as a teacher or specialist, but only a person who holds a valid Montana teacher or specialist certificate or for whom an emergency authorization of employment has been issued that qualifies the person to perform the duties prescribed by the trustees for the position of employment. Each teacher or specialist must be employed under written contract, and each contract of employment must be authorized by a proper resolution of the trustees and must be executed in duplicate by the presiding officer of the trustees and the clerk of the district in the name of the district and by the teacher or specialist.

(2) A contract of employment with a teacher or specialist may not require the teacher or specialist to teach more than 5 days a week or on any holiday recognized by 20-1-305. A deduction may not be made from a teacher's or specialist's salary by reason of the fact that a holiday falls on a school day. A teacher's or specialist's contract made in conflict with the 5-days-a-week provision of this section is not enforceable against the teacher or specialist.

(3) Whenever the boards of trustees of two or more school districts form a joint board of trustees under the provisions of 20-3-361 or when the boards of trustees of two or more school districts enter into an interlocal agreement pursuant to Title 7, chapter 11, part 1, to cooperatively share the employment of a teacher or specialist, the joint board of trustees or the boards of trustees of two or more school districts, pursuant to an interlocal agreement, may execute a contract of employment with a teacher or specialist who shall serve the districts. When a contract is executed, the districts shall prorate the compensation provided by the contract on the basis of the total number of instructional hours expended by the teacher or specialist within each district.

(4) Any contract executed under the provisions of this section may contain the oath or affirmation prescribed in 20-4-104, and the teacher or specialist shall subscribe to the oath or affirmation before an officer authorized by law to administer oaths.

History: En. 75-6102 by Sec. 83, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6102; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 511, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 308, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 318, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 318 in (3) in first sentence inserted references to use of an interlocal agreement by the boards of trustees of two or more school districts to employ a teacher or specialist; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective April 21, 2001.

Cross-References

Discrimination on account of religious ideas prohibited, Art. II, sec. 4, Mont. Const.
Oaths, Title 1, ch. 6.
Nepotism, Title 2, ch. 2, part 3.
Indian hiring preference within reservations, 2-18-111.
Depriving members of organized militia of employment, 10-1-603.
Leave of absence of public employees attending training camp, 10-1-604.
Reemployment of veterans, Title 10, ch. 2, part 2.
Powers of joint board of trustees, 20-3-362.
Veterans' public employment preference, Title 39, ch. 29.
Handicapped persons' public employment preference — not applicable to schools, 39-30-103.

20-4-202. Teacher and specialist certification registration. (1) Any person employed as a teacher, specialist, principal, or district superintendent shall register his certificate or the district shall register its emergency authorization of employment for a teacher with the county superintendent of the county wherein he is employed in order to validate his employment status and permit payment under his employment contract. If a teacher or specialist does not register his certificate with the county superintendent within 60 calendar days after he begins to perform his services, he shall not be eligible to receive any further compensation under his contract of employment until he has registered his certificate. After the schools of a district have been open for 60 calendar days in the current school fiscal year, the county superintendent shall notify each district of the county of each teacher or specialist who has registered his current valid certificate, and the district shall not pay any teacher who has not registered his certificate until the county superintendent does notify the district of such registration.

(2) A teacher or specialist employed by a joint district shall register his certificate with the county superintendent of the county in which he is working. A teacher or specialist employed by a special education cooperative shall register his certificate with the county superintendent of the county in which the special education cooperative is based.

History: En. 75-6106 by Sec. 87, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 277, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6106; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 511, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 330, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Duty of County Superintendent to register teacher or specialist certificates, 20-3-205.

20-4-203. Teacher tenure. (1) Except as provided in 20-4-208, whenever a teacher has been elected by the offer and acceptance of a contract for the fourth consecutive year of employment by a district in a position requiring teacher certification except as a district superintendent or specialist, the teacher is considered to be reelected from year to year as a tenured teacher at the same salary and in the same or a comparable position of employment as that provided by the last-executed contract with the teacher unless the trustees resolve by majority vote of their membership to terminate the services of the teacher in accordance with the provisions of 20-4-204.

(2) The tenure of a teacher with a district may not be impaired upon termination of services of the teacher if the following conditions exist:

(a) the tenure teacher is terminated because the financial condition of the district requires a reduction in the number of teachers employed; and

(b) continued employment rights are provided for in a collectively bargained contract of the district.

(3) (a) For the purposes of subsection (1), "same salary" means the daily rate of pay, excluding benefits and excluding stipends for nonteaching duties, multiplied by the number of days worked under the last-executed contract with the teacher, up to the total number of days funded by the state in the per-ANB entitlements, as provided in 20-9-311, including pupil-instruction-related days. The calculation of daily rate of pay is determined by dividing the salary in the last-executed contract with the teacher for pupil-instruction and pupil-instruction-related days, excluding benefits and excluding stipends for nonteaching duties, by the total number of contracted days under the last-executed contract.

(b) The definition of same salary may be modified if negotiated and agreed to in a collective bargaining agreement executed by the district and the teacher's exclusive representative pursuant to Title 39, chapter 31, or in an individual contract between the district and a teacher in a district in which the teachers have no exclusive representative as provided in Title 39, chapter 31.

(4) Upon receiving tenure, the employment of a teacher may be terminated for good cause.

History: En. 75-6103 by Sec. 84, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6103; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 511, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 521, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 479, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 204, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 259, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 438, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Tenure of teachers employed by cooperatives, 20-7-456.

20-4-204. Termination of tenure teacher services. (1) (a) The following persons may make a recommendation in writing to the trustees of the district for termination of the services of a tenure teacher:

(i) a district superintendent;

(ii) in a district without a district superintendent, a principal;

(iii) in a district without a district superintendent or a principal, the county superintendent or a trustee of the district.

(b) The recommendation must state clearly and explicitly the specific reason or reasons leading to the recommendation for termination.

(2) Whenever the trustees of a district receive a recommendation for termination, the trustees shall notify the teacher of the recommendation for termination and of the teacher's right to a hearing on the recommendation. The notification must be delivered by certified letter or by personal notification for which a signed receipt is returned. The notification must include:

(a) the statement of the reason or reasons that led to the recommendation for termination; and

(b) a printed copy of this section for the teacher's information.

(3) The teacher may, in writing, waive the right to a hearing. Unless the teacher waives the right to a hearing, the trustees shall set a hearing date, giving consideration to the convenience of the teacher, not less than 10 days or more than 20 days from receipt of the notice of recommendation for termination.

(4) The trustees shall:

(a) conduct the hearing on the recommendation at a regularly scheduled or special meeting of the board of trustees and in accordance with 2-3-203; and

(b) resolve at the conclusion of the hearing to terminate the teacher or to reject the recommendation for termination.

(5) The tenure teacher may appeal a decision to terminate an employment contract to the county superintendent if the teacher's employment is not covered by a collective bargaining agreement pursuant to Title 39, chapter 31, who may appoint a qualified attorney as a legal adviser who shall assist the superintendent in preparing findings of fact and conclusions of law. If the employment of the teacher is covered by a collective bargaining agreement pursuant to Title 39, chapter 31, a tenure teacher shall appeal a decision to terminate an employment contract to an arbitrator agreed upon by the district and the teacher's exclusive representative. If the exclusive representative has declined to represent the teacher, the teacher or the district may request that the board of personnel appeals provide a list of arbitrators from which the teacher and the district shall, after the toss of a coin to determine the order of striking, alternately strike names from the list until one arbitrator is selected and appointed. By mutual agreement between the parties, the county superintendent of schools may be appointed as the arbitrator.

(6) In a termination involving a teacher whose employment is not covered by a collective bargaining agreement pursuant to Title 39, chapter 31, either the teacher or the trustees may appeal to the district court of the county in which the teacher was employed. The proceedings must be commenced no later than 60 days after the date of the decision of the county superintendent.

(7) In a termination involving a teacher whose employment is covered by a collective bargaining agreement pursuant to Title 39, chapter 31, a request for arbitration must be made within 20 days from the date of termination unless an alternative time period is provided by the terms of a collective bargaining agreement.

(8) The decision of the arbitrator is final and binding. Each party shall pay one-half of an arbitrator's charges unless a different cost allocation arrangement is agreed upon by the parties.

(9) An arbitrator may order a school district to reinstate a teacher who has been terminated without good cause and to provide compensation, with interest, to a teacher for lost wages and fringe benefits from the date of termination to the date that the teacher is offered reinstatement to the same or a comparable position. Interim earnings, including the amount that the teacher could have earned with reasonable diligence, must be deducted from the amount awarded for lost wages. Before interim earnings are deducted from lost wages, reasonable amounts spent by a teacher in searching for, obtaining, or relocating to new employment must be deducted from interim earnings.

(10) Except as provided in this section, an arbitrator may not order a school district to provide compensation for punitive damages, pain and suffering, emotional distress, compensatory damages, attorney fees, or any other form of damages.

(11) Upon submission of the termination decision to an arbitrator, the teacher or the teacher's exclusive representative may not file an action against the district for reinstatement or compensation of lost wages and fringe benefits.

(12) As used in this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Fringe benefits" means the value of any employer-paid vacation leave, sick leave, medical insurance plan, disability or life insurance plan, or pension benefit in effect on the date of termination.

(b) "Lost wages" means the gross amount of wages that would have been reported to the internal revenue service on Form W-2 and includes any compensation deferred at the option of the employee.

History: En. 75-6104 by Sec. 85, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 306, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6104; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 521, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 56, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 510, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 438, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Authority of Superintendent of Public Instruction to hear controversy appeals, 20-3-107.
Authority of County Superintendent to hear controversy appeals, 20-3-210.
Dismissal of teachers by cooperative, 20-7-456.

20-4-205. Notification of teacher reelection — acceptance. (1) The trustees shall provide written notice by June 1 to all teachers who have been reelected. Any teacher who does not receive notice of reelection or termination is automatically reelected for the ensuing school fiscal year.

(2) Any teacher who receives notification of reelection for the ensuing school fiscal year shall provide the trustees with written acceptance of the conditions of the reelection within 20 days after the receipt of the notice of reelection, and failure to notify the trustees within 20 days constitutes conclusive evidence of the teacher's nonacceptance of the tendered position.

History: En. 75-6105 by Sec. 86, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6105; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 574, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 438, L. 1997.

20-4-206. Notification of nontenure teacher reelection — acceptance — termination. (1) The trustees shall provide written notice by June 1 to each nontenure teacher employed by the district regarding whether the nontenure teacher has been reelected for the ensuing school fiscal year. A teacher who does not receive written notice of reelection or termination is automatically reelected for the ensuing school fiscal year.

(2) A nontenure teacher who receives notification of reelection for the ensuing school fiscal year shall provide the trustees with written acceptance of the conditions of reelection within 20 days after the receipt of the notice of reelection. Failure to notify the trustees within 20 days constitutes conclusive evidence of the nontenure teacher's nonacceptance of the tendered position.

(3) Subject to the June 1 notice requirements in this section, the trustees may nonrenew the employment of a nontenure teacher at the conclusion of the school fiscal year with or without cause.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 324, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 87, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 142, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6105.1; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 510, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 439, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 438, L. 1997.

20-4-207. Dismissal of teacher under contract. (1) The trustees of any district may dismiss a teacher before the expiration of the teacher's employment contract for good cause.

(2) (a) The following persons may recommend the dismissal of a teacher for cause under subsection (1):

(i) a district superintendent;

(ii) in a district without a district superintendent, a principal; or

(iii) in a district without a district superintendent or a principal, the county superintendent or a trustee of the district.

(b) A person listed in subsection (2)(a) who recommends dismissal of a teacher shall give notice of the recommendation in writing to each trustee of the district and to the teacher.

(c) The notice must state clearly and explicitly the specific reason or reasons that led to the recommendation for dismissal.

(3) (a) Whenever the trustees of any district receive a recommendation for dismissal, the trustees shall notify the teacher of the right to a hearing before the trustees either by certified letter or by personal notification for which a signed receipt must be returned. The teacher may in writing waive the right to a hearing. Unless the teacher waives the right to a hearing, the teacher and trustees shall agree on a hearing date not less than 10 days or more than 20 days from the notice of intent to recommend dismissal.

(b) The trustees shall conduct a hearing on the recommendation and resolve at the conclusion of the hearing to dismiss the teacher or to reject the recommendation for dismissal.

(4) With the exception of a county superintendent, a person who recommends dismissal pursuant to subsection (2) may suspend the teacher from active performance of duty with pay pending the hearing date if the teacher's behavior or acts that led to the recommendation for dismissal are contrary to the welfare of the students or the effective operation of the school district.

(5) Any teacher who has been dismissed may in writing within 20 days appeal the dismissal under the guidelines set forth in 20-4-204. The teacher may appeal a decision to terminate an employment contract to the county superintendent if the teacher's employment is not covered by a collective bargaining agreement pursuant to Title 39, chapter 31. If the employment of the teacher is covered by a collective bargaining agreement, a teacher shall appeal a decision to terminate an employment contract to an arbitrator.

History: En. 75-6107 by Sec. 88, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 327, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6107; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 56, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 28, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 438, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 514, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Authority of Superintendent of Public Instruction to hear controversy appeals, 20-3-107.
Authority of County Superintendent to hear controversy appeals, 20-3-210.
Authority of trustees to employ and dismiss teachers, 20-3-324.
Dismissal of teachers by cooperative, 20-7-456.

20-4-208. Transfer from administrative position. (1) A tenure teacher serving in an administrative position may be assigned to a teaching position with a reduction in salary when the district reduces the size of its administrative staff. The salary for the new position must be the same as the salary that the teacher would have received if the teacher had been continuously employed in the new position rather than in the administrative position.

(2) If a board policy or a collective bargaining agreement provides seniority rights for teachers, a district that assigns a tenure teacher serving in an administrative position to a teaching position shall recognize for seniority purposes the tenure teacher's time of service in the administrative position.

(3) As used in this section, the term "administrative position" means a position that the trustees of a district designate as administrative or supervisory in nature, not including the position of district superintendent.

(4) A tenure teacher who is transferred to a teaching position under this section must be offered the next comparable administrative position for which the tenure teacher is endorsed that becomes available in the district.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 204, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 114, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 438, L. 1997.

20-4-209 and 20-4-210 reserved.

20-4-211. Repealed. Sec. 4, Ch. 527, L. 1999.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 464, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6130.

20-4-212. Repealed. Sec. 4, Ch. 527, L. 1999.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 464, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6129.

20-4-213. Repealed. Sec. 4, Ch. 527, L. 1999.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 464, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6131; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 458, L. 1979.

20-4-214. Repealed. Sec. 4, Ch. 527, L. 1999.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 464, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6132.

Part 3
Teachers' Powers, Duties, and Privileges

20-4-301. Duties of teacher — nonpayment for failure to comply. (1) A teacher under contract with a district shall:

(a) conform to and enforce the laws, board of public education policies, and policies of the trustees of the district;

(b) use the course of instruction prescribed by the trustees;

(c) keep, in a neat and businesslike manner, a teacher's register of attendance and grades;

(d) within 10 days after the conclusion of each school semester, prepare a report that must include the pupil attendance and absence data from the teacher's register and grades. The report must be submitted to:

(i) the district superintendent, if there is one;

(ii) the principal of the school, if there is one and there is no district superintendent; or

(iii) the county superintendent or all county superintendents when the teacher is reporting for a joint district, if there is no district superintendent or principal.

(e) exercise due diligence in the care of school grounds and buildings, furniture, equipment, books, and supplies; and

(f) provide moral and civic instruction by:

(i) endeavoring to impress the pupils with the principles of morality, truth, justice, and patriotism, including any curriculum related to the flag prescribed by the trustees;

(ii) teaching the pupils to avoid idleness, profanity, and falsehood;

(iii) instructing the pupils in the principles of free government and training them to comprehend the rights, responsibilities, and dignity of American citizenship.

(2) The trustees are authorized to withhold the salary warrant of any teacher who does not comply with the provisions of subsection (1)(a) or (1)(b) until the teacher does comply with the provisions.

(3) The trustees may not pay any teacher the teacher's last month's salary until the teacher has provided a complete and accurate semester report to the required person, as determined by the person and as required in subsection (1)(d).

History: En. 75-6108 by Sec. 89, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6108; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 337, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 22, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 320, L. 1997.

Cross-References

ANB defined, 20-1-101.

Abused or neglected child — duty to report, 41-3-201.

20-4-302. Discipline and punishment of pupils — definition of corporal punishment — penalty — defense. (1) A teacher or principal has the authority to hold a pupil to a strict accountability for disorderly conduct in school, on the way to or from school, or during intermission or recess.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "corporal punishment" means knowingly and purposely inflicting physical pain on a pupil as a disciplinary measure.

(3) A person who is employed or engaged by a school district may not inflict or cause to be inflicted corporal punishment on a pupil.

(4) (a) A person who is employed or engaged by a school district may use physical restraint, defined as the placing of hands on a pupil in a manner that is reasonable and necessary to:

(i) quell a disturbance;

(ii) provide self-protection;

(iii) protect the pupil or others from physical injury;

(iv) obtain possession of a weapon or other dangerous object on the person of the pupil or within control of the pupil;

(v) maintain the orderly conduct of a pupil including but not limited to relocating a pupil in a waiting line, classroom, lunchroom, principal's office, or other on-campus facility; or

(vi) protect property from serious harm.

(b) Physical pain resulting from the use of physical restraint as defined in subsection (4)(a) does not constitute corporal punishment as long as the restraint is reasonable and necessary.

(5) A teacher in a district employing neither a district superintendent nor a principal at the school where the teacher is assigned has the authority to suspend a pupil for good cause. When either a district superintendent or a school principal is employed, only the superintendent or principal has the authority to suspend a pupil for good cause. Whenever a teacher suspends a pupil, the teacher shall notify the trustees and the county superintendent immediately of the action.

(6) A teacher has the duty to report the truancy or incorrigibility of a pupil to the district superintendent, the principal, the trustees, or the county superintendent, whichever is applicable.

(7) If a person who is employed or engaged by a school district uses corporal punishment or more physical restraint than is reasonable or necessary, the person is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction of the misdemeanor by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than $25 or more than $500.

(8) A person named as a defendant in an action brought under this section may assert as an affirmative defense that the use of physical restraint was reasonable or necessary. If that defense is denied by the person bringing the charge, the issue of whether the restraint used was reasonable or necessary must be determined by the trier of fact.

History: En. 75-6109 by Sec. 90, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 388, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6109; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 135, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 325, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Duties of pupils — sanctions, 20-5-201.
Suspension and expulsion of pupil, 20-5-202.
Confidential communications by student to teacher in educational institution, 26-1-809.
Use of force by parent, guardian, or teacher, 45-3-107.

20-4-303. Abuse of teachers. Any parent, guardian, or other person who shall insult or abuse a teacher anywhere on the school grounds or school premises shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction of such misdemeanor by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined no less than $25 or more than $500.

History: En. 75-6110 by Sec. 91, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6110.

20-4-304. Attendance at instructional and professional development meetings. The trustees of a school district shall close the schools of the district for the annual instructional and professional development meetings of teachers' organizations. A teacher may attend instructional and professional development meetings without loss of salary or attend other appropriate inservice training, as may be prescribed by the trustees, without loss of salary. If a teacher does neither, he must not be paid.

History: En. 75-6111 by Sec. 92, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 200, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6111; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 638, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Traveling expenses of officers attending meetings, 20-1-211.
Pupil-instruction-related days, 20-1-304.

Part 4
District Superintendent and Principal

20-4-401. Appointment and dismissal of district superintendent or county high school principal. (1) The trustees of any high school district, except a county high school, and the trustees of the elementary district where its high school building is located shall jointly employ and appoint a district superintendent. The trustees of a county high school shall employ and appoint a district superintendent, except that they may employ and appoint a holder of a class 3 teacher certificate with a district superintendent endorsement as the county high school principal in lieu of a district superintendent. The trustees of any other district may employ and appoint a district superintendent.

(2) Whenever a joint board of trustees has been formed by a county high school and the elementary district where the county high school is located, the joint board shall jointly employ and appoint a district superintendent. During the term of contract of the jointly appointed district superintendent, neither district may separately employ and appoint a district superintendent or county high school principal.

(3) School districts other than those provided in subsection (2) that form a joint board of trustees or the boards of trustees of two or more districts may jointly employ and appoint a district superintendent, as allowed in 20-3-362, or may enter into an interlocal agreement pursuant to Title 7, chapter 11, part 1, to cooperatively share the employment of a district superintendent.

(4) The written contract of employment of a district superintendent or a county high school principal must be authorized by the proper resolution of the trustees of the district or the joint board of trustees and executed in duplicate by the presiding officer of the trustees or joint board of trustees and the clerks of the districts in the name of the districts and by the district superintendent or the county high school principal. The contract must be for a term of not more than 3 years, and after the second successive contract, the contract is considered to be renewed for a further term of 1 year from year to year unless the trustees, by resolution passed by a majority vote of its membership, resolve to terminate the services of the district superintendent or the county high school principal at the expiration of the existing contract. The trustees shall take the termination action and notify the district superintendent or the county high school principal in writing of their intent to terminate the superintendent's or principal's services at the expiration of the superintendent's or principal's current contract not later than February 1 of the last year of the contract.

(5) Whenever a joint board of trustees or the boards of trustees of two or more districts employs a person as the district superintendent under subsection (2) or (3), the districts shall prorate the compensation provided by the contract of employment on the basis of the number of teachers employed by each district.

(6) At any time the class 3 teacher certification or the endorsement of the certificate of a district superintendent or a county high school principal that qualifies the person to hold the position becomes invalid, the trustees of the district or the joint board of trustees shall discharge the person as the district superintendent or county high school principal regardless of the unexpired term of the contract. The trustees may not compensate the superintendent or principal under the terms of the contract for any services rendered subsequent to the date of the invalidation of the teacher certificate.

(7) A district superintendent or county high school principal may not engage in any work or activity that the trustees consider to be in conflict with the duties and employment as the district superintendent or county high school principal.

History: En. 75-6112 by Sec. 93, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 105, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6112; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 308, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 83, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 318, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 318 in (3) inserted "or the boards of trustees of two or more districts" and at end inserted reference to entering an interlocal agreement to share a district superintendent; in (5) near beginning inserted "or the boards of trustees of two or more districts"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective April 21, 2001.

Cross-References

Code of ethics, Title 2, ch. 2, part 1.
Powers of joint board of trustees, 20-3-362.

20-4-402. Duties of district superintendent or county high school principal. The district superintendent or county high school principal is the executive officer of the trustees and, subject to the direction and control of the trustees, the executive officer shall:

(1) have general supervision of all schools of the district and the personnel employed by the district;

(2) implement and administer the policies of the trustees of the district;

(3) develop and recommend courses of instruction to the trustees for their consideration and approval in accordance with the provisions of 20-7-111;

(4) select all textbooks and submit the selections to the trustees for their approval in accordance with the provisions of 20-7-602;

(5) select all reference and library books and submit the selections to the trustees for their approval in accordance with provisions of 20-7-204;

(6) have general supervision of all pupils of the district, enforce the compulsory attendance provisions of this title, and have the authority to suspend for good cause a pupil of the district;

(7) report the pupil attendance, absence, and enrollment of the district and other pupil information required by the report form prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction to the county superintendent, or county superintendents when reporting for a joint district; and

(8) perform other duties in connection with the district as the trustees may prescribe.

History: En. 75-6113 by Sec. 94, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6113; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 135, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 337, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 343, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Powers and duties of trustees, 20-3-324.
Attendance, Title 20, ch. 5, part 1.
Suspension and expulsion, Title 20, ch. 5, part 2.

20-4-403. Powers and duties of principal. (1) Whenever the trustees of a district employ and appoint a school principal but do not employ and appoint a district superintendent, such principal shall perform the duties of a district superintendent as prescribed in subsections (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8) of 20-4-402 and shall have general supervision of such school and the personnel assigned to such school.

(2) If granted authority by the board of trustees, a school principal in a district that does employ and appoint a district superintendent may suspend for good cause any pupil of the school where the principal is employed.

History: En. 75-6114 by Sec. 95, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6114; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 135, L. 1981.

CHAPTER 5

PUPILS

Part 1 — Attendance

20-5-101. Admittance of child to school.
20-5-102. Compulsory enrollment and excuses.
20-5-103. Compulsory attendance and excuses.
20-5-104. Attendance officer.
20-5-105. Attendance officer — powers and duties.
20-5-106. Truancy.
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20-5-110. School district assessment for placement of a child who enrolls from a nonaccredited, nonpublic school.
20-5-111. Responsibilities and rights of parent who provides home school — rights of child in home school.

Part 2 — Duties—Suspension and Expulsion

20-5-201. Duties and sanctions.
20-5-202. Suspension and expulsion.

20-5-203. Secret organization prohibited.

Part 3 — Attendance Outside School District

20-5-301 through 20-5-307. Repealed.
20-5-308 through 20-5-310 reserved.
20-5-311. Repealed.
20-5-312. Repealed.
20-5-313. Repealed.
20-5-314. Reciprocal attendance agreement with adjoining state or province.
20-5-315. Repealed.
20-5-316. Repealed.
20-5-317 through 20-5-319 reserved.
20-5-320. Attendance with discretionary approval.
20-5-321. Attendance with mandatory approval — tuition and transportation.
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20-5-323. Tuition and transportation rates.
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Part 4 — Health

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20-5-402. Definitions.
20-5-403. Immunization required — release and acceptance of immunization records.
20-5-404. Conditional attendance.
20-5-405. Medical or religious exemption.
20-5-406. Immunization record.
20-5-407. Rulemaking.
20-5-408. Enforcement.
20-5-409. Failure to immunize or claim exemption — injunction.
20-5-410. Civil penalty.
20-5-411. Renumbered 20-1-220 by Code Commissioner, 1997.

Chapter Cross-References

Penalty for abuse of students, 20-4-302.
Fees for school supplies, 20-9-214.
Powers of trustees to require pupils to pay fees, 20-9-214.
Extracurricular fund for pupil functions, 20-9-504.
Confidential communications by students, 26-1-809.
Use of force by parent, guardian, or teacher, 45-3-107.

Part 1
Attendance

Part Cross-References

School terms and holidays, Title 20, ch. 1, part 3.
Duty of trustees to administer attendance laws, 20-3-324.
School enrollment procedures to aid identification of missing children, 44-2-511.

20-5-101. Admittance of child to school. (1) The trustees shall assign and admit a child to a school in the district when the child is:

(a) 6 years of age or older on or before September 10 of the year in which the child is to enroll but is not yet 19 years of age;

(b) a resident of the district; and

(c) otherwise qualified under the provisions of this title to be admitted to the school.

(2) The trustees of a district may assign and admit any nonresident child to a school in the district under the tuition provisions of this title.

(3) The trustees may at their discretion assign and admit a child to a school in the district who is under 6 years of age or an adult who is 19 years of age or older if there are exceptional circumstances that merit waiving the age provision of this section.

(4) The trustees shall assign and admit a child who is homeless, as defined in the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (Public Law 100-77), to a school in the district regardless of residence. The trustees may not require an out-of-district attendance agreement or tuition for a homeless child.

(5) Except for the provisions of subsection (4), tuition for a nonresident child must be paid in accordance with the tuition provisions of this title.

History: En. 75-6302 by Sec. 115, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6302; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 334, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 558, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 74, Ch. 575, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 120, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 214, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Free public education required, Art. X, sec. 1, Mont. Const.
Aid prohibited to sectarian schools, Art. X, sec. 6, Mont. Const.
Nondiscrimination in education, Art. X, sec. 7, Mont. Const.
General rules for determining residence, 1-1-215.
School enrollment procedures to aid identification of missing children, 44-2-511.
Illegal discrimination, Title 49, ch. 2.
Governmental code of fair practices, Title 49, ch. 3.

20-5-102. Compulsory enrollment and excuses. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), any parent, guardian, or other person who is responsible for the care of any child who is 7 years of age or older prior to the first day of school in any school fiscal year shall cause the child to be instructed in the program prescribed by the board of public education pursuant to 20-7-111 until the later of the following dates:

(a) the child's 16th birthday;

(b) the date of completion of the work of the 8th grade.

(2) A parent, guardian, or other person shall enroll the child in the school assigned by the trustees of the district within the first week of the school term or when he establishes residence in the district unless the child is:

(a) enrolled in a school of another district or state under any of the tuition provisions of this title;

(b) provided with supervised correspondence study or supervised home study under the transportation provisions of this title;

(c) excused from compulsory school attendance upon a determination by a district judge that attendance is not in the best interest of the child;

(d) excused by the board of trustees upon a determination that attendance by a child who has attained the age of 16 is not in the best interest of the child and the school; or

(e) enrolled in a nonpublic or home school that complies with the provisions of 20-5-109. For the purposes of this subsection (e), a home school is the instruction by a parent of his child, stepchild, or ward in his residence and a nonpublic school includes a parochial, church, religious, or private school.

History: En. 75-6303 by Sec. 116, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 389, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 91, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 137, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6303; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 504, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 355, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 249, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Supervised home and correspondence study, 20-7-116, 20-10-121, 20-10-125, 20-10-142.

20-5-103. Compulsory attendance and excuses. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), any parent, guardian, or other person who is responsible for the care of any child who is 7 years of age or older prior to the first day of school in any school fiscal year shall cause the child to attend the school in which he is enrolled for the school term and each school day therein prescribed by the trustees of the district until the later of the following dates:

(a) the child's 16th birthday;

(b) the date of completion of the work of the 8th grade.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) do not apply in the following cases:

(a) The child has been excused under one of the conditions specified in 20-5-102.

(b) The child is absent because of illness, bereavement, or other reason prescribed by the policies of the trustees.

(c) The child has been suspended or expelled under the provisions of 20-5-202.

History: En. 75-6304 by Sec. 117, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6304; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 504, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Definition of habitual truancy, 41-5-103.
Notice to parents of children absent from school, 44-2-507.

20-5-104. Attendance officer. In order to enforce the compulsory attendance provisions of this title, each district shall have at least one person serving as an attendance officer according to the following requirements:

(1) districts of the first and second class shall employ and appoint one or more attendance officers;

(2) districts of the third class may employ and appoint an attendance officer or may appoint a constable or other peace officer as an attendance officer; or

(3) the county superintendent shall be the attendance officer in third-class districts that do not appoint an attendance officer.

History: En. 75-6305 by Sec. 118, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6305.

Cross-References

Additional positions of County Superintendent, 20-3-206.

20-5-105. Attendance officer — powers and duties. The attendance officer of any district shall:

(1) be vested with police powers, the authority to serve warrants, and the authority to enter places of employment of children in order to enforce the compulsory attendance provisions of this title;

(2) take into custody any child subject to compulsory attendance who is not excused under the provisions of this title and conduct him to the school in which he is or should be enrolled;

(3) do whatever else is required to investigate and enforce the compulsory attendance provisions of this title and the pupil attendance policies of the trustees;

(4) institute proceedings against any parent, guardian, or other person violating the compulsory attendance provisions of this title;

(5) keep a record of his transactions for the inspection and information of the trustees and make reports in the manner and to whomever the trustees designate; and

(6) perform any other duties prescribed by the trustees to preserve the morals and secure good conduct of the pupils of the district.

History: En. 75-6306 by Sec. 119, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6306.

Cross-References

Duties of District Superintendent or county high school principal to enforce attendance laws, 20-4-402.

20-5-106. Truancy. (1) Whenever the attendance officer discovers a child truant from school or a child subject to compulsory attendance who is not enrolled in a school providing the required instruction and has not been excused under the provisions of this title, he shall notify in writing the parent, guardian, or other person responsible for the care of the child that the continued truancy or nonenrollment of his child shall result in his prosecution under the provisions of this section. If the child is not enrolled and in attendance at a school or excused from school within 2 days after the receipt of the notice, the attendance officer shall file a complaint against such person in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) If convicted, such person shall be fined not less than $5 or more than $20. In the alternative, he may be required to give bond in the penal sum of $100, with sureties, conditioned upon his agreement to cause the enrollment of his child within 2 days thereafter in a school providing the courses of instruction required by this title and to cause the child to attend that school for the remainder of the current school term. If a person refuses to pay a fine and costs or to give a bond as ordered by the court, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a term of not less than 10 days or more than 30 days.

History: En. 75-6307 by Sec. 120, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6307.

Cross-References

Duty of teachers to report truancy, 20-4-302.

20-5-107. Incapacitated and indigent child attendance. In lieu of the provisions of 20-5-106 and when an attendance officer is satisfied that a pupil or a child subject to compulsory attendance is not able to attend school because he does not have the physical capacity or he is absolutely required to work at home or elsewhere in order to support himself or his family, the attendance officer shall report the case to the authorities charged with the relief of the poor. It shall be the duty of such welfare authorities to offer such relief as will enable the child to attend school. If the parent, guardian, or other person who is responsible for the care of the child denies or neglects the assistance offered to enable the child to attend school, the child shall be committed to a state institution, at the discretion of the court.

History: En. 75-6308 by Sec. 121, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6308.

20-5-108. Tribal agreement with district for Indian child compulsory attendance and other agreements. It shall be the duty of the trustees of any district where an Indian child resides to require the child to attend school in the same manner as any other child residing in the district, unless it is prohibited by the laws or treaties affecting the Indian tribe of which such child is a member or the Indian reservation on which such child resides. When such a prohibition exists, the trustees of any district shall have the authority to accept from the tribal council or other governing body of the Indian tribe or the Indian reservation authorization to enforce the compulsory attendance provisions of this title and compel the school attendance of the Indian children belonging to the tribe or residing on the reservation.

History: En. 75-6309 by Sec. 122, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6309(part).

Cross-References

Cooperative agreements with Indian tribes, Title 18, ch. 11.

20-5-109. Nonpublic school requirements for compulsory enrollment exemption. To qualify its students for exemption from compulsory enrollment under 20-5-102, a nonpublic or home school shall:

(1) maintain records on pupil attendance and disease immunization and make the records available to the county superintendent of schools on request;

(2) provide at least 180 days of pupil instruction or the equivalent in accordance with 20-1-301 and 20-1-302;

(3) be housed in a building that complies with applicable local health and safety regulations;

(4) provide an organized course of study that includes instruction in the subjects required of public schools as a basic instructional program pursuant to 20-7-111; and

(5) in the case of home schools, notify the county superintendent of schools, of the county in which the home school is located, in each school fiscal year of the student's attendance at the school.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 355, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 498, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Aid prohibited to sectarian schools, Art. X, sec. 6, Mont. Const.
Disease immunization, Title 20, ch. 5, part 4.
School enrollment procedures to aid identification of missing children, 44-2-511.
Building codes and standards, Title 50, ch. 60.

20-5-110. School district assessment for placement of a child who enrolls from a nonaccredited, nonpublic school. The trustees of a school district shall:

(1) adopt a district policy on assessment for placement of any child who enrolls in a school of the district and whose previous place of instruction was a nonpublic school that is not accredited;

(2) include in the adopted policy the following provisions:

(a) the specific assessment for placement to be administered to any child subject to the provisions of subsection (1);

(b) a procedure for grade and program placement of the child based on results of the assessment for placement, including considerations for the age and identified abilities of the child; and

(c) a hearing process before the board of trustees of the district if the parent or guardian of a child is not in agreement with the placement of the child and requests a hearing before the board; and

(3) administer the adopted policy required in subsection (1) in a uniform and fair manner.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 498, L. 1989.

20-5-111. Responsibilities and rights of parent who provides home school — rights of child in home school. Subject to the provisions of 20-5-109, a parent has the authority to instruct his child, stepchild, or ward in a home school and is solely responsible for:

(1) the educational philosophy of the home school;

(2) the selection of instructional materials, curriculum, and textbooks;
(3) the time, place, and method of instruction; and
(4) the evaluation of the home school instruction.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 444, L. 1991.**

Part 2
Duties — Suspension and Expulsion

Part Cross-References

University students — qualifications and rights, Title 20, ch. 25, part 5.

20-5-201. Duties and sanctions. (1) A pupil shall:

(a) comply with the policies of the trustees and the rules of the school that the pupil attends;

(b) pursue the required course of instruction;

(c) submit to the authority of the teachers, principal, and district superintendent of the district; and

(d) be subject to the control and authority of the teachers, principal, and district superintendent while the pupil is in school or on school premises, on the way to and from school, or during intermission or recess.

(2) A pupil who continually and willfully disobeys the provisions of this section, shows open defiance of the authority vested in school personnel by this section, defaces or damages any school building, school grounds, furniture, equipment, book belonging to the district, or harms or threatens to harm another person or the person's property is liable for punishment, suspension, or expulsion under the provisions of this title. When a pupil defaces or damages school property the pupil's parent or guardian is liable for the cost of repair or replacement upon the complaint of the teacher, principal, superintendent, or any trustee and the proof of any damage.

(3) In addition to the sanctions prescribed in this section, the trustees of a high school district may deny a high school pupil the honor of participating in the graduation exercise or exclude a high school pupil from participating in school activities. The trustees may not take action under this subsection until the incident or infraction causing the consideration has been investigated and the trustees have determined that the high school pupil was involved in the incident or infraction.

(4) (a) A school district may withhold the grades, diploma, or transcripts of a pupil who is responsible for the cost of school materials or the loss or damage of school property until the pupil or the pupil's parent or guardian satisfies the obligation.

(b) A school district that decides to withhold a pupil's grades, diploma, or transcripts from the pupil and the pupil's parent or guardian pursuant to subsection (4)(a) shall:

(i) upon receiving notice that the pupil has transferred to another school district in the state, notify the pupil's parent or guardian in writing that the school district to which the pupil has transferred will be requested to withhold the pupil's grades, diploma, or transcripts until any obligation has been satisfied;

(ii) forward appropriate grades or transcripts to the school to which the pupil has transferred;

(iii) at the same time, notify the school district of any financial obligation of the pupil and request the withholding of the pupil's grades, diploma, or transcripts until any obligations are met;

(iv) when the pupil or the pupil's parent or guardian satisfies the obligation, inform the school district to which the pupil has transferred; and

(v) adopt a policy regarding a process for a pupil or the pupil's parent or guardian to appeal the school district's decision to request that another school district withhold a pupil's grades, diploma, or transcripts.

(c) Upon receiving notice that a school district has requested the withholding of the grades, diploma, or transcripts of a pupil under this subsection (4), a school district to which the pupil has transferred shall withhold the grades, diploma, or transcripts of the pupil until it receives notice, from the district that initiated the decision, that the decision has been rescinded under the terms of subsection (4)(a).

History: En. 75-6310 by Sec. 123, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6310; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 403, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Penalty for disturbance of school, 20-1-206.
Power of teacher or principal over pupils, 20-4-302, 20-4-402, 20-4-403.
Liability of parent for property damage by minor, 40-6-237, 40-6-238.

20-5-202. Suspension and expulsion. (1) As provided in 20-4-302, 20-4-402, and 20-4-403, a pupil may be suspended by a teacher, superintendent, or principal. The trustees of the district shall adopt a policy defining the authority and procedure to be used by a teacher, superintendent, or principal in suspending a pupil and defining the circumstances and procedures by which the trustees may expel a pupil. Expulsion is a disciplinary action available only to the trustees.

(2) The trustees of a district shall adopt a policy for the expulsion of a student who is determined to have brought a firearm, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 921, to school and for referring the matter to the appropriate local law enforcement agency. A student who is determined to have brought a firearm to school under this subsection must be expelled from school for a period of not less than 1 year, except that the trustees may authorize the school administration to modify the requirement for expulsion of a student on a case-by-case basis. A decision to change the placement of a student with a disability who has been expelled pursuant to this section must be made in accordance with the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act.

(3) In accordance with 20-4-302, 20-4-402, 20-4-403, and subsection (1) of this section, a teacher, a superintendent, or a principal shall suspend immediately for good cause a student who is determined to have brought a firearm to school.

(4) Nothing in this section prevents a school district from:

(a) offering instructional activities related to firearms or allowing a firearm to be brought to school for instructional activities sanctioned by the district; or

(b) providing educational services in an alternative setting to a student who has been expelled from the student's regular school setting.

History: En. 75-6311 by Sec. 124, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6311; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 135, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 457, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Safety instruction required, 87-2-105.

20-5-203. Secret organization prohibited. (1) It shall be unlawful for any pupil to participate in or be a member of any secret fraternity or other secret organization that is in any degree a school organization. It also shall be unlawful for any pupil or other person to solicit any pupil to join any such prohibited secret fraternity or other secret organization.

(2) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, if convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than $5 or more than $25 for each violation.

History: En. 75-6312 by Sec. 125, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6312.

Part 3
Attendance Outside School District

Part Cross-References

Rules for determining residence, 1-1-215.
Duty of trustees to provide transportation, 20-10-121.

20-5-301 through 20-5-307. Repealed. Sec. 19, Ch. 563, L. 1993.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

20-5-301. En. 75-6313 by Sec. 126, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6313; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 655, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 67, Ch. 370, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 609, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 492, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 765, L. 1991.

20-5-302. En. 75-6314 by Sec. 127, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6314.

20-5-303. En. 75-6320 by Sec. 133, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6320; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 249, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 263, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 611, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 42, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 186, Ch. 368, L. 1991.

20-5-304. En. 75-6315 by Sec. 128, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6315.

20-5-305. En. 75-7201 by Sec. 340, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 251, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7201; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 279, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 380, L. 1991.

20-5-306. En. 75-7202 by Sec. 341, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 251, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7202.

20-5-307. En. 75-7203 by Sec. 342, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 277, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7203; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 207, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 83, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 133, L. 1993.

20-5-308 through 20-5-310 reserved.

20-5-311. Repealed. Sec. 19, Ch. 563, L. 1993.

History: En. 75-6316 by Sec. 129, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 211, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6316; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 401, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 504, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 652, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 655, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 394, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 765, L. 1991.

20-5-312. Repealed. Sec. 19, Ch. 563, L. 1993.

History: En. 75-6317 by Sec. 130, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 251, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6317; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 401, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 504, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 70, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 279, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 337, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 380, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 133, L. 1993.

20-5-313. Repealed. Sec. 19, Ch. 563, L. 1993.

History: En. 75-6321 by Sec. 134, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6321; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 401, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 249, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 263, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 611, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 187, Ch. 368, L. 1991.

20-5-314. Reciprocal attendance agreement with adjoining state or province. (1) The superintendent of public instruction may execute a reciprocal attendance agreement with the superintendent of public instruction or a department of education of any state or province adjoining Montana to allow a child who is a Montana resident to attend school in the adjoining state or province and a child of the adjoining state or province to attend school in Montana. In negotiating a reciprocal attendance agreement, the tuition rates prescribed by 20-5-323 are waived and the reciprocal tuition rate may be negotiated as a flat amount or an actual-cost-per-pupil amount. The superintendent of public instruction shall supply a copy of any reciprocal attendance agreement that is executed to the county superintendent of each county that may be affected by the agreement.

(2) An out-of-district attendance agreement approved under the provisions of 20-5-320 and 20-5-321 must be completed for a child's attendance at a school outside the state or for an out-of-state child to attend a school in Montana.

History: En. 75-6318 by Sec. 131, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6318; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 563, L. 1993.

20-5-315. Repealed. Sec. 195, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

History: En. 75-6319 by Sec. 132, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 109, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6319.

20-5-316. Repealed. Sec. 7, Ch. 529, L. 1997.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 765, L. 1991; Sec. 20-7-437, MCA 1991; redes. 20-5-316 by Sec. 21, Ch. 563, L. 1993.

20-5-317 through 20-5-319 reserved.

20-5-320. Attendance with discretionary approval. (1) A child may be enrolled in and attend a school in a Montana school district that is outside of the child's district of residence or a public school in a district of another state or province that is adjacent to the county of the child's residence, subject to discretionary approval by the trustees of the resident district and the district of choice. If the trustees grant discretionary approval of the child's attendance in a school of the district, the parent or guardian may be charged tuition and may be charged for transportation.

(2) (a) Whenever a parent or guardian of a child wishes to have the child attend a school under the provisions of this section, the parent or guardian shall apply to the trustees of the district where the child wishes to attend. The application must be made on an out-of-district attendance agreement form supplied by the district and developed by the superintendent of public instruction.

(b) The attendance agreement must set forth the financial obligations, if any, for tuition and for costs incurred for transporting the child under Title 20, chapter 10.

(c) (i) The trustees of the district of choice may waive any or all of the tuition rate. The trustees of the district of choice may waive the tuition for all students whose tuition is required to be paid by one type of entity and may charge tuition for all students whose tuition is required to be paid by another type of entity. However, any waiver of tuition must be applied equally to all students whose tuition is paid by the same type of entity.

(ii) As used in this subsection (2)(c), "entity" means a parent or guardian or the trustees of the district of residence.

(3) An out-of-district attendance agreement approved under this section requires that the parent or guardian initiate the request for an out-of-district attendance agreement and that the trustees of both the district of residence and the district of choice approve the agreement.

(4) If the trustees of the district of choice waive tuition, approval of the resident district trustees is not required.

(5) The trustees of a school district may approve or disapprove the out-of-district attendance agreement consistent with this part and the policy adopted by the local board of trustees for out-of-district attendance agreements.

(6) The approval of an out-of-district attendance agreement by the applicable approval agents or as the result of an appeal must authorize the child named in the agreement to enroll in and attend the school named in the agreement for the designated school year.

(7) The trustees of the district where the child wishes to attend have the discretion to approve any attendance agreement.

(8) This section does not preclude the trustees of a district from approving an attendance agreement for educational program offerings not provided by the resident district, such as the kindergarten or grades 7 and 8 programs, if the trustees of both districts agree to the terms and conditions for attendance and any tuition and transportation requirement. For purposes of this subsection, the trustees of the resident district shall initiate the out-of-district agreement.

(9) (a) A provision of this title may not be construed to deny a parent or guardian the right to send a child, at personal expense, to any school of a district other than the resident district when the trustees of the district of choice have approved an out-of-district attendance agreement and the parent or guardian has agreed to pay the tuition as prescribed by 20-5-323. However, under this subsection (9), the tuition rate must be reduced by the amount that the parent or guardian of the child paid in district property taxes during the immediately preceding school fiscal year for the benefit and support of the district in which the child will attend school.

(b) For the purposes of this section, "parent or guardian" includes an individual shareholder of a domestic corporation as defined in 35-1-113 whose shares are 95% held by related family members to the sixth degree of consanguinity or by marriage to the sixth degree of affinity.

(c) The tax amount to be credited to reduce any tuition charge to a parent or guardian under subsection (9)(a) is determined in the following manner:

(i) determine the percentage of the total shares of the corporation held by the shareholder parent or parents or guardian;

(ii) determine the portion of property taxes paid in the preceding school fiscal year by the corporation, parent, or guardian for the benefit and support of the district in which the child will attend school.

(d) The percentage of total shares as determined in subsection (9)(c)(i) is the percentage of taxes paid as determined in subsection (9)(c)(ii) that is to be credited to reduce the tuition charge.

(10) As used in 20-5-320 through 20-5-324, the term "guardian" means the guardian of a minor as provided in Title 72, chapter 5, part 2.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 563, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 464, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 464 in (2)(c)(i) at end of first sentence deleted "but any waiver must be applied equally to all students" and inserted second and third sentences regarding waiver of tuition; inserted (2)(c)(ii) defining entity; in (9)(a) in first sentence in two places after "parent" inserted "or guardian" and in second sentence after "paid in district" deleted "and county"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Applicability: Section 11(1), Ch. 464, L. 2001, provided: "Except as provided in subsection (2), [this act] applies to tuition paid for students who enroll out of district in the school fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

20-5-321. Attendance with mandatory approval — tuition and transportation. (1) An out-of-district attendance agreement that allows a child to enroll in and attend a school in a Montana school district that is outside of the child's district of residence or in a public school district of a state or province that is adjacent to the county of the child's residence is mandatory whenever:

(a) the child resides closer to the school that the child wishes to attend and more than 3 miles from the school the child would attend in the resident district and the resident district does not provide transportation; or

(b) (i) the child resides in a location where, due to geographic conditions between the child's home and the school that the child would attend within the district of residence, it is impractical to attend school in the district of residence, as determined by the county transportation committee based on the following criteria:

(A) the length of time that is in excess of the 1-hour limit for each bus trip for an elementary child as authorized under 20-10-121;

(B) whether distance traveled is greater than 40 miles one way from the child's home to school on a dirt road or greater than a total of 60 miles one way from the child's home to school in the district of residence over the shortest passable route; or

(C) whether the condition of the road or existence of a geographic barrier, such as a river or mountain pass, causes a hazard that prohibits safe travel between the home and school.

(ii) The decision of the county transportation committee is subject to appeal to the superintendent of public instruction, as provided in 20-3-107, but the decision must be considered as final for the purpose of the payment of tuition under 20-5-324(6) until a decision is issued by the superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent of public instruction may review and rule upon a decision of the county transportation committee without an appeal being filed.

(c) the child is a member of a family that is required to send another child outside of the elementary district to attend high school and the child of elementary age may more conveniently attend an elementary school where the high school is located, provided that the child resides more than 3 miles from an elementary school in the resident district or that the parent is required to move to the elementary district where the high school is located to enroll another child in high school. A child enrolled in an elementary school pursuant to this subsection (1)(c) may continue to attend the elementary school after the other child has left the high school.

(d) the child is under the protective care of a state agency or has been adjudicated to be a youth in need of intervention or a delinquent youth, as defined in 41-5-103; or

(e) the child is required to attend school outside of the district of residence as the result of a placement in foster care or a group home licensed by the state.

(2) (a) Whenever a parent or guardian of a child, an agency of the state, or a court wishes to have a child attend a school under the provisions of this section, the parent or guardian, agency, or court shall complete an out-of-district attendance agreement in consultation with an appropriate official of the district that the child will attend.

(b) The attendance agreement must set forth the financial obligations, if any, for costs incurred for tuition and transportation as provided in 20-5-323 and Title 20, chapter 10.

(c) (i) The trustees of the district of choice may waive any or all of the tuition rate. The trustees of the district of choice may waive the tuition for all students whose tuition is required to be paid by one type of entity and may charge tuition for all students whose tuition is required to be paid by another type of entity. However, any waiver of tuition must be applied equally to all students whose tuition is paid by the same type of entity.

(ii) As used in this subsection (2)(c), "entity" means a parent, guardian, the trustees of the district of residence, or a state agency.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (4), the trustees of the resident district and the trustees of the district of choice shall approve the out-of-district attendance agreement and notify the county superintendent of schools of the county of the child's residence of the approval of the agreement within 10 days. The county superintendent shall approve the agreement for payment under 20-5-324(5).

(4) Unless the child is a child with a disability who resides in the district, the trustees of the district where the school to be attended is located may disapprove an out-of-district attendance

agreement whenever they find that, due to insufficient room and overcrowding, the accreditation of the school would be adversely affected by the acceptance of the child.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 563, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 32, Sp. L. November 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 458, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 65, Ch. 546, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 529, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 550, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 99(4), Ch. 51, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 464, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 464 deleted former (1)(a)(ii) that read: "(ii) the district of residence provides transportation and is not within the same county as the child's school district of choice"; in (1)(b)(i) after "due to" deleted "road or", after "geographic conditions" inserted "between the child's home and the school that the child would attend within the district of residence", and after "attend" substituted "school in the district of residence, as determined by the county transportation committee based on the following criteria:

(A) the length of time that is in excess of the 1-hour limit for each bus trip for an elementary child as authorized under 20-10-121;

(B) whether distance traveled is greater than 40 miles one way from the child's home to school on a dirt road or greater than a total of 60 miles one way from the child's home to school in the district of residence over the shortest passable route; or

(C) whether the condition of the road or existence of a geographic barrier, such as a river or mountain pass, causes a hazard that prohibits safe travel between the home and school" for "the school nearest the child's residence"; inserted (1)(b)(ii) regarding appeal of the decision of the county transportation committee; in (1)(c) inserted second sentence allowing a child enrolled in an elementary school to continue to attend the elementary school after the other child has left the high school; in (2)(c)(i) at end of first sentence deleted "but any waiver must be applied equally to all students" and inserted second and third sentences regarding waiver of tuition; inserted (2)(c)(ii) defining entity; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Applicability: Section 11(1), Ch. 464, L. 2001, provided: "Except as provided in subsection (2), [this act] applies to tuition paid for students who enroll out of district in the school fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

20-5-322. Residency determination — notification — appeal for attendance agreement. (1) In considering an out-of-district attendance agreement, the trustees shall determine the child's district of residence on the basis of the provisions of 1-1-215.

(2) Within 10 days of the initial application for an agreement, the trustees of the district of choice shall notify the parent or guardian of the child and the trustees of the district of residence involved in the out-of-district attendance agreement of the anticipated date for approval or disapproval of the agreement.

(3) Within 10 days of approval or disapproval of an out-of-district attendance agreement, the trustees shall provide copies of the approved or disapproved attendance agreement to the parent or guardian and to the child's district of residence.

(4) Within 15 days of receipt of an approved out-of-district attendance agreement, the trustees of the district of residence shall approve or disapprove the agreement under the provisions of this part and forward the completed agreement to the county superintendent of schools of the county of residence, the trustees of the district of choice, and the parent or guardian.

(5) If an out-of-district attendance agreement is disapproved or no action is taken, the parent may appeal the disapproval or lack of action to the county superintendent and, subsequently, to the superintendent of public instruction under the provisions for the appeal of controversies in this title.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 563, L. 1993.

20-5-323. Tuition and transportation rates. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) through (5), whenever a child has approval to attend a school outside of the child's district of residence under the provisions of 20-5-320 or 20-5-321, the rate of tuition charged for a Montana resident student may not exceed 20% of the per-ANB maximum rate established in 20-9-306 for the year of attendance.

(2) The tuition for a child with a disability must be determined under rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction for the calculation of tuition for special education pupils.

(3) The tuition rate for out-of-district placement pursuant to 20-5-321(1)(d) and (1)(e) for a student without disabilities who requires a program with costs that exceed the average district costs must be determined as the actual individual costs of providing that program according to the following:

(a) the district of attendance and the district, person, or entity responsible for the tuition payments shall approve an agreement with the district of attendance for the tuition cost;

(b) for a Montana resident student, 80% of the maximum per-ANB rate established in 20-9-306(10), received in the year for which the tuition charges are calculated must be subtracted from the per-student program costs for a Montana resident student; and

(c) the maximum tuition rate paid to a district under this section may not exceed $2,500 per ANB.

(4) When a child attends a public school of another state or province, the amount of daily tuition may not be greater than the average annual cost for each student in the child's district of residence. This calculation for tuition purposes is determined by totaling all of the expenditures for all of the district budgeted funds for the preceding school fiscal year and dividing that amount by the October 1 enrollment in the preceding school fiscal year. For the purposes of this subsection, the following do not apply:

(a) placement of a child with a disability pursuant to Title 20, chapter 7, part 4;

(b) placement made in a state or province with a reciprocal tuition agreement pursuant to 20-5-314;

(c) an order issued under Title 40, chapter 4, part 2; or

(d) out-of-state placement by a state agency.

(5) When a child is placed by a state agency in an out-of-state residential facility, the state agency making the placement is responsible for the education costs resulting from the placement.

(6) The amount, if any, charged for transportation may not exceed the lesser of the average transportation cost for each student in the child's district of residence or 25 cents a mile. The average expenditures for the district transportation fund for the preceding school fiscal year must be calculated by dividing the transportation fund expenditures by the October 1 enrollment for the preceding fiscal year.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 563, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 60, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 529, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 99(4), Ch. 51, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 409, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 464, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 409 in (6) in first sentence near end increased alternate amount charged for transportation from 21.25 cents a mile to 25 cents a mile; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Chapter 464 in (1) near middle after "20-5-321" substituted "the rate of tuition charged for a Montana resident student may not exceed 20% of the per-ANB maximum rate established in 20-9-306 for the year of attendance" for "the basis of the rate of tuition is a flat rate for each of the 15 district-size groupings determined by rule by the superintendent of public instruction by March 15 of each year, using statewide district expenditure and revenue data for the general fund, debt service fund, and retirement fund to determine the average district contribution"; in (3)(b) near beginning after "student" substituted "80% of the maximum per-ANB rate established in 20-9-306(10)" for "the average district per-ANB foundation payment amount"; inserted (3)(c) establishing the maximum tuition rate at $2,500 per ANB; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 3, Ch. 409, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school district transportation reimbursements for school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

Applicability: Section 11(1), Ch. 464, L. 2001, provided: "Except as provided in subsection (2), (this act) applies to tuition paid for students who enroll out of district in the school fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

20-5-324. Tuition report and payment provisions — exemption. (1) At the close of the school term of each school fiscal year and before July 15, the trustees of a district shall report to the county superintendent:

(a) the name and district of residence of each child who is attending a school of the district under a mandatory out-of-district attendance agreement approved under the provisions of 20-5-321(1)(b), (1)(d), or (1)(e);

(b) the number of days of enrollment for each child reported under the provisions of subsection (1)(a);

(c) the annual tuition rate for each child's tuition payment, as determined under the provisions of 20-5-323, and the tuition cost for each reported child; and

(d) the names, districts of attendance, and amount of tuition to be paid by the district for resident students attending public schools out of state.

(2) The county superintendent shall send, as soon as practicable, the reported information to the county superintendent of the county in which a reported child resides.

(3) Before July 30, the county superintendent shall report the information in subsection (1)(d) to the superintendent of public instruction, who shall determine the total per-ANB

entitlement for which the district would be eligible if the student were enrolled in the resident district. The reimbursement amount is the difference between the actual amount paid and the amount calculated in this subsection.

(4) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (5)(a), tuition payment provisions for out-of-district placement of students with disabilities must be determined pursuant to Title 20, chapter 7, part 4.

(5) (a) When a child has approval to attend a school outside the child's district of residence under the provisions of 20-5-320 or 20-5-321(1)(a) or (1)(b), the district of residence shall finance the tuition amount from the district tuition fund and any transportation amount from the transportation fund.

(b) When a child has approval to attend a school outside the child's district of residence under the provisions of 20-5-321(1)(c), the parent or guardian of the child shall finance the tuition and transportation amount.

(6) When a child has mandatory approval under the provisions of 20-5-321(1)(d) or (1)(e), the tuition and transportation obligation for an elementary school child attending a school outside of the child's district of residence must be financed by the basic county tax for elementary equalization, as provided in 20-9-331, for the child's county of residence or for a high school child attending a school outside the district of residence by the basic county tax for high school equalization, as provided in 20-9-333, for the child's county of residence.

(7) By December 31 of the school fiscal year, the county superintendent or the trustees shall pay at least one-half of any tuition and transportation obligation established under this section out of the money realized to date from the appropriate elementary or high school county equalization fund provided for in 20-9-335 or from the district tuition or transportation fund. The remaining tuition and transportation obligation must be paid by June 15 of the school fiscal year. The payments must be made to the county treasurer in each county with a school district that is entitled to tuition and transportation. Except as provided in subsection (9), the county treasurer shall credit tuition receipts to the general fund of a school district entitled to a tuition payment. The tuition receipts must be used in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-141. The county treasurer shall credit transportation receipts to the transportation fund of a school district entitled to a transportation payment.

(8) The superintendent of public instruction shall reimburse the district of residence for the per-ANB entitlement determined in subsection (3).

(9) (a) Any tuition receipts received under the provisions of 20-5-323(3) for the current school fiscal year that exceed the tuition receipts of the prior year may be deposited in the district miscellaneous programs fund and must be used for that year in the manner provided for in 20-9-507 to support the costs of the program for which the tuition was received.

(b) Any tuition receipts received for the current school fiscal year for a pupil who is a child with a disability that exceed the tuition amount received for a pupil without disabilities may be deposited in the district miscellaneous programs fund and must be used for that year in the manner provided for in 20-9-507 to support the costs of the program for which the tuition was received.

(c) Any other tuition receipts received for the current school fiscal year that exceed the tuition receipts of the prior year may be deposited in the district miscellaneous programs fund and may be used for that year in the manner provided for in that fund. For the ensuing school fiscal year, the receipts must be credited to the district general fund budget.

(10) The provisions of this section do not apply to out-of-state placements made by a state agency pursuant to 20-7-422.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 563, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 509, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 22, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 389, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 529, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 99(4), Ch. 51, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 464, L. 2001.**

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 464 in (1)(a) at end inserted "approved under the provisions of 20-5-321(1)(b), (1)(d), or (1)(e)"; in (4) near beginning substituted reference to subsection (5)(a) for reference to subsection (5); in (5)(a) at beginning deleted "Except as provided in subsection (6)" and near middle substituted reference to 20-5-321(1)(a) or (1)(b) for reference to 20-5-321; inserted (5)(b) requiring a parent to finance the tuition and transportation amount when a child has approval to attend a school outside the child's district of residence; in (6) near beginning substituted reference to 20-5-321(1)(d) or (1)(e) for reference to 20-5-321 and in two places substituted "district of residence" for "county of residence"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Applicability: Section 11(1), Ch. 464, L. 2001, provided: "Except as provided in subsection (2), [this act] applies to tuition paid for students who enroll out of district in the school fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

Part 4

Health

Part Cross-References

Duty of trustees to retain physician and nurse and to visit schools to examine conditions, 20-3-324.

Contributions by school boards to health boards authorized, 50-2-113.

20-5-401. Repealed. Sec. 13, Ch. 147, L. 1979.

History: En. 75-5933 by Sec. 62, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 280, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5933(19).

20-5-402. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Department" means the department of public health and human services provided for in 2-15-2201.

(2) "Governing authority" means the board of trustees of a school district or the administrator of a private school, preschool, or postsecondary school.

(3) "Immunization" means induction of a state of resistance to a disease through administration of an immunizing agent.

(4) "Local health department" means a city, city-county, county, or district health department.

(5) "Local health officer" means a city, city-county, county, or district health officer.

(6) "Postsecondary school" means a community college, a unit of the Montana university system, or a private university or college.

(7) "Preschool" means a place or facility that provides, on a regular basis and as its primary purpose, educational instruction designed for children 5 years of age or younger and that:

(a) serves no child under 5 years of age for more than 3 hours a day; and

(b) serves no child 5 years of age for more than 6 hours a day.

(8) "School" means a place or institution for the teaching of individuals, the curriculum of which is composed of the work of:

(a) any combination of kindergarten through grade 12;

(b) a postsecondary school; or

(c) a preschool.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 147, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 644, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 308, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 418, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 66, Ch. 546, L. 1995.

20-5-403. Immunization required — release and acceptance of immunization records. (1) The governing authority of any school other than a postsecondary school may not allow any person to commence attendance as a pupil unless the person:

(a) has been immunized against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, rubella, mumps, and measles (rubeola) in the manner and with immunizing agents approved by the department, except that pertussis vaccination is not required for a person 7 years of age or older;

(b) has been immunized against Haemophilus influenza type "b" before enrolling in a preschool if under 5 years of age;

(c) qualifies for conditional attendance; or

(d) files for an exemption.

(2) (a) The governing authority of a postsecondary school may not allow any person to commence attendance as a pupil unless the person:

(i) has been immunized against rubella and measles (rubeola) in the manner and with immunizing agents approved by the department; or

(ii) files for an exemption.

(b) The governing authority of a postsecondary school may impose immunization requirements as a condition of attendance that are more stringent than those required by this part.

(3) A pupil who transfers from one school district to another may photocopy immunization records in the possession of the school of origin. The school district to which a pupil transfers shall accept the photocopy as evidence of immunization. Within 30 days after a transferring pupil ceases attendance at the school of origin, the school shall send the original immunization records for the pupil to the school district to which the pupil transfers.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 147, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 509, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 102, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 644, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 165, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Regulation of schools in matters of health, 50-1-206.

20-5-404. Conditional attendance. The governing authority of a school other than a postsecondary school may allow the commencement of attendance in school by a person who has not been immunized against each disease listed in 20-5-403 if that person has received one or more doses of polio, measles (rubeola), mumps, rubella, diphtheria, pertussis, Haemophilus influenza type "b", and tetanus vaccine, except that pertussis vaccine is not required for a person 7 years of age or older and Haemophilus influenza type "b" vaccine is required only for children under 5 years of age.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 147, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 102, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 644, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 165, L. 1991.

20-5-405. Medical or religious exemption. (1) When a parent, guardian, or adult who has the responsibility for the care and custody of a minor seeking to attend school or the person seeking to attend school, if an adult, signs and files with the governing authority, prior to the commencement of attendance each school year, a notarized affidavit on a form prescribed by the department stating that immunization is contrary to the religious tenets and practices of the signer, immunization of the person seeking to attend the school may not be required prior to attendance at the school. The statement must be maintained as part of the person's immunization records. A person who falsely claims a religious exemption is subject to the penalty for false swearing provided in 45-7-202.

(2) When a parent, guardian, or adult who has the responsibility for the care and custody of a minor seeking to attend school, or the person seeking to attend school, if an adult, files with the governing authority a written statement signed by a physician licensed to practice medicine in any jurisdiction of the United States or Canada stating that the physical condition of the person seeking to attend school or medical circumstances relating to him indicate that some or all of the required immunizations are not considered safe and indicating the specific nature and probable duration of the medical condition or circumstances which contraindicate immunization, he is exempt from the requirements of this part to the extent indicated by the physician's statement. The statement must be maintained as part of the person's immunization records.

(3) Whenever there is good cause to believe that a person for whom an exemption has been filed under this section has a disease or has been exposed to a disease listed in 20-5-403 or will as the result of school attendance be exposed to such disease, the person may be excluded from the school by the local health officer or the department until the excluding authority is satisfied that the person no longer risks contracting or transmitting that disease.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 147, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 102, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 644, L. 1989.

20-5-406. Immunization record. The governing authority of each school shall require written evidence of each pupil's immunization against the diseases listed in 20-5-403 and shall record the immunization of each pupil as part of his permanent school record on a form prescribed by the department.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 147, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Public records, Title 2, ch. 6.

20-5-407. Rulemaking. The department may adopt rules necessary to implement the provisions of this part.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 147, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

20-5-408. Enforcement. (1) The governing authority of any school other than a postsecondary school shall prohibit from further attendance any pupil allowed to attend conditionally who has failed to obtain the immunizations required by 20-5-403(1) within time periods established by the department until that pupil has been immunized as required by the department or unless that pupil has been exempted under 20-5-405.

(2) Each governing authority shall file a written report on the immunization status of all pupils under its jurisdiction with the department and the local health department at times and on forms prescribed by the department.

(3) The local and state health departments shall have access to all information relating to immunization of any pupil in any school.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 147, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 102, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 644, L. 1989.

20-5-409. Failure to immunize or claim exemption — injunction. (1) A parent, guardian, or adult having the responsibility for the care and custody of a minor required by law to attend school shall elect to do one of the following:

(a) present evidence to the school that the minor has been immunized against the diseases specified in 20-5-403;

(b) take action to fully immunize the minor against the diseases listed in 20-5-403, in the manner and with immunizing agents approved by the department;

(c) file for an exemption pursuant to 20-5-405.

(2) If, as a result of the parent, guardian, or responsible adult's failure to make the election referred to in subsection (1), the minor is excluded from school, the department or the local health department may seek an injunction requiring the parent, guardian, or responsible adult to elect and perform one of the alternatives listed in subsection (1).

(3) Injunction is the exclusive remedy for failure to take any of the actions referred to in subsection (1).

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 147, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Issuance of injunctions on nonjudicial days, 3-1-302, 3-5-302.
Contempts, Title 3, ch. 1, part 5.
Injunctions, Rule 65, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20); Title 27, ch. 19.
Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.

20-5-410. Civil penalty. (1) Any person who violates any provision of this part, any rule promulgated under this part, or any order made pursuant to this part, with the exception of 20-5-409 and any rule adopted or order issued pursuant to 20-5-409, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $500. The department or the local health department may institute and maintain any enforcement proceedings hereunder.

(2) Action under subsection (1) is not a bar to enforcement of this part or of rules or orders made under it by injunction or other appropriate civil remedies.

(3) An action for a civil remedy to enforce this part or rules or orders made under it may be brought in the district court of any county where a violation occurs or is threatened.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 147, L. 1979.

20-5-411. Renumbered 20-1-220 by Code Commissioner, 1997.

CHAPTER 6

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

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Chapter Cross-References

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Part 1
School Districts — General Provisions

20-6-101. Definition of elementary and high school districts. (1) As used in this title, except as defined in 20-9-402 for bonding purposes or unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term "district" means the territory, regardless of county boundaries, organized under the provisions of this title to provide public educational services under the jurisdiction of the trustees prescribed by this title. High school districts may encompass all or parts of the territory of one or more elementary districts.

(2) (a) An elementary district is a district organized for the purpose of providing public education for all grades up to and including grade 8 and for preschool programs and kindergartens. An elementary district may be inactive if the district attaches to a high school district under the provisions of 20-6-701 to form a K-12 school district.

(b) A high school district is a district organized for the purpose of providing those public educational services authorized by this title for all grades beyond grade 8, including postsecondary programs, except those programs administered by community college districts or the Montana university system. A high school district with an attached elementary district may provide the educational services for an elementary district through the procedures established in 20-6-701 through 20-6-703.

(3) An elementary district is known as "District No....., ... County" and a high school district, except a high school district where a county high school is operated, is known as "High School District No....., ... County". A district is a body corporate and, as a body corporate, may sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, and acquire, hold, use, and dispose of real or personal property for school purposes, within the limitations prescribed by law. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the trustees of elementary districts and high school districts have the same types of powers, duties, and responsibilities authorized and imposed by the laws of Montana.

(4) As used in this title, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, a county high school is a high school district that has not unified with an elementary district under 20-6-312.

History: En. 75-6501 by Sec. 160, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6501; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 555, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Powers and duties of district trustees, 20-3-324.
K-12 school district defined, 20-6-701.
School bonds, Title 20, ch. 9, part 4.

20-6-102. Confirmation of existing district boundaries. All districts established under the laws of the state of Montana or the territory of Montana and defined by the boundaries described in the records of each county on January 26, 1971, shall be recognized as the districts of the state on such date.

History: En. 75-6502 by Sec. 161, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6502.

20-6-103. Permanent record of district boundaries. (1) The board of county commissioners shall maintain a permanent record which plainly and definitely describes the boundaries of each district within the county. The county superintendent shall keep a transcript of the record in his office and shall be responsible for keeping the record current.

(2) If the county superintendent determines that the boundaries of any elementary district or high school district are in conflict or are incorrectly described, he shall change, harmonize, and describe them accurately, and he shall make a report of such boundary adjustments to the board of county commissioners. When the board of county commissioners approves a district boundary report submitted by the county superintendent, such boundaries shall be the legal boundaries and description of the district within the county. Whenever district boundaries are clarified under this section, the county superintendent shall supply the trustees of the district with the legal descriptions of the boundaries of their district.

History: En. 75-6504 by Sec. 163, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6504.

20-6-104. Moratorium on creation of new district — exception. (1) A school district may not initiate the creation of a new elementary district or a new high school district.

(2) This section does not apply to a district that results from the procedure for the dissolution of a K-12 school district pursuant to 20-6-704.

History: En. Sec. 56, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 285, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

Part 2
Elementary School Districts

20-6-201. Elementary district classification. (1) Each elementary district shall have a classification of:

(a) first class, if it has a population of 6,500 or more;

(b) second class, if it has a population of 1,000 or more but less than 6,500; or

(c) third class, if it has a population of less than 1,000.

(2) The population of an elementary district must be determined by the county superintendent on the basis of the best available population information for the district.

(3) The county superintendent shall establish the classification of each elementary district in the county on the basis of the population determined for the district and the district classification criteria prescribed in this section. Whenever the population of an elementary

district increases or decreases requiring an adjustment of the district classification according to the criteria prescribed in this section, the county superintendent shall declare the district's classification to be changed in accordance with the determined population, except that the classification of an elementary district may not be changed more than once every 5 years.

(4) Whenever the county superintendent changes an elementary district's classification with the result that a larger number of trustees is required on the elementary board of trustees, the increased number of trustee positions must be filled in the manner provided for in 20-3-302.

History: En. 75-6503 by Sec. 162, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 353, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 137, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6503(part); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 137, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Election of trustees upon change of district classification, 20-3-302, 20-3-343.

Number of trustee positions in elementary districts, 20-3-341.

20-6-202. Time limitation for boundary changes. An elementary district may not be created and elementary district boundaries may not be changed between the first day of January and the fourth Monday of August of any calendar year except when:

(1) the entire territory of a district is annexed or attached to another district;

(2) the entire territory of the portion of a joint district located in one county is annexed or attached to another district; or

(3) two or more districts are consolidated in their entirety.

History: En. 75-6505 by Sec. 164, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 388, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6505; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 237, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 237 near end of introductory clause substituted "fourth Monday" for "second Monday"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001.

20-6-203. District consolidation. Any two or more elementary districts in one county may consolidate to organize an elementary district. The consolidation shall be conducted under the following procedure:

(1) At the time the consolidation proposition is first considered, the districts involved shall jointly determine whether the consolidation shall be made with or without the mutual assumption of the bonded indebtedness of each district by all districts included in the consolidation proposition.

(2) A consolidation proposition may be introduced, individually, in each of the districts by either of the two following methods:

(a) the trustees may pass a resolution requesting the county superintendent to order an election to consider a consolidation proposition involving their district; or

(b) not less than 20% of the electors of an elementary district who are qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301 may petition the county superintendent requesting an election to consider a consolidation proposition involving their resident district.

(3) When the county superintendent has received a resolution or a valid petition from each of the districts included in the consolidation proposition, he shall, within 10 days after the receipt of the last resolution or petition and as provided by 20-20-201, order the trustees of each elementary district included in the consolidation proposition to call a consolidation election.

(4) Each district, individually, shall call and conduct an election in the manner prescribed in this title for school elections. In addition:

(a) if the districts to be consolidated are to mutually assume the bonded indebtedness of each district involved in the consolidation, the consolidation election also shall follow the procedures prescribed in 20-6-206; or

(b) if the districts to be consolidated are not to mutually assume the bonded indebtedness of each district involved in the consolidation, the consolidation election also shall follow the procedures prescribed in 20-6-207.

(5) After the county superintendent has received the election certification under the provisions of 20-20-416 from the trustees of each district included in a consolidation proposition, he shall determine if the consolidation proposition has been approved in each district. If each district has approved the consolidation proposition, he shall, within 10 days after the receipt of the last election certificate, order the consolidation of such districts. If it be

for consolidation with the mutual assumption of bonded indebtedness of each elementary district by all districts included in the consolidation order, such order shall specify that all the taxable real and personal property of the consolidated district shall assume the bonded indebtedness of each district. In addition, such order shall specify the number of the consolidated elementary district and shall contain the county superintendent's appointment of the trustees for the consolidated district who shall serve until a successor is elected at the next succeeding regular school election and qualified. The superintendent shall send a copy of such order to the board of county commissioners and to the trustees of each district incorporated in the consolidation order.

(6) If any district included in the consolidation proposition disapproves the consolidation proposition, the consolidation of all districts shall fail, and the county superintendent shall notify each district of the disapproval of the consolidation proposition.

History: En. 75-6506 by Sec. 165, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6506.

Cross-References

Mail ballot elections prohibited, 13-19-104.

Election of district trustees following consolidation — legislative intent, 20-3-302.

Conditions under which school election called, 20-20-201.

20-6-204. Conditions for elementary district annexation. (1) An elementary district may be annexed to another elementary district located in the same county when:

(a) a third-class district where a high school is not located is annexed to a third-class district where a high school is located, a first-class district, or a second-class district;

(b) a third-class district where a high school is located is annexed to a first-class district or a second-class district; or

(c) a second-class district is annexed to a first-class district.

(2) The annexation of elementary districts shall be conducted under the provisions of 20-6-205.

History: En. 75-6507 by Sec. 166, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6507.

20-6-205. Elementary district annexation. An elementary district may be annexed to another elementary district located in the same county when one of the conditions of 20-6-204 is met in accordance with the following procedure:

(1) At the time the annexation proposition is first considered, the districts involved shall jointly determine whether the annexation shall be made with or without the joint assumption of the bonded indebtedness of the annexing district by the district to be annexed and the annexing district.

(2) An annexation proposition may be introduced in the district to be annexed by either of the two following methods:

(a) the trustees may pass a resolution requesting the county superintendent to order an election to consider an annexation proposition for their district; or

(b) not less than 20% of the electors of the district who are qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301 may petition the county superintendent requesting an election to consider an annexation proposition for their district.

(3) Before ordering an election on the proposition, the county superintendent shall first receive from the trustees of the annexing district a resolution giving him the authority to annex such district.

(4) When the county superintendent has received authorization from the annexing district, he shall, within 10 days after the receipt of the resolution or a valid petition from the district to be annexed and as provided by 20-20-201, order the trustees of the district to be annexed to call an annexation election.

(5) The district shall call and conduct an election in the manner prescribed in this title for school elections. In addition:

(a) if the district to be annexed is to jointly assume with the annexing district the bonded indebtedness of the annexing district, the annexation election shall also follow the procedures prescribed in 20-6-206; or

(b) if the district to be annexed is not to jointly assume with the annexing district the bonded indebtedness of the annexing district, the annexation election shall also follow the procedures prescribed in 20-6-207.

(6) After the county superintendent has received the election certificate from the trustees of the district conducting the annexation election under the provisions of 20-20-416 and if the annexation proposition has been approved by such election, he shall order the annexation of the territory of the elementary district voting on such proposition to the elementary district that has authorized the annexation to its territory. Such order shall be issued within 10 days after the receipt of the election certificate and, if it be for annexation with the assumption of bonded indebtedness, shall specify that all the taxable real and personal property of the annexed territory shall jointly assume with the annexing district the existing bonded indebtedness of the annexing district. The county superintendent shall send a copy of the order to the board of county commissioners and to the trustees of the districts involved in the annexation order.

(7) If the annexation proposition is disapproved in the district to be annexed, it shall fail and the county superintendent shall notify each district of the disapproval of the annexation proposition.

History: En. 75-6508 by Sec. 167, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 91, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6508.

Cross-References

Mail ballot elections prohibited, 13-19-104.
Trustees of district affected by boundary change, 20-3-312.
School elections, Title 20, ch. 20.

20-6-206. Consolidation or annexation election with assumption of bonded indebtedness. A consolidation election involving the mutual assumption of bonded indebtedness by the elementary districts to be consolidated, as prescribed in 20-6-203, or an annexation election involving the joint assumption of bonded indebtedness by the elementary district to be annexed, as prescribed in 20-6-205, shall comply with the following procedures in addition to those prescribed by this title for other school elections:

(1) In a consolidation election the ballots shall read, after stating the consolidation proposition, "FOR consolidation with assumption of bonded indebtedness" and "AGAINST consolidation with assumption of bonded indebtedness".

(2) In an annexation election the ballots shall read, after stating the annexation proposition, "FOR annexation with assumption of bonded indebtedness" and "AGAINST annexation with assumption of bonded indebtedness".

(3) Any elector qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301 may vote.

(4) When the trustees in each elementary district conducting an election canvass the vote under the provisions of 20-20-415, they shall decide, according to the following procedure, if the proposition has been approved:

(a) determine if a sufficient number of the qualified electors of the district have voted to validate the election and have voted to approve the election proposition in the same manner required for bond elections by 20-9-428; and

(b) when the proposition is approved under subsection (4)(a), determine the number of votes "FOR" and "AGAINST" the proposition.

(5) The proposition shall be approved in the district if a majority of those voting approve the proposition. If the proposition is disapproved under either the provisions of subsection (4)(a) or (4)(b), the proposition shall be disapproved in the district.

History: En. 75-6509 by Sec. 168, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 83, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 155, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6509.

Cross-References

Schools bonds, Title 20, ch. 9, part 4.
School elections, Title 20, ch. 20.

20-6-207. Consolidation or annexation election without assumption of bonded indebtedness. (1) A consolidation election without the assumption of bonded indebtedness by the elementary districts to be consolidated, as prescribed in 20-6-203, or an annexation election without the joint assumption of bonded indebtedness by the elementary district to be annexed, as prescribed in 20-6-205, shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by this title for school elections. Any elector qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301 may vote at the election.

(2) In a consolidation election the ballots shall read, after stating the consolidation proposition, "FOR consolidation without assumption of bonded indebtedness" and "AGAINST consolidation without assumption of bonded indebtedness". The consolidation proposition shall be approved by a district if a majority of those voting in a district approve the proposition, otherwise it shall be disapproved.

(3) In an annexation election the ballots shall read, after stating the annexation proposition, "FOR annexation without assumption of bonded indebtedness" and "AGAINST annexation without assumption of bonded indebtedness". The annexation proposition shall be approved by a district if a majority of those voting approve the proposition, otherwise it shall be disapproved.

History: En. 75-6510 by Sec. 169, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6510.

Cross-References

School elections, Title 20, ch. 20.

20-6-208. District consolidation of two or more counties to organize joint elementary district. Any two or more elementary districts located in more than one county and whose territory is contiguous may consolidate to organize a joint elementary district. When a joint district consolidation proposition is to be introduced and considered in two or more districts, the consolidation procedure for elementary district consolidation without the assumption of bonded indebtedness prescribed in 20-6-203 and 20-6-207 shall be used except that each district shall submit its resolution or petition and its election certificate to the county superintendent of its resident county, and the several county superintendents shall jointly perform the duties prescribed for the county superintendent in 20-6-203.

History: En. 75-6511 by Sec. 170, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6511.

Cross-References

Proration and calculation of BASE funding program for joint district, 20-9-305.

20-6-209. Elementary district abandonment. (1) The county superintendent shall declare an elementary district to be abandoned and order the attachment of the territory of the district to a contiguous district of the county when:

(a) a school has not been operated by a district for at least 180 days under the provisions of 20-1-301 for each of 3 consecutive school fiscal years or a lesser number of days as approved by the board of trustees under the provisions of 20-9-806; or

(b) there is an insufficient number of residents who are qualified electors of the district that can serve as the trustees and clerk of the district so that a legal board of trustees can be organized.

(2) The county superintendent shall notify the elementary district that has not operated a school for 2 consecutive years before the first day of the third year that the failure to operate a school for 180 days or a lesser number of days than approved by the board of trustees under the provisions of 20-9-806 during the ensuing school fiscal year constitutes grounds for abandonment of the district at the conclusion of the succeeding school fiscal year. Failure by the county superintendent to provide the notification does not constitute a waiver of the abandonment requirement prescribed in subsection (1)(a).

(3) Any abandonment under subsection (1)(a) becomes effective on July 1. Any abandonment of an elementary district under subsection (1)(b) becomes effective immediately on the date of the abandonment order.

History: En. 75-6512 by Sec. 171, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6512; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 288, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 430, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Trustees of district affected by boundary change, 20-3-312.
School isolation, 20-9-302.
Purpose and establishment of nonoperating fund, 20-9-505.
Budgeting and net levy requirement for nonoperating fund, 20-9-506.

20-6-210. Joint elementary district abandonment. (1) Any joint elementary district shall be abandoned for the reasons prescribed in 20-6-209 or when the taxable value of the taxable property of the portion of the joint district that is located within any one of the counties is of so little value that the continued inclusion of such portion in the joint district is not justified. The boards of trustees designated by 20-9-151 for school budgeting purposes shall be responsible for ordering the abandonment of the joint district and shall immediately send a copy of such order to the county superintendent of each county with territory in the joint district.

(2) After the issuance or receipt of the abandonment order, each county superintendent shall attach the territory within his county to a contiguous elementary district within his county; except when the district is abandoned because of the lack of taxable property in one county's territory of the district and a school is operated in another county's territory of the district which territory has a taxable value of $75,000 or more, the county superintendent of the county where such territory is located shall not attach it to another district. Such territory shall continue to operate as an elementary district within the county.

(3) Any abandonment of a joint elementary district shall become effective on the date of the abandonment order except that district abandonments under the provisions of 20-6-209(1)(a) shall become effective on July 1.

History: En. 75-6513 by Sec. 172, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 277, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6513.

Cross-References

Trustees of district affected by boundary change, 20-3-312.

School isolation, 20-9-302.

20-6-211. Joint elementary district dissolution. (1) Any joint elementary district may be dissolved. A proposition to dissolve a joint elementary district shall be introduced by a petition signed by a majority of the electors, qualified under the provisions of 20-20-301, who reside in the territory of the joint district that is located within one county. Such petition shall be addressed and presented to the county superintendent of the county of residence of the petitioners.

(2) Whenever a county superintendent receives a valid petition for the dissolution of a joint elementary district, he shall immediately notify the county superintendents of all the other counties with territory located in the joint district. The county superintendents jointly shall, within 10 days after the receipt of the petition and as provided by 20-20-201, order the trustees of the joint district to call an election. The trustees shall call and conduct, at the same time, separate elections in each portion of the joint district that is located in a separate county. Such elections shall be called and conducted in the manner prescribed in this title for school elections and shall be considered as if each were an election in a separate district. An elector who may vote at a joint district dissolution election shall be qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301. The election judges for each separate election in the joint district shall send the election certificate to the county superintendent of the county in which they serve.

(3) After the receipt of the election certificates, the county superintendents shall jointly determine the result of such election on the following basis:

(a) if a majority of all the joint district electors voting at each election conducted in the joint district are in favor of the dissolution of the joint district, the dissolution of the joint elementary district shall be approved;

(b) if two-thirds of the electors voting at one of the elections conducted in a county's portion of the joint district vote in favor of the joint district dissolution, the dissolution of that portion of such joint district may be approved if all the county superintendents involved in such dissolution proposition agree that such dissolution will not place an undue hardship on any other county's portion of the joint district and there is no good and sufficient reason why such dissolution should not be made; or

(c) if the conditions of either subsection (3)(a) or (3)(b) cannot be satisfied, the dissolution of the joint district shall be disapproved.

(4) The county superintendents shall jointly order the joint elementary district dissolution if the proposition is approved and, whether it has been approved or disapproved, shall jointly notify the joint district of the result. The dissolution of a joint district shall become effective on the first day of the ensuing school fiscal year.

(5) When the dissolution of a joint elementary district has been approved and ordered under subsection (3)(a) above, the county superintendent of each county shall individually

order the attachment of the territory of the dissolved joint elementary district within his county to a contiguous elementary district within his county except when a school is operated in such territory, in which case the territory shall operate as a separate elementary district of the county.

(6) When the dissolution of a joint elementary district has been approved and ordered under the provisions of subsection (3)(b) above, the county superintendent of the county where the dissolved portion of the joint elementary district is located shall attach such territory to a contiguous elementary district within his county.

(7) In the event a dissolution proposition is disapproved, no subsequent joint elementary district dissolution election shall be held within 3 years thereafter.

History: En. 75-6514 by Sec. 173, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6514.

Cross-References

Mail ballot elections prohibited, 13-19-104.
Trustees of district affected by boundary change, 20-3-312.
School elections, Title 20, ch. 20.

20-6-212. Boundary change of licensed child care institution elementary district. The boundaries of any elementary district created under the provisions of Chapter 105, Laws of 1965, shall be changed by the acquisition of any land contiguous to the district by the licensed child care institution for which such district was created. The boundaries shall be changed to include the additional acquired land in the district.

History: En. 75-6515 by Sec. 174, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6515.

20-6-213. Transfer of territory from one elementary district to another. (1) A majority of the registered electors of an elementary district who reside in territory that is a part of an elementary district may petition the county superintendent to transfer the territory in which they reside to another elementary district if:

(a) the territory to be transferred is contiguous to the district to which it is to be attached;

(b) the territory to be transferred is not located within 3 miles, over the shortest practical route, of an operating school of the district from which it is to be detached;

(c) the transfer of the territory will not reduce the taxable value of the district to less than $100,000 unless the remaining territory of the district will contain not less than 50,000 acres of nontaxable Indian land;

(d) the board of trustees of the school district that would receive the territory has approved the proposed transfer in writing; and

(e) the territory proposed to be transferred to another elementary district has not been included in a petition filed under this section in the previous 3 years.

(2) The petition must be addressed to the county superintendent and must:

(a) provide a legal description of the territory that is requested to be transferred and a description of the elementary district to which it is to be transferred;

(b) state the reasons why the transfer is requested;

(c) state the number of elementary school-age children residing in the territory; and

(d) be accompanied by a $100 nonrefundable filing fee.

(3) A petition that meets the criteria specified in subsection (1) and that contains all the information required by subsection (2) is considered a valid petition. On receipt of a valid petition for a territory transfer, the county superintendent shall:

(a) file the petition;

(b) set a hearing place, date, and time for consideration of the petition that is not more than 40 days after receipt of the petition; and

(c) give notice of the place, date, and time of the hearing. The notices must be posted in the districts affected by the petition for the transfer of territory in the manner prescribed in this title for school elections, with at least one notice posted in the territory to be transferred. Notice must also be delivered to the board of trustees of the school district from which the territory is to be transferred.

(4) The county superintendent shall conduct the hearing as scheduled in accordance with the rules of procedure adopted by the superintendent of public instruction pursuant to

20-3-107(3), and any resident, taxpayer, or representative of the affected districts must, upon request, be heard.

(5) Within 30 days after the hearing, the county superintendent shall, after considering the testimony and exhibits presented at the hearing, issue findings of fact, conclusions of law, and an order. The county superintendent shall grant or deny the requested transfer of territory. The decision must be based on the effects that the transfer would have on those residing in the territory proposed for transfer as well as those residing in the remaining territory of the elementary district.

(6) The decision of the county superintendent is final 30 days after its date unless it is appealed to the district court by a resident, taxpayer, or representative of either elementary district affected by the petitioned territory transfer.

(7) Whenever a petition to transfer territory from one elementary district to another elementary district creates a joint elementary district or affects the boundary of an existing joint elementary district, the petition to transfer territory must be presented to the county superintendent of the county where the territory is located. The county superintendent shall notify any other county superintendents of counties with elementary districts affected by the petition, and the duties prescribed in this section for the county superintendent must be performed jointly. If the number of county superintendents involved is an even number, the county superintendents shall jointly appoint an additional county superintendent from an unaffected county to join them in conducting the hearing required in subsection (4) and issuing the decision required in subsection (5). The decision issued under subsection (5) must be made by a majority of the county superintendents.

(8) A petition seeking to transfer elementary territory out of or into a K-12 district must be accompanied by a petition to transfer the same territory as high school territory in accordance with 20-6-320. In the case of a proposed transfer out of or into a K-12 district, an elementary petition that is not accompanied by the high school petition is invalid for the purpose of subsection (3).

History: En. 75-6516 by Sec. 175, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 83, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 256, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6516; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 287, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 145, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 517, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 403, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Trustees of district affected by boundary change, 20-3-312.

20-6-214. Boundary adjustments in elementary school districts. The trustees of an elementary school district may, by resolution, request a change in the boundaries between their district and an adjacent district. The resolution shall be addressed to the county superintendent of schools who, upon receiving such a resolution, shall proceed as set forth in 20-6-213.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6516.1.

Cross-References

Trustees of district affected by boundary change, 20-3-312.

20-6-215. Review of boundaries by county superintendent. A county superintendent of schools shall, at least once every 3 years, review the existing elementary school district boundaries in the county. This review and any recommended boundary changes shall be presented by the superintendent at a hearing conducted under 20-6-213. If the superintendent orders a boundary change after the hearing, he shall forward copies of his review and the testimony at the hearing to the board of county commissioners and the state superintendent of public instruction.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 29, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6516.2.

20-6-216. Repealed. Sec. 22, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

History: En. 75-6517 by Sec. 176, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 137, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 256, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6517; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 337, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 430, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 371, L. 1987.

20-6-217. Repealed. Sec. 22, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

History: En. 75-6518 by Sec. 177, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6518; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 430, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 371, L. 1987.

20-6-218. Relocation of elementary school within district. The trustees of an elementary district may relocate an elementary school that is currently operating within the district if the relocation will be more convenient for the majority of the pupils attending. The provisions of 20-6-502 relating to opening or reopening a school do not apply. The provisions of 20-6-603 apply if the new site has not been previously approved as required by 20-6-603.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 281, L. 1989.

Part 3
High School Districts

20-6-301. High school district classification. The classification of a high school district shall be the same as the classification of the elementary district (20-6-201) where the high school building is located. Whenever the classification of such elementary district is changed, the classification of a high school district shall be changed accordingly and the county superintendent shall adjust the number of additional high school district trustee positions in accordance with the method prescribed in 20-3-354 for the determination of the number of additional trustee positions required for a high school district. An increased number of trustee positions shall be filled by the appointment of the county superintendent, and such positions shall be subject to election at the next regular trustee election. When the number of positions is decreased, the next additional high school trustee positions that become vacant under any circumstances shall not be filled until the number of trustee positions has been reduced to the number required by law.

History: En. 75-6503 by Sec. 162, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 353, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 137, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6503(part).

Cross-References

Legislative intent to elect less than majority of trustees, 20-3-302.

Number of trustee positions in elementary and high school districts, 20-3-341, 20-3-351.

Request and determination of number of additional high school district trustee positions, 20-3-352.

20-6-302. Repealed. Sec. 13, Ch. 617, L. 1983.

History: En. 75-6519 by Sec. 178, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6519.

20-6-303. Repealed. Sec. 22, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

History: En. 75-6520 by Sec. 179, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 44, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6520.

20-6-304. Repealed. Sec. 22, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

History: En. 75-6521 by Sec. 180, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6521; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 617, L. 1983.

20-6-305. Repealed. Sec. 13, Ch. 617, L. 1983.

History: En. 75-6522 by Sec. 181, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6522.

20-6-306. Repealed. Sec. 13, Ch. 617, L. 1983.

History: En. 75-6523 by Sec. 182, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6523.

20-6-307. High school district abandonment. Within 6 months after a high school district fails to operate an accredited high school within its boundaries for a period of 1 year, the county superintendent shall order the high school district abandoned. At least 20 days before issuing an abandonment order, the county superintendent shall notify the trustees of the high school district of the impending abandonment. When the order is issued, the county superintendent shall also order the attachment of the territory of each elementary district of the abandoned high school district to another high school district or districts of the county.

History: En. 75-6524 by Sec. 183, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6524.

Cross-References

School fiscal year, 20-1-301.

School isolation, 20-9-302.

Purpose and establishment of nonoperating fund, 20-9-505.

Budgeting and net levy requirement for nonoperating fund, 20-9-506.

20-6-308. Limitations for organization of joint high school district. The boundaries of any high school district which encompass a county's portion of a joint elementary district where an elementary school is operated may be changed to establish a joint high school district. Such high school district boundary change shall be a transfer of all the territory located in another county's portion of the same joint elementary district. No such boundary change shall be made when:

(1) the territory transfer would reduce the taxable value of the taxable property of another high school district to less than $1 million; or

(2) a portion of the territory to be transferred is less than 3 miles from an operating accredited high school located in another high school district.

History: En. 75-6525 by Sec. 184, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 256, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6525.

20-6-309. Procedure for organization of joint high school district. The high school district boundary changes permitted under 20-6-308 shall be made according to the following procedure:

(1) A majority of the electors of a joint elementary district who are qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301 and who reside in a county where the elementary school is not located may petition the county superintendent of their resident county to transfer the territory of the joint elementary district where they reside to establish a joint high school district. Such petition also shall state the reasons for requesting such a boundary change and the number of high school pupils residing in the territory.

(2) When the county superintendent receives a valid petition requesting the establishment of a joint high school district, he shall set a time, date, and place for a public hearing on the request which is not more than 40 days after the receipt of the petition. He shall give notice of such hearing in accordance with the election requirements for school election notices prescribed by school election provisions of this title. The county superintendent shall also notify the county superintendent of the county where the high school is located and the trustees of the high school district.

(3) The county superintendent shall hear the request to change the high school district boundaries at the place, time, and date set for the hearing, and any interested person may appear and be heard on the request. If the county superintendent deems it advisable and in the best interests of the residents of the territory to be transferred, he shall grant the petitioned request and order the change of high school boundaries to establish a joint high school district. Otherwise, he shall, by order, deny the request.

(4) If the county superintendent orders the establishment of a joint high school district, he shall immediately send the order to the county superintendent of the county where the high school is located. If the county superintendent of such county approves the order, he shall send such order to the trustees of the high school district. If the trustees approve the order, the boundary change shall become effective. Without the approval of such county superintendent and trustees, the boundary change shall fail.

(5) At any time within 30 days after the date of the county superintendent's order to grant or deny the request to establish a joint high school district, an appeal may be made to the board of county commissioners of the county in which the petition originated. The board of county commissioners shall conduct a hearing for the appeal, and their decision shall be final, subject to the approvals required by subsection (4).

History: En. 75-6526 by Sec. 185, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6526.

Cross-References

Rules for determining residence, 1-1-215.
Proration and calculation of BASE funding program for joint district, 20-9-305.
Election notice, 20-20-204.

20-6-310. Repealed. Sec. 13, Ch. 617, L. 1983.

History: En. 75-6527 by Sec. 186, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6527.

20-6-311. Repealed. Sec. 22, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

History: En. 75-6528 by Sec. 187, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6528; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 617, L. 1983.

20-6-312. County high school unification. (1) Any county high school may be unified with the elementary district where the county high school building is located to establish a unified school system under a unified board of trustees. The territory of an existing joint high school district must remain a part of the joint high school district.

(2) A proposition to unify a county high school with the elementary district where the county high school building is located must be introduced whenever:

(a) the trustees of the county high school and the trustees of the elementary district individually pass resolutions requesting the county superintendent to order an election to consider a unification proposition; or

(b) not less than 20% of the electors of the high school district where the county high school is located who are qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301 petition the county superintendent to order an election to consider a unification proposition.

(3) When the county superintendent has received the trustees' resolutions or a valid petition, the county superintendent shall, within 10 days after the receipt of the last resolution or petition and under the provisions of 20-20-201, order the county high school to call an election to consider a unification proposition. The trustees of the county high school shall call and conduct an election in the manner prescribed in this title for school elections. An elector who may vote on the unification proposition must be qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301. The ballot for a county high school unification proposition must be substantially in the following form:

"OFFICIAL BALLOT COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL UNIFICATION ELECTION

Shall.... County High School be unified with District No....., ... County to establish a unified school system under a unified board of trustees?

☐ FOR the unification of the county high school.

☐ AGAINST the unification of the county high school."

(4) When the county superintendent receives the election certificate from the trustees of the county high school, the county superintendent shall issue an order declaring the unification of the county high school with the elementary district identified on the ballot as of the next July 1, if a majority of those electors voting at the election have voted for the unification proposition.

(5) If a majority of those electors voting at the election have voted against the unification proposition, the county superintendent shall order the disapproval of the unification proposition.

History: En. 75-6538 by Sec. 197, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6538; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Mail ballot elections prohibited, 13-19-104.

School elections, Title 20, ch. 20.

20-6-313. Transactions after approved county high school unification. (1) Whenever a county high school is unified with the elementary district where the county high school building is located, the following transactions must be completed on or before the July 1 when the unification becomes effective:

(a) The county high school trustees, who do not have the capacity to govern the high school district upon unification, shall surrender all minutes, documents, and other records of the county high school to the trustees of the high school district.

(b) The county superintendent shall order the establishment of additional high school trustee nominating areas in the manner prescribed in 20-3-352 and 20-3-353, if requested to do so by a majority of the outlying elementary districts located in the high school district. When the county superintendent establishes the areas, the county superintendent shall appoint additional high school district trustees from each area, who shall hold office until a successor is elected at the next regular school election and qualified.

(c) The county treasurer, after allowing for any outstanding or registered warrants, shall transfer all end-of-the-year fund cash balances of the county high school to similar funds established for the high school district. All previous years' taxes levied and collected for the county high school shall be credited to the appropriate fund of the high school district.

(2) All county high school bonds outstanding at the time of unification shall remain the obligation of the county or that portion of the county against which the bonds were originally issued. The high school district is responsible for the maintenance of the debt service fund for the bonds. It is the duty of the board of county commissioners and the trustees of the high school district to perform the duties prescribed in the school budgeting and bond redemption provisions of this title for the redemption and interest payments of the county high school

bonds in the same manner and by the same means as though the county high school had not been unified.

History: **En. 75-6539 by Sec. 198, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6539; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 219, L. 1997.**

Cross-References

Trustees of district affected by boundary change, 20-3-312.

20-6-314. Time limitations for boundary changes. A high school district may not be created and a high school district boundary may not be changed between the first day of January and the fourth Monday of August of any calendar year except when:

(1) the entire territory of a high school district is annexed or attached to another high school district;

(2) the entire territory or portion of a joint high school district located in one county is annexed or attached to another high school district; or

(3) two or more districts are consolidated in their entirety.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 617, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 22, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 403, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 237, L. 2001.**

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 237 near end of introductory clause substituted "fourth Monday" for "second Monday". Amendment effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001.

20-6-315. District consolidation. Any two or more high school districts in one county may consolidate to organize a high school district. The consolidation must be conducted under the following procedure:

(1) At the time the consolidation proposition is first considered, the districts involved shall jointly determine whether the consolidation is to be made with or without the mutual assumption of the bonded indebtedness of each district by all districts included in the consolidation proposition.

(2) A consolidation proposition may be introduced, individually, in each of the districts by either of the following methods:

(a) the trustees may pass a resolution requesting the county superintendent to order an election to consider a consolidation proposition involving their district; or

(b) not less than 20% of the electors of a high school district who are qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301 may petition the county superintendent requesting an election to consider a consolidation proposition involving their district.

(3) When the county superintendent receives a resolution or a valid petition from each of the districts included in the consolidation proposition, he shall, within 10 days after the receipt of the last resolution or petition and as provided by 20-20-201, order the trustees of each high school district included in the consolidation proposition to call a consolidation election.

(4) (a) Each district, individually, shall call and conduct an election in the manner prescribed in this title for school elections.

(b) In addition:

(i) if the districts to be consolidated are to mutually assume the bonded indebtedness of each district involved in the consolidation, the consolidation election must also follow the procedures prescribed in 20-6-318; or

(ii) if the districts to be consolidated are not to mutually assume the bonded indebtedness of each district involved in the consolidation, the consolidation election must also follow the procedures prescribed in 20-6-207.

(5) After the county superintendent receives the election certificate provided for in 20-20-416 from the trustees of each district included in a consolidation proposition, he shall determine if the consolidation proposition has been approved in each district. If each district has approved the consolidation proposition, he shall, within 10 days after the receipt of the election certificate, order the consolidation of such districts. If the order is for consolidation with the mutual assumption of bonded indebtedness of each high school district by all districts included in the consolidation order, the order shall specify that all taxable real and personal property of the consolidated district shall assume the bonded indebtedness of each district. In addition, the order shall specify the number of the consolidated high school district. The

superintendent shall send a copy of the order to the board of county commissioners and to the trustees of each district incorporated in the consolidation order.

(6) If any district included in the consolidation proposition disapproves the consolidation proposition, the consolidation of all districts fails and the county superintendent shall notify each district of the disapproval of the consolidation proposition.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 617, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Election of district trustees following consolidation, 20-3-302.

Number of trustees and nominating districts, 20-3-351 through 20-3-356.

Conditions under which school elections called, 20-20-201.

20-6-316. Conditions for high school district annexation. (1) A high school district may be annexed to another high school district located in the same county when:

(a) a third-class district is annexed to a first-class district or a second-class district; or

(b) a second-class district is annexed to a first-class district.

(2) The annexation of high school districts must be conducted under the provisions of 20-6-317.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 617, L. 1983.

20-6-317. High school district annexation procedure. A high school district may be annexed to another high school district located in the same county when one of the conditions of 20-6-316 is met in accordance with the following procedure:

(1) At the time the annexation proposition is first considered, the districts involved shall jointly determine whether the annexation is to be made with or without the joint assumption of the bonded indebtedness of the annexing district by the district to be annexed and the annexing district.

(2) An annexation proposition may be introduced in the district to be annexed by either of the following methods:

(a) the trustees may pass a resolution requesting the county superintendent to order an election to consider an annexation proposition for their district; or

(b) not less than 20% of the electors of the district who are qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301 may petition the county superintendent requesting an election to consider an annexation proposition for their district.

(3) Before ordering an election on the proposition, the county superintendent must receive from the trustees of the annexing district a resolution giving him the authority to annex such district.

(4) When the county superintendent receives authorization from the annexing district, he shall, within 10 days after the receipt of the resolution or a valid petition from the district to be annexed and as provided by 20-20-201, order the trustees of the district to be annexed to call an annexation election.

(5) (a) The district shall call and conduct an election in the manner prescribed in this title for school elections.

(b) In addition:

(i) if the district to be annexed is to jointly assume with the annexing district the bonded indebtedness of the annexing district, the annexation election must also follow the procedures prescribed in 20-6-318; or

(ii) if the district to be annexed is not to jointly assume with the annexing district the bonded indebtedness of the annexing district, the annexation election must also follow the procedures prescribed in 20-6-319.

(6) After the county superintendent receives the election certificate provided for in 20-20-416 from the trustees of the district conducting the annexation election and if the annexation proposition has been approved by such election, he shall order the annexation of the territory of the high school district voting on such proposition to the high school district that has authorized the annexation to its territory. The order must be issued within 10 days after the receipt of the election certificate and, if it is for annexation with the assumption of bonded indebtedness, must specify that all the taxable real and personal property of the annexed territory shall jointly assume with the annexing district the existing bonded indebtedness of

the annexing district. The county superintendent shall send a copy of the order to the board of county commissioners and to the trustees of the districts involved in the annexation order.

(7) If the annexation proposition is disapproved in the district to be annexed, it fails and the county superintendent shall notify each district of the disapproval of the annexation proposition.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 617, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Trustees of district affected by boundary change, 20-3-312.

School elections, Title 20, ch. 20.

20-6-318. Consolidation or annexation election with assumption of bonded indebtedness. A consolidation election involving the mutual assumption of bonded indebtedness by the high school districts to be consolidated as prescribed in 20-6-315 or an annexation election involving the joint assumption of bonded indebtedness by the high school districts to be annexed as prescribed in 20-6-317 must comply with the following procedures in addition to those prescribed by this title for other school elections:

(1) In a consolidation election the ballots must read, after stating the consolidation proposition, "FOR consolidation with assumption of bonded indebtedness" and "AGAINST consolidation with assumption of bonded indebtedness".

(2) In an annexation election the ballots must read, after stating the annexation proposition, "FOR annexation with assumption of bonded indebtedness" and "AGAINST annexation with assumption of bonded indebtedness".

(3) Any elector qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301 may vote.

(4) When the trustees in each high school district conducting an election canvass the vote under the provisions of 20-20-415, they shall decide according to the following procedure if the proposition has been approved:

(a) determine if a sufficient number of the qualified electors of the district voted to validate the election and voted to approve the election proposition in the manner required for bond elections by 20-9-428; and

(b) if the proposition is approved under subsection (4)(a), determine the number of votes "FOR" and "AGAINST" the proposition.

(5) If the proposition is disapproved under the provisions of subsection (4)(a), the proposition is disapproved in the district.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 617, L. 1983.

Cross-References

School bonds, Title 20, ch. 9, part 4.

School elections, Title 20, ch. 20.

20-6-319. Consolidation or annexation election without assumption of bonded indebtedness. (1) A consolidation election without the assumption of bonded indebtedness by the high school districts to be consolidated as prescribed in 20-6-315 or an annexation election without the joint assumption of bonded indebtedness by the high school district to be annexed as prescribed in 20-6-317 must be conducted in the manner prescribed by this title for school elections. Any elector qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301 may vote at the election.

(2) In a consolidation election the ballots must read, after stating the consolidation proposition, "FOR consolidation without assumption of bonded indebtedness" and "AGAINST consolidation without assumption of bonded indebtedness". The consolidation proposition is approved by a district if a majority of those voting in a district approve the proposition; otherwise, it is disapproved.

(3) In an annexation election the ballots must read, after stating the annexation proposition, "FOR annexation without assumption of bonded indebtedness" and "AGAINST annexation without assumption of bonded indebtedness". The annexation proposition is approved by a district if a majority of those voting approve the proposition; otherwise, it is disapproved.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 617, L. 1983.

Cross-References

School elections, Title 20, ch. 20.

20-6-320. Transfer of territory from one high school district to another. (1) A majority of registered electors of a high school district who reside in territory that is a part of a high school district may petition the county superintendent to transfer the territory in which they reside to another high school district if:

(a) the territory to be transferred is contiguous to the high school district to which it is to be attached;

(b) the territory to be transferred is not located within 3 miles, over the shortest practical route, of an operating school of the high school district from which it is to be detached;

(c) the transfer of the territory will not reduce the taxable value of the district to less than $300,000 unless the remaining territory of the high school district contains not less than 50,000 acres of nontaxable Indian land;

(d) the board of trustees of the school district that would receive the territory has approved the proposed transfer in writing; and

(e) the territory proposed to be transferred to another high school district has not been included in a petition filed under this section in the previous 3 years.

(2) The petition must be addressed to the county superintendent and must:

(a) provide a legal description of the territory that is requested to be transferred and a description of the high school district to which it is to be transferred;

(b) state the reasons why the transfer is requested;

(c) state the number of high-school-age children residing in the territory; and

(d) be accompanied by a $100 nonrefundable filing fee.

(3) A petition that meets the criteria specified in subsection (1) and that contains all the information required by subsection (2) is a valid petition. On receipt of a valid petition for a territory transfer, the county superintendent shall:

(a) file the petition;

(b) set a hearing place, date, and time for consideration of the petition that is not more than 40 days after receipt of the petition; and

(c) give notice of the place, date, and time of the hearing. The notices must be posted in the high school districts affected by the petition for the territory transfer in the manner prescribed in this title for school elections, with at least one notice posted in the territory to be transferred. Notice must also be delivered to the board of trustees of the school district from which the territory is to be transferred.

(4) The county superintendent shall conduct the hearing as scheduled in accordance with the rules of procedure adopted by the superintendent of public instruction pursuant to 20-3-107(3), and any resident, taxpayer, or representative of either affected high school district must be heard.

(5) Within 30 days after the hearing, the county superintendent shall, after considering the testimony and exhibits presented at the hearing, issue findings of fact, conclusions of law, and an order. The county superintendent shall grant or deny the requested transfer of territory. The decision must be based on the effects that the transfer would have on those residing in the territory proposed for transfer as well as those residing in the remaining territory of the high school district.

(6) The decision of the county superintendent is final 30 days after its date unless it is appealed to the district court by a resident, taxpayer, or representative of either high school district affected by the petitioned territory transfer.

(7) If a petition to transfer territory from one high school district to another high school district would create a joint high school district or affect the boundary of any existing joint high school district, the petition must be presented to the county superintendent of the county where the territory proposed for transfer is located. The county superintendent shall notify any other county superintendents of counties with districts affected by the petition, and the duties prescribed in this section for the county superintendent must be performed jointly. If the number of county superintendents is an even number, the county superintendents shall jointly appoint a county superintendent from an unaffected county to join them in conducting the hearing required by subsection (4) and in issuing the decision required by subsection (5). The decision issued under subsection (5) must be made by a majority of the county superintendents.

(8) A petition seeking to transfer high school territory out of or into a K-12 district must be accompanied by a petition to transfer the same territory as elementary territory in accordance with 20-6-213. In the case of a proposed transfer out of or into a K-12 district, a high school petition that is not accompanied by an elementary petition is invalid for the purpose of subsection (3).

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 617, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 299, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 517, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 403, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Trustees of district affected by boundary change, 20-3-312.

20-6-321. High school district consolidation of districts in two or more counties. Any two or more high school districts located in two or more counties and whose territory is contiguous may consolidate to organize a joint high school district. Whenever a joint district consolidation is considered by two or more districts, the procedure for consolidation without the assumption of bonded indebtedness prescribed in 20-6-315 and 20-6-319 must be used, except that each district shall submit its resolution or petition and its election certificate to the county superintendent of its resident county and the several county superintendents shall jointly perform the duties prescribed for the county superintendent in 20-6-315.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 617, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 15, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Proration and calculation of BASE funding program for joint district, 20-9-305.

20-6-322. Boundary adjustments in high school districts. The trustees of a high school district may, by resolution, request a change in the boundaries between their district and an adjacent district. The resolution must be addressed to the county superintendent of schools who, upon receiving a resolution, shall proceed as provided in 20-6-320.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 403, L. 1997.

20-6-323 and 20-6-324 reserved.

20-6-325. Repealed. Sec. 22, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 585, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 226, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 371, L. 1987.

Part 4
School District Reorganization

20-6-401 through 20-6-408. Repealed. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, Sp. L. November 1993.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

20-6-401. En. Sec. 2, Ch. 125, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6541; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 205, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 185, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 337, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989.
20-6-402. En. Sec. 1, Ch. 125, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6540; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 617, L. 1983.
20-6-403. En. Sec. 3, Ch. 125, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6542; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 617, L. 1983.
20-6-404. En. Sec. 4, Ch. 125, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6543.
20-6-405. En. Sec. 5, Ch. 125, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6544.
20-6-406. En. Sec. 6, Ch. 125, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6545; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 703, L. 1985.
20-6-407. En. Sec. 7, Ch. 125, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6546.
20-6-408. En. Sec. 8, Ch. 125, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6547.

20-6-409 reserved.

20-6-410. Tenure protected — hiring preference for employees. (1) Whenever two or more school districts consolidate or join through annexation to organize into a single district in the manner provided for in Title 20, chapter 6, a principal, teacher, or other certified employee of the school districts who has a right of tenure under Montana law must be given absolute preference in hiring for the first school fiscal year for any vacant position with the consolidated or enlarged district for which the employee is qualified with the required certification endorsements. Upon acceptance of a position, the certified employee continues to have tenure in the consolidated or enlarged district and the board of trustees of the consolidated or enlarged school district in which the person will perform duties shall recognize and give effect to the right of tenure.

(2) A noncertified, nonprobationary employee of a school district that consolidates or joins another district through annexation must be given preference in hiring for the first school fiscal year for any vacant position with the consolidated or enlarged district for which the employee has substantially equal qualifications and, upon acceptance of a position, may not be given probationary status.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 497, L. 1991.

20-6-411. Bonded indebtedness to remain with original territory except when assumed by election. Whenever district boundaries are changed in any manner prescribed in this title, the existing bonded indebtedness against any district or territory affected by a change of boundaries shall remain the indebtedness of the original territory against which such bonds were issued and shall be paid by levies on the original territory, except when elementary districts are consolidated with the mutual assumption of bonded indebtedness or when an elementary district is annexed with a joint assumption of the annexing district's bonded indebtedness with the annexing district. Any moneys to the credit of the debt service fund of a district when its boundaries are changed shall be used to pay the existing bond principal and interest of the original territory issuing such bonds as it becomes due or for bond redemption under the bonding provisions of this title.

History: En. 75-6529 by Sec. 188, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6529.

Cross-References

Redemption of bonds — investment of debt service fund money, 20-9-441.

20-6-412. Property tax valuation after district boundary change. The property tax valuation used under the provisions of 20-9-142 for the purposes of fixing the tax levies, except the debt service fund tax levy, for a district that has had a boundary change at any time before the fourth Monday in August shall include the property tax valuation of any territory added to the district by such boundary change or exclude the property tax valuation of any territory detached from the district by such boundary change.

History: En. 75-6530 by Sec. 189, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6530; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 133, L. 1993.

20-6-413. Cash disposition when district ceases to exist — special levy for tuition debt. Whenever a district ceases to exist in any manner prescribed in this title, except when districts are consolidated, the cash on hand to the credit of the funds of the district and the debts of the former district must be allocated in the following manner:

(1) Any cash to the credit of the district must be used to pay any debts of the district, including bonded indebtedness, except that any cash available in the debt service fund must be used first to pay bond interest and all outstanding bonds.

(2) If any cash remains to the credit of the district after paying its debts, the cash must be transferred by the county treasurer to the credit of the district or districts assuming its territory. When the territory is assumed by more than one district, the remaining cash must be prorated between the districts on the basis of the taxable value of the territory assumed by each district as determined by the county superintendent.

(3) If any tuition debt remains as an obligation of the district, the tuition debt is the obligation of the taxable property of the discontinued district, except when the tuition debt has been assumed by the consolidated or annexing district. The tuition debt must be financed by a mill levy on the property of the discontinued district and paid from these proceeds by the county superintendent.

(4) If any debts, other than bonded indebtedness and tuition, remain as an obligation of the district after the cash has been utilized under the provisions of subsection (1), the debts must be assigned in the same manner prescribed for the transfer of cash under subsection (2).

History: En. 75-6532 by Sec. 191, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 137, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6532; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 127, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 214, L. 1999.

20-6-414. Cash disposition when districts consolidated. Whenever two or more districts are consolidated without the mutual assumption of bonded indebtedness, all cash and debts, other than cash credited to the debt service fund and debts for bonded indebtedness, shall be credited or debited to the same types of funds of the consolidated district as the funds from which they were transferred by the county treasurer. In addition, when two or more elementary districts are consolidated with the mutual assumption of bonded indebtedness, the cash credited to the debt service fund and the bonded indebtedness also shall be transferred to a similar fund of the consolidated district.

History: En. 75-6533 by Sec. 192, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6533.

20-6-415. Repealed. Sec. 22, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

History: En. 75-6534 by Sec. 193, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 137, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6534.

20-6-416. No cash disposition when territory transferred. Whenever only a portion of the territory of one district is transferred to another district, all cash and debts, other than bonded indebtedness, shall be retained by the district originally realizing the cash or debt.

History: En. 75-6535 by Sec. 194, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6535.

20-6-417. Property disposition when district boundaries changed. Whenever district boundaries are changed, title to the real and personal property of the districts involved in such boundary change shall vest in the district which encompasses the territory where such real or personal property was located at the time the legal procedure to authorize the boundary change was introduced. The disposition or utilization of such property will be in the discretion of the trustees of the district encompassing the territory of its location, as provided by law.

History: En. 75-6536 by Sec. 195, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6536.

Cross-References

Power of trustees over property, 20-3-324, 20-6-602.

20-6-418. Surrender of records when district ceases to exist. Within 10 days after any district ceases to exist, the trustees shall surrender all minutes, documents, and other records of the district to the trustees of the district assuming its territory or, if more than one district assumes its territory, to the county superintendent.

History: En. 75-6537 by Sec. 196, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6537.

Part 5
Opening and Closing of Schools

Part Cross-References

Power of trustees to open and close schools, 20-3-324(7).

20-6-501. Definition of various schools. As used in this title, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term "school" means an institution for the teaching of children that is established and maintained under the laws of the state of Montana at public expense. The trustees of a district shall designate the grade assignments for the schools of the district, but for the purposes of this title each school is known as:

(1) an elementary school when it comprises the work of any combination of kindergarten, other preschool programs, or the first eight grades or their equivalents. A middle school is a school comprising the work of grades 4 through 8 or any combination of grades 4 through 8 that has been accredited as a middle school under the provisions of 20-7-102. When an accredited junior high school is operated by the district, grades 7 and 8 or their equivalents may not be considered as elementary grades.

(2) a high school when it comprises the work of one or more grades of schoolwork or their equivalents intermediate between the elementary schools and the institutions of higher education of the state of Montana. Types of high schools are designated as follows:

(a) a junior high school is a school comprising the work of grades 7 through 9 or their equivalents that has been accredited as a junior high school under the provisions of 20-7-102;

(b) a senior high school is a school that comprises the work of grades 10 through 12 or their equivalents and that is operated in conjunction with a junior high school;

(c) a 4-year high school is a school comprising the work of grades 9 through 12 or their equivalents.

History: En. 75-6601 by Sec. 199, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 352, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6601(1), (2); amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 658, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 219, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 343, L. 1999.

20-6-502. Opening or reopening of elementary school. The trustees of any elementary district may open or reopen an elementary school of the district when the opening or reopening has been approved in accordance with the following procedure:

(1) The parents of at least two pupils who would attend the opened or reopened school petition the trustees of the district to open or reopen a school. The petition must identify the school, state the reasons for requesting the opening or reopening, and give the names of the children who would attend the school.

(2) If the trustees approve the opening or reopening of a school, they shall send the petition with a copy of their approval resolution to the county superintendent. The county superintendent shall review the petition to determine if the average number belonging (ANB) of the school would be two or more. If the trustees plan to open or reopen the school during the current school fiscal year, the trustees shall include the proposed opening date in the approval resolution and shall request that the process outlined in this section be expedited.

(3) The county superintendent shall present the petition, the trustees' approval, and the county superintendent's findings on the probable ANB to the board of county commissioners for their consideration. The board shall deny the opening or reopening of any school if the county superintendent's enrollment estimate for the school is less than two ANB. In all other cases, the board may approve or disapprove the requested opening or reopening of the elementary school.

(4) (a) If the board approves a school opening or reopening, the county superintendent shall send a copy of the approval, along with the petition, the trustees' approval, and the county superintendent's estimate of the probable ANB, to the superintendent of public instruction. Except under the circumstances described in subsection (4)(b), the trustees shall apply to the superintendent of public instruction for approval to open or reopen the school by June 1 prior to the beginning of the school year in which they intend to open or reopen the elementary school. The superintendent of public instruction shall approve or disapprove the requested opening or reopening of the elementary school by the fourth Monday of June. If the opening or reopening is approved, the superintendent of public instruction shall approve or adjust the ANB estimate of the county superintendent for the school and the ANB amount must be used for budgeting and BASE funding program purposes during the ensuing school fiscal year. An ANB amount may not be approved for the ensuing school fiscal year for an opening or reopening school when the request for the school has not been received by the superintendent of public instruction by June 1.

(b) (i) If the opening or reopening is approved and the trustees want to open or reopen the school during the current school fiscal year, the trustees shall submit a budget request to the superintendent of public instruction for that portion of the fiscal year in which the school will be in operation prior to the ensuing school fiscal year. The superintendent of public instruction shall approve or adjust the budget request and shall fund the budget for the portion of the school year in which the school will be in operation.

(ii) Before a school may open or reopen during the current school fiscal year, the school must be classified as an isolated school in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-302, except that the dates in that section for the submission and approval of the application for classification do not apply and the application must be made at the same time that the application for opening or reopening the school is made.

History: En. 75-6602 by Sec. 200, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6602; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 105, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 237, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment — Coordination: Section 21, Ch. 237, a coordination section, amended this section as follows: in (1) near beginning of first sentence substituted "two pupils" for "three pupils" and at end deleted "during the ensuing school fiscal year"; in (2) at end of second sentence substituted "two" for "five" and inserted third sentence pertaining to procedures to be used by trustees planning to open a school during the current school fiscal year; in (3) in first sentence after "commissioners" deleted "(budget board)", in second sentence near beginning substituted "board" for "budget board" and at end substituted "two" for "five", and in third sentence substituted "board" for "budget board"; in (4)(a) at beginning of first sentence substituted "board" for "budget board", inserted second sentence requiring trustees to apply to superintendent for approval to open or reopen a school by June 1 prior to the beginning of the school year in which the school is to be opened, in third sentence at end inserted "by the fourth Monday of June", and in fifth sentence at end substituted "by June 1" for "before the fourth Monday of June"; inserted (4)(b)(i) pertaining to the submission of the budget for a reopening school during a current school fiscal year to the superintendent of public instruction for approval or adjustment; inserted (4)(b)(ii) requiring a school to be classified as an isolated school prior to opening during a current school fiscal year; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001.

The amendments to this section made by sec. 1, Ch. 105, L. 2001, were replaced by sec. 21, Ch. 237, L. 2001, a coordination section.

The amendments to this section made by sec. 9, Ch. 237, L. 2001, were rendered void by sec. 21, Ch. 237, L. 2001, a coordination section.

Cross-References

ANB defined, 20-1-101.

Calculation of average number belonging, 20-9-311.

Circumstances under which regular average number belonging may be increased, 20-9-313.

20-6-503. Opening or reopening of a high school. (1) The trustees of any high school district may open or reopen a high school of the district or a branch of a high school of the district when such opening or reopening has been approved by the superintendent of public instruction; except when a county high school is discontinued by a unification action, the trustees may establish, by resolution, a high school to be operated by the high school district without further action or approval. When the trustees of a high school district resolve to open or reopen a high school, they shall apply to the superintendent of public instruction for approval to open or reopen such school by June 1 before the school fiscal year in which they intend to open or reopen the high school. Such application shall state:

(a) their reasons why the high school should be opened or reopened;

(b) the probable enrollment of such high school;

(c) the distance and road conditions of the route to neighboring high schools;

(d) the taxable value of the district;

(e) the building and equipment facilities available for such high school;

(f) the planned course of instruction for such high school;

(g) the planned methods of complying with high school standards of accreditation; and

(h) any other information that may be required by the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall investigate the application for the opening or reopening of a high school and shall approve or disapprove the opening of the high school before the fourth Monday of June preceding the first year of intended operation. If the opening is approved, the high school district trustees may open such high school.

(3) Whenever the opening or reopening of a high school is approved for the ensuing school fiscal year, the county superintendent shall estimate the average number belonging (ANB) after investigating the probable enrollment for the high school. The ANB determined by the county superintendent shall be used for budgeting and BASE funding program purposes.

(4) Nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to preclude the trustees of a high school district from establishing more than one high school in the district.

History: En. 75-6603 by Sec. 201, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6603.

Cross-References

ANB defined, 20-1-101.

School fiscal year, 20-1-301.

Calculation of average number belonging, 20-9-311.

Circumstances under which regular average number belonging may be increased, 20-9-313.

20-6-504. Opening of a junior high school. (1) The trustees of any elementary district and the trustees of the high school district in which such elementary district is located may open a junior high school when such opening has been approved by the superintendent of public instruction; except that when the high school district operates a county high school, the opening of a junior high school shall be approved under the provisions of 20-6-505.

(2) When the trustees of such districts resolve to open a junior high school, they shall jointly apply to the superintendent of public instruction for approval to open such school by June 1 before the school fiscal year in which they intend to open the junior high school. The application shall contain such information as is required under 20-6-503 for an application to open a high school.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall investigate the application for the opening of a junior high school and shall approve or disapprove the opening of the junior high school before the fourth Monday of June preceding the first year of intended operation. If the opening is approved, the trustees of the elementary district and the high school district may jointly open such school.

(4) Whenever the opening of a junior high school is approved for the ensuing school fiscal year, the county superintendent shall estimate the average number belonging (ANB) after investigating the probable enrollment for the junior high school. The ANB determined by the county superintendent shall be used for budgeting and BASE funding program purposes during the ensuing school fiscal year.

History: En. 75-6604 by Sec. 202, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6604.

Cross-References

ANB defined, 20-1-101.
Calculation of average number belonging, 20-9-311.
Circumstances under which regular average number belonging may be increased, 20-9-313.

20-6-505. Opening a junior high school when high school district operates a county high school. (1) Whenever the trustees of an elementary district and a high school district operating a county high school have formed a joint board of trustees under the provisions of 20-3-361, such joint board of trustees may open a junior high school under the provisions of this section.

(2) When the joint board of trustees resolves to open a junior high school, they shall order an election under the provisions of 20-20-201 to submit a proposition to the electors of the district to approve or disapprove the trustees' resolution to open a junior high school. The joint board of trustees shall call and conduct the election in the manner prescribed in this title for school elections and equally share the cost of the election. Any elector qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301 may vote on the proposition. If a majority of the electors voting at the election approve the proposition, the trustees shall apply to the superintendent of public instruction for approval to open a junior high school. If a majority of the electors voting at the election disapprove the proposition, a junior high school shall not be opened by the joint board of trustees.

(3) The application to the superintendent of public instruction for the approval to open a junior high school shall be submitted by June 1 following the election approving the opening of the junior high school. The application shall contain such information as is required under 20-6-503 for an application to open a high school.

(4) The superintendent of public instruction shall investigate the application for the opening of a junior high school and shall approve or disapprove the opening of the junior high school before the fourth Monday of June preceding the first year of intended operation. If the opening is approved, the joint board of trustees may open the junior high school.

(5) At any time the trustees of the elementary district and the trustees of the high school district shall cease to form a joint board of trustees under the provisions of 20-3-361, the junior high school shall be closed and the districts shall assume the provision of an educational program for the junior high school pupils of their respective districts.

History: En. 75-6605 by Sec. 203, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6605.

Cross-References

Powers of joint board of trustees, 20-3-362.
Circumstances under which regular average number belonging may be increased, 20-9-313.
School elections, Title 20, ch. 20.

20-6-506. Budgeting and cost sharing when junior high school operated by elementary district and high school district operating county high school. (1) Whenever the opening of a junior high school is approved for the ensuing school fiscal year under 20-6-505, the county superintendent shall estimate the average number belonging (ANB) after investigating the probable enrollment for the junior high school. The ANB determined by the county superintendent and the ANB actually realized in subsequent school fiscal years must be applied to prorate the BASE funding program amount between the elementary and high school districts. Each district shall adopt its general fund budget on the basis of the prorated amount and shall finance its proportionate share of the cost of operating the junior high school.

(2) The cost of operating the junior high school must be prorated between the elementary district and the high school district on the basis of the ratio that the number of pupils of their district is to the total enrollment of the junior high school.

History: En. 75-6606 by Sec. 204, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6606; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 633, L. 1993.

Cross-References

ANB defined, 20-1-101.
Powers of joint board of trustees, 20-3-362.
Calculation of average number belonging, 20-9-311.

20-6-507. Opening of middle school. The trustees of any elementary district may open a middle school when such opening has been approved by the superintendent of public instruction. The state superintendent shall investigate an application for the opening of a middle school and shall approve or disapprove the opening before the fourth Monday in June preceding the first year of intended operation. When a middle school opening is approved, the county superintendent shall estimate the ANB after investigating the probable enrollment for the middle school. The ANB so estimated shall be used for budgeting and BASE funding program purposes during the ensuing school fiscal year.

History: En. 75-6609 by Sec. 2, Ch. 352, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6609.

Cross-References

ANB defined, 20-1-101.
Calculation of average number belonging, 20-9-311.

20-6-508. Kindergarten through grade twelve system. Unless otherwise required by law, the trustees of an elementary district in which a high school is located and the trustees of the high school district operating such high school may organize the schools of their districts to form a kindergarten through grade 12 school system, provided that the high school and elementary trustees shall not assume responsibility for the administration of grades which are not properly within their jurisdiction.

History: En. 75-6601 by Sec. 199, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 352, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6601(3).

20-6-509. School closure. Whenever it is in the best interest of the pupils affected, the trustees of any district may close any school of the district, except that a junior high school may be closed only by joint action of the trustees of the elementary district and the high school district in which the school is located. Whenever the trustees of a district close a school of the district, they shall provide the pupils of the closed school with transportation and tuition, if required, to other schools in accordance with the provisions of this title.

History: En. 75-6607 by Sec. 205, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6607; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 384, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Powers of joint board of trustees, 20-3-362.
Nonoperating fund, 20-9-505, 20-9-506.

Part 6
School Property

Part Cross-References

Proscribed acts relating to contracts and claims, Title 2, ch. 2, part 2.
Sale of county property to school district, 7-8-2216.
Use of district property by home guard, 10-1-703.
School officers not to act as agents, 20-1-201.
Conflict of interest, 20-1-205.
Liability of parents for pupil's damage to property, 20-5-201, 40-6-237, 40-6-238.
Authority of Board of Public Education when school property used, 20-7-804.
Conflicts of interests, letting contracts, and calling for bids, 20-9-204.
Trustees to execute all contracts, 20-9-213.
Additional levy for furnishing school facilities, 20-9-353.
Nonoperating fund for maintenance of district property, 20-9-505.
Public school fund and grants to schools, Title 20, ch. 9, part 6.

20-6-601. Power to accept gifts. All school districts are hereby granted the power and authority to accept, receive, take, hold, and possess any gift, donation, grant, devise, or bequest of property, real or personal, and the right to own, hold, work, and improve the same.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 5668.17, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 11-1006(part).

Cross-References

Authority to request, accept, and disburse money, 20-3-208.
Acceptance and expenditure of federal money for state, 20-9-603.
Gifts, legacies, devises, and administration of endowment fund, 20-9-604.

20-6-602. Trustees' power over property. The trustees of any district other than a high school district operating a county high school shall have the power and the responsibility to hold in trust all real and personal property of the district for the benefit of the schools and children of the district. In the name of the county, the trustees of a high school district operating a county high school, as defined by 20-6-101, shall have the power and the responsibility to hold in trust all real and personal property of the district for the benefit of the schools and children of the district.

History: En. 75-8201 by Sec. 473, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8201.

20-6-603. Trustees' authority to acquire or dispose of sites and buildings — when election required. (1) The trustees of a district may purchase, build, exchange, or otherwise acquire, sell, or dispose of sites and buildings of the district. Action may not be taken by the trustees without the approval of the qualified electors of the district at an election called for the purpose of approval unless:

(a) a bond issue has been authorized for the purpose of constructing, purchasing, or acquiring the site or building;

(b) an additional levy under the provisions of 20-9-353 has been approved for the purpose of constructing, purchasing, or acquiring the site or building;

(c) the cost of constructing, purchasing, or acquiring the site or building is financed without exceeding the maximum general fund budget amount for the district and, in the case of a site purchase, the site has been approved under the provisions of 20-6-621; or

(d) money is otherwise available under the provisions of this title and the ballot for the site approval for the building incorporated a description of the building to be located on the site.

(2) Except for land that is granted to or held by the state in trust or land acquired by conditional deed under the provisions of 20-6-605, the trustees may, upon approval by the electorate, accept as partial or total consideration for the exchange of the land a binding written agreement by a public or private entity seeking the exchange to use the property to provide a service that benefits the school district. The deed for the exchange of land must contain reversionary clauses that allow for the return of the land to school district ownership if the binding written agreement is not complied with.

(3) When an election is conducted under the provisions of this section, it must be called under the provisions of 20-20-201 and must be conducted in the manner prescribed by this title for school elections. An elector qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301 may vote in the election. If a majority of those electors voting at the election approve the proposed action, the trustees may take the proposed action.

History: En. 75-8204 by Sec. 476, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8204; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 276, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 276 inserted (2) regarding acceptance of agreement by trustees as consideration for exchange of land; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective April 20, 2001.

Cross-References

Mail ballot elections prohibited, 13-19-104.
Bond issues for certain purposes, 20-9-403.
Purpose and authorization of a building reserve fund by election, 20-9-502.
Budgeting, tax levy, and use of building reserve fund, 20-9-503.
Building fund to be credited when property sold, 20-9-508.
Lease or sale of district property, 20-15-107.
School elections, Title 20, ch. 20.

20-6-604. Sale of property when resolution passed after hearing — appeal procedure. (1) Whenever the trustees of a district determine that a site, building, or any other real or personal property of the district is or is about to become abandoned, obsolete, undesirable, or unsuitable for the school purposes of the district, the trustees may sell or otherwise dispose of the real or personal property in accordance with this section and without conforming to the provisions of 20-6-603. If a decision to sell or dispose of property is made, the trustees shall adopt a resolution to sell or otherwise dispose of the district real or personal property because it is or is about to become abandoned, obsolete, undesirable, or unsuitable for the school purposes of the district.

(2) The resolution may not become effective for 14 days after the notice required in subsection (3) is made.

(3) The trustees shall provide notice of the resolution in the manner required for school elections in 20-20-204.

(4) A taxpayer may appeal the resolution of the trustees, at any time prior to the effective date of the resolution, to the district court by filing a verified petition with the clerk of the court and serving a copy of the petition upon the district. The petition must set out in detail the objections of the petitioner to the adoption of the resolution or to the disposal of the property. The service and filing of the petition stay the resolution until final determination of the matter by the court. The court shall immediately fix the time for a hearing at the earliest convenient time. At the hearing, the court shall hear the matter de novo and may take testimony as it considers necessary. Its proceedings are summary and informal, and its decision is final.

(5) The trustees of a district that has adopted a resolution to sell or otherwise dispose of district real or personal property and, if appealed, has been upheld by the court shall sell or dispose of the real or personal property in any reasonable manner that they determine to be in the best interests of the district.

(6) The money realized from the sale or disposal of real or personal property of the district must be credited to the debt service fund, building fund, general fund, or other appropriate fund, at the discretion of the trustees.

History: En. 75-8205 by Sec. 477, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 91, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8205; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 150, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 568, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 144, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Separate debt service fund maintained by County Treasurer, 20-9-440.
Building fund to be credited when property sold, 20-9-508.
School election notice, 20-20-204.

20-6-605. Land acquired by conditional deed or at will or sufferance. Whenever, after March 17, 1939, the trustees acquire land by deed conditioned upon the use of the land for the conduct of school or related activities or whenever land has been used by the trustees at the will or sufferance of the land's owner or claimant and the district has constructed buildings or made other improvements on the land, the owner or claimant may repossess the land if it ceases to be used as specified by deed or, if not specified, for the conduct of school or related activities. However, the owner or claimant shall first notify the trustees in writing of his intent to repossess the land, and the trustees shall thereafter have 1 year to remove any buildings or improvements placed there by the district. The trustees' failure to remove the buildings or improvements within that time shall constitute a forfeiture of such buildings or improvements. Before the owner or claimant shall have the right to give notice of repossession, the district's intention to permanently cease using the land shall have been established by resolution of the trustees and vote of the district's electors.

History: En. 75-8202 by Sec. 474, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8202.

Cross-References

Right of reentry, Title 70, ch. 16, part 4.

20-6-606. Letting contracts for school facilities. Any letting of contracts related to the construction or furnishing of a new, enlarged, remodeled, or repaired building shall be conducted under the provisions of 20-9-204.

History: En. 75-8210 by Sec. 482, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8210.

Cross-References

Power of trustees to execute contracts, 20-9-213.

20-6-607. Leasing district property and disposition of any rentals. The trustees of any district may rent, lease, or let any buildings, land, or facilities of the district under the terms specified by the trustees. Any money collected for such rental, lease, or letting may, in the discretion of the trustees, be used for any proper school purpose and deposited in such fund as the trustees consider appropriate.

History: **En. 75-8211 by Sec. 483, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 88, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 424, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8211.**

Cross-References

Apportionment of rents from school lands, Art. X, sec. 5, Mont. Const.
Lease or rental agreement fund, 20-9-509.
Oil and gas leases, 82-10-201 through 82-10-204.

20-6-608. Authority and duty of trustees to insure district property. (1) The trustees of a district shall insure all real and personal property of the district. The trustees shall include the cost of insurance in the general fund budget of the district.

(2) Proceeds received from an insurance settlement on real or personal property insured by the district may, at the discretion of the trustees, be deposited in a fund considered appropriate by the trustees.

History: **En. 75-8212 by Sec. 484, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8212; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 343, L. 1999.**

Cross-References

School district may not levy tax, 2-9-212.

20-6-609. Trustees' authority to acquire property by lease-purchase agreement. The trustees of a district may acquire real and personal property by an agreement to lease for 3 years with an option to purchase. The terms of the lease must comply with 20-6-625. If real property is acquired, the trustees shall comply with 20-6-603.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 144, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 22, L. 1997.**

Cross-References

Montana Procurement Act — local government adoption of provisions, 18-4-124.
Conflicts of interests, letting contracts, and calling for bids, 20-9-204.
Duties of trustees — contracts, 20-9-213.

20-6-610 through 20-6-620 reserved.

20-6-621. Selection of school sites — approval election. (1) (a) Except as provided in subsection (1)(b), the trustees of a district may select the sites for school buildings or for other school purposes, but the selection must first be approved by the qualified electors of the district before a contract for the purchase of a site is entered into by the trustees.

(b) The trustees may purchase or otherwise acquire property contiguous to an existing site that is in use for school purposes without a site approval election. The trustees may take an option on a site prior to the site approval election.

(2) The election for the approval of a site must be called under the provisions of 20-20-201 and must be conducted in the manner prescribed by this title for school elections. An elector who may vote at a school site election is qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301. If a majority of those voting at the election approve the site selection, the trustees may purchase the site. A site approval election is not required when the site was specifically identified in an election at which an additional levy or the issuance of bonds was approved for the purchase of the site.

(3) Any site for a school building or other building of the district that is selected or purchased by the trustees must:

(a) be in a place that is convenient, accessible, and suitable;

(b) comply with the minimum size and other requirements prescribed by the department of public health and human services; and

(c) comply with the statewide building regulations, if any, promulgated by the department of labor and industry.

History: **En. 75-8203 by Sec. 475, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8203; amd. Sec. 75, Ch. 575, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 352, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 418, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 67, Ch. 546, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 79, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 18, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 483, L. 2001.**

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 483 at end of (3)(c) substituted "labor and industry" for "commerce". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Mail ballot elections prohibited, 13-19-104.

Building construction standards, Title 50, ch. 60.
Board of Land Commissioners, Title 77, ch. 1, part 2.

20-6-622. Review and approval of school building plans and specifications. (1) A school building, either publicly or privately owned or operated, in which students are housed or instructed may not be built, enlarged, or remodeled until the plans and specifications for construction have been submitted to and approved by the department of labor and industry or a municipality or county with a building code adopted as provided in 50-60-301.

(2) The plans and specifications required in subsection (1) must show in detail the proposed construction of the building and must illustrate and indicate conformity with the applicable building code.

(3) As a service to districts, the superintendent of public instruction may review the plans and specifications required in subsection (1) to assist the districts in designing facilities for optimum utilization.

History: En. 75-8206 by Sec. 478, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 504, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8206; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 274, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 352, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 483, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 483 in (1) near end after "department of" substituted "labor and industry" for "commerce"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Building construction standards, Title 50, ch. 60.

20-6-623. Repealed. Sec. 15, Ch. 384, L. 1979.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8206.1.

20-6-624. School building plans and specifications approval before payment. (1) The trustees of a district may not make any payment under a contract for the construction of school facilities until the plans and specifications for the construction have been approved under the provisions of 20-6-622.

(2) A contractor, architect, trustee, or any other person, firm, or corporation who violates the provisions of 20-6-622, this section, or any regulation promulgated by the department of public health and human services or the department of justice is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 or more than $500.

History: En. 75-8208 by Sec. 480, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8208; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 706, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 418, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 68, Ch. 546, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Lapse of budgeted appropriations and provision for unpaid claims, 20-9-209.
Fire safety in public buildings, Title 50, ch. 61.

20-6-625. Authorization to lease buildings or land for school purposes. The trustees of any district may lease buildings or land suitable for school purposes when it is within the best interests of the district to lease such building or land from the county, municipality, another district, or any person. The lease may be for a term of not more than 3 years unless prior approval of the qualified electors of the district is obtained in the manner prescribed by law for school elections, in which case the lease may be for a term of not more than 99 years. Whenever the lease is for a period of time that is longer than the current school fiscal year, the lease requirements for the succeeding school fiscal years shall be an obligation of the final budgets for such years.

History: En. 75-8209 by Sec. 481, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 424, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8209.

Cross-References

School fiscal year, 20-1-301.
School elections, Title 20, ch. 20.

20-6-626 through 20-6-630 reserved.

20-6-631. When contracts for architectural services required. Whenever the trustees of a school district determine that the building, furnishing, repairing, or other work for the benefit of a school district exceeds $150,000 and requires architectural services under Title 37, chapter 65, the trustees of the school district shall contract for those services.

History: En. 75-6815 by Sec. 1, Ch. 370, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6815; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Architects on public buildings to be certified, 18-2-113.
Seal and signature of architect on plans, 18-2-114.

20-6-632. Repealed. Sec. 1, Ch. 422, L. 1979.

History: En. 75-6816 by Sec. 2, Ch. 370, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6816.

20-6-633. Hiring for architectural services authorized. If the trustees determine pursuant to 20-6-631 that architectural services are necessary, the trustees shall hire a licensed architect for the architectural services as described by the school district's scope of the work. In the event that the trustees and the architect are unable to negotiate a fair and reasonable fee, the trustees may select another architect if the trustees again give reasonable notice of their selection.

History: En. 75-6817 by Sec. 3, Ch. 370, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6817; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 153, L. 1997.

20-6-634. Tentative and final proposals — public meetings. Following the awarding of the contract, the trustees shall meet as often as necessary with the architectural firm to review the firm's plans and proposals. At least two of these meetings, one to review the firm's preliminary plans and one to review the firm's final proposals, shall be public meetings held after the trustees have given reasonable public notice. At these meetings the trustees shall consider any questions and testimony from the public.

History: En. 75-6818 by Sec. 4, Ch. 370, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6818.

Cross-References

Open meetings, Title 2, ch. 3, part 2.
Meetings and quorum, 20-3-322.

20-6-635. Contracts with Montana firms encouraged. The trustees are encouraged but not required to award architectural contracts to firms based or operating in Montana.

History: En. 75-6819 by Sec. 5, Ch. 370, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6819.

20-6-636. Prohibition against contingent fees — penalty. (1) Each contract entered into by a school district for architectural services shall contain a prohibition against contingent fees as follows: "The architectural firm warrants that it has not employed or retained any company or person, other than a bona fide full-time employee, to solicit or secure this agreement and that it has not paid or agreed to pay any person, company, corporation, individual, or firm, other than a bona fide full-time employee, any fee, commission, percentage, gift, or any other consideration, contingent upon or resulting from the award or making of this agreement." Upon the breach or violation of this prohibition, the trustees shall have the right to terminate the agreement without liability and, at their discretion, to deduct from the contract price or otherwise recover the full amount of such fee, commission, percentage, gift, or consideration.

(2) Any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, or company, other than a bona fide full-time employee, is prohibited from offering, agreeing, or contracting to solicit or secure school district contracts for architectural services for any other individual, company, corporation, partnership, or firm.

(3) A public official or employee is prohibited from soliciting or securing, whether for consideration or not, a contract for professional services for another.

(4) A person convicted of violating subsection (1), (2), or (3) of this section shall be fined not to exceed $500 or be imprisoned in the county jail for any term not to exceed 6 months, or both.

History: En. 75-6820 by Sec. 6, Ch. 370, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6820.

Cross-References

Proscribed acts related to contracts and claims, Title 2, ch. 2, part 2.
Conflicts of interests, letting contracts, and calling for bids, 20-9-204.
Classification of offenses, 45-1-201.
Misdemeanor defined, 45-2-101.

20-6-637 through 20-6-639 reserved.

20-6-640. Long-term loans. School districts that experience a disaster that destroys school property to the extent of rendering the property unfit for its present school use may apply for long-term loans for use in replacing school property under the provisions of Title 17, chapter 5, part 16.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 585, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Municipal Finance Consolidation Act, Title 17, ch. 5, part 16.

Part 7
K-12 School Districts

20-6-701. K-12 school districts required — definition — procedure for creation — exception. (1) Except as provided in subsection (4), each elementary district with the same district boundaries as a high school district shall attach to the high school district for the purpose of establishing a K-12 school district.

(2) For the purposes of this title, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, "K-12 school district" means a high school district with an elementary district that has been attached to the high school district under the procedures provided in this section, with the high school district remaining an organized district under the provisions of 20-6-101 and other provisions of law and the elementary district becoming an inactive district under the provisions of 20-6-101.

(3) The attachment of an elementary district to a high school district to form a K-12 school district must be conducted under the following procedure:

(a) The trustees of each district shall pass a resolution requesting the county superintendent to order an attachment involving their districts.

(b) When the county superintendent receives a resolution from each of the districts, the county superintendent shall, within 10 days after receipt of the last resolution, order the attachment of the elementary district to the high school district to take effect on July 1 of the ensuing school fiscal year. Within 30 days of the order, the county superintendent shall send a copy of the order to the board of county commissioners, the trustees of the districts included in the attachment order, and the superintendent of public instruction.

(4) This section does not apply to a school district receiving federal impact aid funding, as provided in 20 U.S.C. 7701, et seq., if creation or continuation of a K-12 district has resulted in or will result in the loss of federal impact aid funding.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 555, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 194, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 22, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 95, L. 1997.

20-6-702. Funding for K-12 school districts. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (2) through (6), a K-12 school district formed under the provisions of 20-6-701 is subject to the provisions of law for high school districts.

(2) The number of elected trustees of the K-12 school district must be based on the classification of the attached elementary district under the provisions of 20-3-341 and 20-3-351.

(3) Calculations for the following must be made separately for the elementary school program and the high school program of a K-12 school district:

(a) the calculation of ANB for purposes of determining the total per-ANB entitlements must be in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-311;

(b) the basic county tax for elementary equalization and revenue for the elementary BASE funding program for the district must be determined in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-331, and the basic county tax for high school equalization and revenue for the high school BASE funding program for the district must be determined in accordance with 20-9-333; and

(c) the guaranteed tax base aid for BASE funding program purposes for a K-12 school district must be calculated separately, using each district's guaranteed tax base ratio, as defined in 20-9-366. The BASE budget levy to be levied for the K-12 school district must be prorated based on the ratio of the BASE funding program amounts for elementary school programs to the BASE funding program amounts for high school programs.

(4) The retirement obligation and eligibility for retirement guaranteed tax base aid for a K-12 school district must be calculated and funded as a high school district retirement obligation under the provisions of 20-9-501.

(5) For the purposes of budgeting for a K-12 school district, the trustees shall adopt a single fund for any of the budgeted or nonbudgeted funds described in 20-9-201 for the costs of operating all grades and programs of the district.

(6) Tuition for attendance in the K-12 school district must be determined separately for high school pupils and for elementary pupils under the provisions of 20-5-320 through 20-5-324, except that the actual expenditures used for calculations in 20-5-323 must be based on an amount prorated between the elementary and high school programs in the appropriate funds of each district in the year prior to the attachment of the districts.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 555, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 563, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 22, L. 1997.

20-6-703. Transitions after formation of K-12 school district. (1) When an attachment order for a K-12 school district becomes effective on July 1 under the provisions of 20-6-701:

(a) the county superintendent shall order the trustees to execute all necessary and appropriate deeds, bills of sale, or other instruments for the conveyance of title to all real and personal property of the elementary district to the high school district;

(b) the trustees of the elementary district shall entrust the minutes of the board of trustees, the elementary district documents, and other records to the high school district to which it is attached; and

(c) the county treasurer shall transfer all end-of-the-year warrants and fund balances of the attached elementary district to the similar funds established for the K-12 school district in the high school district.

(2) All taxes levied by and revenue due from a previous school fiscal year to an elementary district attached to a high school district must be payable to the appropriate fund of the high school district.

(3) The previous year's general fund budget amounts for the elementary district and the high school district that form a K-12 school district must be combined to determine the budget limitation for the ensuing school fiscal year pursuant to 20-9-308.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 555, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 36, Sp. L. November 1993; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 403, L. 1997.

20-6-704. Dissolution of K-12 school district. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), in order to dissolve a K-12 district under the provisions of this section, the trustees of a district shall submit for approval to the electors of the K-12 district a proposition dissolving the K-12 district for the purpose of annexing or consolidating the K-12 district's elementary or high school program with an adjacent school district or districts in an ensuing school fiscal year under the provisions of 20-6-203 through 20-6-208 or 20-6-315 through 20-6-319.

(2) If the trustees of the school district determine that the creation or continuation of the K-12 district has resulted in or will result in the loss of federal funding for the elementary or high school programs and that it is in the best interest of the district to dissolve into the original elementary district and high school district that existed prior to the formation of the K-12 district, the trustees may dissolve the district under the following procedure:

(a) The trustees of the district shall pass a resolution requesting the county superintendent to order a dissolution of the district.

(b) When the county superintendent receives the resolution from the district, the county superintendent shall, within 10 days, order the dissolution of the K-12 district into the original elementary district and high school district, to take effect on July 1 of the ensuing school fiscal year. Within 30 days of the order, the county superintendent shall send a copy of the order to the board of county commissioners, the trustees of the district, and the superintendent of public instruction.

(3) If the entire territory of the dissolving K-12 district will be annexed or consolidated with an adjacent district or districts, the resolution or petition required in subsection (1) or (2) must contain a description of the manner in which the real and personal property and funds of the district are to be apportioned in the dissolution of the district and the subsequent annexation or consolidation with one or more other districts. If a portion of the dissolving K-12 district will not be annexed or consolidated with another district or districts, the resolution or

petition must contain a description of the manner in which the property, funds, and financial obligations, including bonded indebtedness, of the K-12 district are to be apportioned to the district or districts whose territory is not consolidated or annexed to another district.

(4) After the county superintendent receives the certificate of election provided for in 20-20-416 from the trustees of the K-12 district and from each district included in a consolidation proposition, the county superintendent shall determine whether the dissolution and annexation or consolidation proposition or propositions have been approved. If the K-12 district has approved the dissolution proposition and each district involved in a consolidation has approved the consolidation proposition, the county superintendent shall, within 10 days after the receipt of the election certificate, order the dissolution of the K-12 district into the original elementary district and high school district, to take effect on July 1 of the ensuing school fiscal year. Within 30 days of the order, the county superintendent shall send a copy of the dissolution order to the board of county commissioners, the trustees of the district included in the dissolution order, and the superintendent of public instruction.

(5) Whenever a K-12 district is dissolved, the following provisions apply:

(a) The trustees of the elementary district whose territory is not annexed or consolidated upon dissolution of the K-12 district are responsible for the execution of remaining financial obligations of the K-12 district and for the apportionment between the elementary and high school programs of any obligations not identified in the resolution required under subsection (3).

(b) The provisions of 20-6-410 apply for tenure teachers in the dissolution of a K-12 district.

(c) For purposes of applying the budget limitation provisions of 20-9-308, the budget of a K-12 district during its last year of operations as a K-12 district will be prorated based on rules promulgated by the superintendent of public instruction.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 285, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 95, L. 1997.

20-6-705 through 20-6-710 reserved.

20-6-711. Tenure protected — hiring preference for noncertified employees. (1) Whenever an elementary district is attached to a high school district to form a K-12 school district under the provisions of 20-6-701, a district superintendent, principal, teacher, or other certified employee of the elementary district who has a right of tenure under Montana law continues to have tenure in the K-12 district and the board of trustees of the high school district in which the person will perform duties shall recognize and give effect to the right of tenure.

(2) A noncertified, nonprobationary employee of an elementary district that is attached to a high school district to form a K-12 district must be given preference in hiring for any position with the K-12 district for which the employee has substantially equal qualifications and, upon acceptance of a position, may not be given probationary status.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 555, L. 1991.

20-6-712. Repealed. Sec. 2, Ch. 194, L. 1993.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 555, L. 1991.

CHAPTER 7

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

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(Repealed. Sec. 5, Ch. 423, L. 1997)

Chapter Cross-References

Educational goals and duties, Art. X, sec. 1, Mont. Const.
Tax checkoff for agriculture in Montana schools, 15-30-151, 15-30-152.

Part 1
Accreditation and Curriculum

20-7-101. Standards of accreditation. (1) Standards of accreditation for all schools shall be adopted by the board of public education upon the recommendations of the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) Standards for the retention of school records must be as provided in 20-1-212.

History: En. 75-7501 by Sec. 372, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7501; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 543, L. 1983.

20-7-102. Accreditation of schools. (1) The conditions under which each elementary school, each middle school, each junior high school, 7th and 8th grades funded at high school rates, and each high school operates must be reviewed by the superintendent of public instruction to determine compliance with the standards of accreditation. The accreditation status of every school must then be established by the board of public education upon the recommendation of the superintendent of public instruction. Notification of the accreditation status for the applicable school year or years must be given to each district by the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) A school may be accredited for a period consisting of 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 school years, except that multiyear accreditation may only be granted to schools that are in compliance with 20-4-101.

(3) A nonpublic school may, through its governing body, request that the board of public education accredit the school. Nonpublic schools may be accredited in the same manner as provided in subsection (1).

(4) As used in this section, "7th and 8th grades funded at high school rates" means an elementary school district or K-12 district elementary program whose 7th and 8th grades are funded as provided in 20-9-306(10)(c)(i).

History: En. 75-7502 by Sec. 373, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 352, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7502; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 270, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 150, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 73, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 73 at beginning of first sentence of (1) deleted "Every school year" and after "junior high school" inserted "7th and 8th grades funded at high school rates" and in third sentence after "school year" inserted "or years" and at end inserted "by the superintendent of public instruction"; inserted (2) allowing multiyear accreditation of schools that are in compliance with 20-4-101; inserted (4) defining 7th and 8th grades funded at high school rates; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

Cross-References

School district assessment for placement of child who enrolls from nonaccredited, nonpublic school, 20-5-110.
Definitions of various schools, 20-6-501.

20-7-103 through 20-7-110 reserved.

20-7-111. Instruction in public schools. The board of public education shall define and specify the basic instructional program for pupils in public schools, and such program shall be set forth in the standards of accreditation. Other instruction may be given when approved by the board of trustees.

History: En. 75-7503.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 137, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7503.1.

Cross-References

Duty of Superintendent or principal to recommend course of instruction, 20-4-402.

Enrollment in private school providing equivalent instruction as excuse from required enrollment in public schools, 20-5-102.

Nonpublic school requirements for compulsory enrollment exemption, 20-5-109.

20-7-112. Sectarian publications prohibited and prayer permitted. A publication of a sectarian or denominational character may not be distributed in any school. Instruction may not be given advocating sectarian or denominational doctrines. However, any teacher, principal, or superintendent may open the school day with a prayer. This section does not prohibit a school library from including the Bible or other religious material having cultural, historical, or educational significance.

History: En. 75-7521 by Sec. 392, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7521; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 367, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Freedom of religion guaranteed, Art. II, sec. 5, Mont. Const.

Teaching of sectarian tenets or requiring attendance at religious service prohibited, Art. X, sec. 7, Mont. Const.

Religious instruction released time program, 20-1-308.

20-7-113. Maintenance of curriculum guide file and publishing curriculum guides by superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent of public instruction shall collect and maintain a file of curriculum guides to be made available to districts for the use of schools in planning courses of instruction. He may prepare, publish, and distribute curriculum guides for the use of schools in planning courses of instruction. He may solicit the assistance of educators and other qualified persons in the preparation of curriculum guides.

History: En. 75-7505 by Sec. 376, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7505.

20-7-114. Instructional assistance by superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent of public instruction shall, at the request of the district or county superintendent, assist the schools with the planning, implementation, operation, and evaluation of instruction through inservice training and individual consultation.

History: En. 75-7506 by Sec. 377, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7506.

Cross-References

Pupil-instruction-related day, 20-1-304.

20-7-115. Private music instruction. Schools may grant credit to pupils completing courses of private music instruction conducted outside of school hours and at the pupils' own expense. The instruction shall be provided by a teacher holding a valid Montana teacher's certificate with a music endorsement. The district granting such credit shall provide adequate supervision for the instruction and shall determine the allowable credit for such courses.

History: En. 75-7508 by Sec. 379, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7508.

20-7-116. Supervised correspondence study. The trustees of any district may provide supervised correspondence study for a pupil when it is impossible for him to attend a school due to the isolation of his residence or his mental or physical incapacity. Supervision of the correspondence course shall be provided by the district superintendent or the county superintendent if there is no district superintendent.

History: En. 75-7510 by Sec. 381, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7510.

Cross-References

Duty of trustees to provide alternate forms of transportation, 20-10-121.

Reimbursement for supervised home study, 20-10-125, 20-10-142.

20-7-117. Five-year-old schooling and preschool programs. (1) The trustees of an elementary district shall establish or make available a program capable of accommodating, at a minimum, all the children in the district who will be 5 years old on or before September 10 of the school year for which the program is to be conducted or who have been enrolled by special permission of the board of trustees. The program must be an integral part of the elementary school and must be financed and governed accordingly, provided that to be eligible for inclusion in the calculation of ANB pursuant to 20-9-311, a child must have reached the age of 5 on or before September 10 of the school year covered by the calculation or have been enrolled by special permission of the board of trustees.

(2) The trustees of an elementary school district may establish and operate a free preschool program for children between the ages of 3 and 5 years. When preschool programs are established, they must be an integral part of the elementary school and must be governed

accordingly. Financing of preschool programs may not be supported by money available from state equalization aid.

History: En. 75-7507 by Sec. 378, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 345, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7507; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 334, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 68, Ch. 370, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 399, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Definition of various schools, 20-6-501.

Circumstances under which regular average number belonging may be increased, 20-9-313.

20-7-118 through 20-7-130 reserved.

20-7-131. Equivalency of completion of secondary education. The superintendent of public instruction shall issue, in accordance with the policies of the board of public education, appropriate documentation certifying that an eligible applicant has satisfied requirements for equivalency of completion of secondary education. Equivalency of completion of secondary education must include satisfactory completion of a testing program or an external diploma program approved by the board of public education.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 94, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Board of Public Education — rules, 20-2-121.

20-7-132. Firearms safety education. The trustees of a district are encouraged to establish and maintain a firearms safety education course. The trustees may adopt a course of instruction developed by the department of fish, wildlife, and parks, a law enforcement agency, or a firearms association as its firearms safety education course. Instructors from the department of fish, wildlife, and parks, a law enforcement agency, or a firearms association or a person recognized by the trustees as having expertise in firearms safety education may be used to provide the instruction.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 138, L. 1997.

20-7-133. Pledge of allegiance required — exemption for students and teachers. (1) Except as provided in subsection (4), the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America must be recited in all public schools of the state.

(2) The recitation required in subsection (1) must be conducted at the beginning of the first class:

(a) of each school day in kindergarten through grade 6; and

(b) of each school week in grades 7 through 12.

(3) The recitation must be conducted:

(a) by each individual classroom teacher or the teacher's surrogate; or

(b) over the school intercom system by a faculty member or person designated by the principal.

(4) A school district shall inform all students and teachers of their right to not participate in recitation of the pledge. Any student or teacher who, for any reason, objects to participating in the pledge exercise must be excused from participation. A student or teacher who declines to participate in the pledge may engage in any alternative form of conduct so long as that conduct does not materially or substantially disrupt the work or discipline of the school.

(5) If a student or teacher declines to participate in the recitation of the pledge pursuant to this section, a school district may not for evaluation purposes include any reference to the student's or teacher's not participating.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 320, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Individual dignity, Art. II, sec. 4, Mont. Const.

Part 2
Libraries

Part Cross-References

Authority of Superintendent of Public Instruction to employ educational media supervisor, 20-3-104.

Libraries, Title 22, ch. 1.

20-7-201. State visual, aural, and other educational media library. A library of visual, aural, and other educational media shall be established and maintained by the superintendent of public instruction. The media shall be selected by the superintendent of public instruction on the basis of their usefulness as teaching aids and resources for schools and other educational groups within the state and shall be made available to such schools and groups on a rental fee basis. The rental fees for the use of the materials in the library shall be set by the superintendent of public instruction and shall be deposited in the audiovisual and media library account in the state special revenue fund. The superintendent of public instruction may use these funds, as well as any other funds advanced by a legislative appropriation to the audiovisual and media library account, for the operation, maintenance, enlargement, and other related costs of the library.

History: En. 75-7511 by Sec. 382, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7511; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 470, L. 1987.

20-7-202. School library required. The trustees of each district shall establish and maintain a school library in each school of the district. Each school library shall comply with at least the minimum requirements of the standards of accreditation adopted by the board of public education.

History: En. 75-7517 by Sec. 388, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7517.

Cross-References

Contracts with public library board of trustees, 22-1-309.

20-7-203. Trustees' policies for school library. The trustees shall adopt those policies necessary for regulating the use and operation of school libraries. These policies may provide for the use of school libraries by the residents of the district, provided that such use does not interfere with the regular school use of the library.

History: En. 75-7518 by Sec. 389, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7518.

20-7-204. School library book selection. School library books shall be selected by the district superintendent or a principal if there is no district superintendent, subject to the approval of the trustees. In districts not employing a superintendent or principal, the trustees shall select the school library books on the basis of recommendations of the county superintendent.

History: En. 75-7519 by Sec. 390, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7519.

20-7-205. Reporting school library information. The trustees shall report school library information requested by the superintendent of public instruction, by the board of public education, or when there is no district superintendent or principal, by the county superintendent.

History: En. 75-7520 by Sec. 391, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7520.

Part 3
Vocational and Technical Education

Part Cross-References

Vocational-technical education defined, 20-1-101.

20-7-301. Duties of superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent of public instruction is the governing agent and executive officer of the state of Montana for K-12 career and vocational/technical education. The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt and administer policies to effect the orderly development of a system of K-12 career and vocational/technical education that is adaptable to changing needs, controlled to prevent unnecessary duplication, coordinated with federal guidelines and requirements for K-12 career and vocational/technical education, and funded to ensure growth and quality programming. In order to accomplish the orderly development of a system of K-12 career and vocational/technical education, the policies adopted by the superintendent of public instruction must include:

(1) a state plan for development of the system;
(2) standards for K-12 career and vocational/technical education courses and programs;
(3) a review process for the establishment and deletion of programs;
(4) instructor qualifications for K-12 career and vocational/technical education courses and programs;

(5) criteria for approval of K-12 career and vocational/technical education courses and programs;

(6) a basis for apportionment of all money appropriated by the legislature for K-12 career and vocational/technical education in accordance with the intent of the legislature as reflected in the terms of the appropriation;

(7) a basis for apportionment of all money received by the state of Montana for K-12 career and vocational/technical education from the federal government in accordance with the acts of congress;

(8) a system of evaluation of K-12 career and vocational/technical education that allows for consideration of the current and projected workforce needs and job opportunities; and

(9) any other policy that is consistent with public law and that is necessary for the proper operation of a system of K-12 career and vocational/technical education.

History: En. 75-7702 by Sec. 405, Ch. 5, L. 1971; (amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 434, L. 1975 — [unconstitutional, 167 M 261]; Sec. 1, Ch. 434, L. 1975 repealed by Sec. 1, Ch. 4, L. 1977); R.C.M. 1947, 75-7702; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 598, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 658, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 133, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 133 throughout section substituted "K-12 career and vocational/technical education" for "K-12 vocational education"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 15, Ch. 133, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

20-7-302. Repealed. Sec. 21, Ch. 598, L. 1979.

History: En. 75-7703 by Sec. 406, Ch. 5, L. 1971; (amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 434, L. 1975 — [unconstitutional, 167 M 261]; Sec. 2, Ch. 434, L. 1975 repealed by Sec. 1, Ch. 4, L. 1977); R.C.M. 1947, 75-7703.

20-7-302.1. Renumbered 20-7-308 by Code Commissioner, 2001.

20-7-303. Authorization to establish and maintain K-12 career and vocational/technical education courses and programs. The trustees of an elementary or high school district may establish and maintain a K-12 career and vocational/technical education course or program that complies with the K-12 career and vocational/technical education standards adopted by the superintendent of public instruction. In order for a course or program to be eligible for state or federal funding, it must be approved by the superintendent of public instruction for compliance with K-12 career and vocational/technical education standards.

History: En. 75-7704 by Sec. 407, Ch. 5, L. 1971; (amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 434, L. 1975 — [unconstitutional, 167 M 261]; Sec. 5, Ch. 434, L. 1975 repealed by Sec. 1, Ch. 4, L. 1977); R.C.M. 1947, 75-7704; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 598, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 658, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 133, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 133 in three places substituted "K-12 career and vocational/technical education" for "K-12 vocational education"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 15, Ch. 133, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

Cross-References

Powers and duties of community college trustees, 20-15-225.

20-7-304. Repealed. Sec. 31, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 598, L. 1979.

20-7-305. Funding for secondary K-12 career and vocational/technical education programs — application — rules. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall annually distribute money from the biennial appropriation for secondary K-12 career and vocational/technical education. The money must be allocated to high school districts providing approved secondary K-12 career and vocational/technical education programs in accordance with this section and 20-7-306.

(2) A high school district providing secondary K-12 career and vocational/technical education programs shall apply to the superintendent of public instruction for funds available under this section and 20-7-306. The superintendent of public instruction shall by rule prescribe the method for distribution, the form of the application, budget procedures, and accounting rules for the funds. The superintendent of public instruction may prescribe other requirements for the receipt of funding consistent with Title 20, chapter 7, part 3.

(3) A secondary K-12 career and vocational/technical education program in a high school district may not be funded until that program has been offered by the school district for 1 school year.

(4) As used in this section and 20-7-306 the term "school district" means a district organized for the purpose of providing educational services for grades 9 through 12, but the term does not include postsecondary vocational education centers.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 287, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 133, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 133 in two places in (1) and in (2) substituted "secondary K-12 career and vocational/technical education" for "secondary vocational education and industrial arts"; in second sentence in (2) substituted "method for distribution" for "method for ANB determination"; in (3) substituted "secondary K-12 career and vocational/technical education program" for "secondary vocational education or industrial arts program or a course in such a program" and after "that program" deleted "or course"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 15, Ch. 133, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

Cross-References

ANB defined, 20-1-101.
Definition of elementary and high school districts, 20-6-101.
Definition of various schools, 20-6-501.
Calculation of average number belonging, 20-9-311.

20-7-306. Distribution of secondary K-12 career and vocational/technical education funds. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall categorize secondary K-12 career and vocational/technical education programs according to the relative additional costs of those programs based on weighted factors, including but not limited to:

(a) K-12 career and vocational/technical education enrollment;

(b) approved career and technical student organizations;

(c) field supervision of students beyond the school year for K-12 career and vocational/technical education; and

(d) district expenditures related to the K-12 career and vocational/technical education programs.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall adjust the weighted factors outlined in subsection (1) as necessary to ensure that the allocations do not exceed the amount appropriated.

(3) Except for other expenditures outlined in subsection (1)(d), funding must be based upon the calculation for secondary K-12 career and vocational/technical education programs of the high school district in the year preceding the year for which funding is requested. Funding for the expenditures referred to in subsection (1)(d) must be based on the calculation for the secondary K-12 career and vocational/technical education programs of the high school district for the 2 years preceding the year for which funding is requested. The funding must be computed for each separate secondary K-12 career and vocational/technical education program.

(4) For secondary career and vocational/technical education programs, the total funding must be distributed to eligible programs based on the four factors listed in subsections (1)(a) through (1)(d).

(5) The superintendent of public instruction shall annually distribute the funds allocated in this section by November 1. The money received by the high school district must be deposited into the subfund of the miscellaneous programs fund established by 20-9-507 and may be expended only for approved secondary K-12 career and vocational/technical education programs. The expenditure of the money must be reported in the annual trustees' report as required by 20-9-213.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 287, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 337, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 133, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 133 in two places in (3) and in (5) substituted "K-12 career and vocational/technical education" for "K-12 vocational education and industrial arts"; in (1) substituted "K-12 career and vocational/technical education programs" for "vocational programs" and after "programs" substituted language requiring categorization according to relative additional cost of programs based on outlined weighted factors for "programs into one of five weighted categories based upon the relative additional costs of those programs"; deleted former (2) that read: "(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall determine the weighted category to be assigned industrial arts programs"; in (2) substituted "factors outlined in subsection (1)" for "categories" and substituted "allocations do not exceed the amount" for "procedures outlined in subsection (4) do not result in entitlements that exceed the amount"; at beginning of first sentence of (3) inserted exception clause, near middle after "based upon the" substituted "calculation" for "average number belonging (ANB)", and before "preceding" substituted "year" for "ANB calculation period immediately", inserted second sentence requiring funding for expenditures to be based on the calculation for secondary K-12 career and vocational/technical education programs of the high school district for 2 years preceding the year of requested funding, and at beginning of third sentence substituted "funding" for "ANB"; in (4) after "programs" substituted language requiring total funding to be distributed to eligible programs based on four listed factors for "the ANB generated for each category established in subsection (1) must be multiplied by the factor for that category, and the product must be multiplied by the district's direct state aid per-ANB. Industrial arts programs must be funded at 50% of the category assigned. The high school district is entitled to receive for secondary vocational education and industrial arts, the total of the computation of all secondary vocational education and industrial arts categories"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 15, Ch. 133, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

Cross-References

Calculation of average number belonging, 20-9-311.

20-7-307 reserved.

20-7-308. State director of K-12 career and vocational/technical education — duties. There is a state director of K-12 career and vocational/technical education appointed by the superintendent of public instruction. The director shall:

(1) administer the K-12 career and vocational/technical education policies adopted by the superintendent of public instruction;

(2) prepare curriculum guides for adoption by the superintendent of public instruction;

(3) employ, with the confirmation of the superintendent of public instruction, professional staff consisting of individuals prepared in agriculture education, business and marketing education, family and consumer sciences education, and industrial technology education;

(4) report the status of K-12 career and vocational/technical education in the state of Montana when requested by the superintendent of public instruction;

(5) keep all K-12 career and vocational/technical education records in the director's office;

(6) provide K-12 career and vocational/technical education supervisory and consultative assistance to districts;

(7) prepare any necessary reports for the superintendent of public instruction or the legislature; and

(8) perform any other duty assigned by the superintendent of public instruction.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 598, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 658, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 133, L. 2001; Sec. 20-7-302.1, MCA 1999; redes. 20-7-308 by Code Commissioner, 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 133 throughout section substituted "K-12 career and vocational/technical education" for "K-12 vocational education"; in (3) after "staff" substituted language regarding membership of professional staff for "necessary for the state supervision and administration of K-12 vocational education"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 15, Ch. 133, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

20-7-309 and 20-7-310 reserved.

20-7-311. Renumbered 20-16-106. Sec. 33, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-7-312. Renumbered 20-16-104. Sec. 33, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-7-313. Repealed. Sec. 31, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

History: En. 75-7711 by Sec. 414, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7711.

20-7-314. Renumbered 20-16-108. Sec. 33, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-7-315 through 20-7-320 reserved.

20-7-321. Acceptance of acts of congress for vocational education. The state of Montana hereby reaffirms the acceptance of and assents to the terms and provisions of the act of congress entitled the "Vocational Education Act of 1963" and the "Vocational Education Amendments of 1968" and further hereby accepts and assents to the terms and provisions of all acts of the congress amendatory of the "Vocational Education Act of 1963" and to the terms and provisions of all other acts of congress which provide funds for the benefit of vocational education in Montana.

History: En. 75-7705 by Sec. 408, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7705.

20-7-322. Renumbered 20-16-201. Sec. 33, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-7-323. Repealed. Sec. 31, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

History: En. 75-7708 by Sec. 411, Ch. 5, L. 1971; (amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 434, L. 1975 — [unconstitutional, 167 M 261]; Sec. 9, Ch. 434, L. 1975 repealed by Sec. 1, Ch. 4, L. 1977); R.C.M. 1947, 75-7708; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 598, L. 1979.

20-7-324. Renumbered 20-16-202. Sec. 33, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-7-325. Renumbered 20-16-204. Sec. 33, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-7-326. Repealed. Sec. 31, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 598, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 161, L. 1983.

20-7-327. Renumbered 20-16-203. Sec. 33, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-7-328. Legislative intent. (1) It is the intent of the legislature that the administration of the programs authorized by the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act provide a seamless system of services to those people seeking to improve their vocational and technical skills.

(2) It is the intent of the legislature that the superintendent of public instruction and the commissioner work cooperatively in providing that system of vocational and technical services at both the secondary and postsecondary levels.

(3) It is the intent of the legislature that the development of the state plan for vocational and technical education be a cooperative effort of the superintendent of public instruction and the commissioner in consultation with teachers, students, and institutions or agencies that provide the services and activities.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 460, L. 1999.

Compiler's Comments

Termination Provision Repealed: Section 2, Ch. 130, L. 2001, repealed sec. 6, Ch. 460, L. 1999, which terminated this section June 30, 2001. Effective March 26, 2001.

20-7-329. Eligible agency for federal vocational education requirements. (1) The board of regents is the eligible agency for purposes of the 1984 federal Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act, as amended, which requires a state participating in programs under that act to designate a state board as the eligible agency responsible for administration or supervision of those programs.

(2) The board of regents shall contract with the superintendent of public instruction for the administration and supervision of K-12 career and vocational/technical education programs, services, and activities allowed by the 1984 federal Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act, as amended, and in concert with the state plan for vocational and technical education required by the act. The board of regents may contract with other agencies for the administration and supervision of vocational-technical education programs, services, and activities that receive funding allowed by the 1984 federal Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act, as amended.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 460, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 133, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 133 in middle of first sentence in (2) substituted "K-12 career and vocational/technical education" for "K-12 vocational education" and in second sentence substituted "vocational-technical education" for "postsecondary vocational education". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Termination Provision Repealed: Section 2, Ch. 130, L. 2001, repealed sec. 6, Ch. 460, L. 1999, which terminated this section June 30, 2001. Effective March 26, 2001.

20-7-330. Creation of state plan committee — meetings — report. (1) The superintendent of public instruction and the commissioner shall each appoint three people from their respective advisory boards to serve on a committee to review and update the 5-year state plan for vocational and technical education as required by 20 U.S.C. 2323. Two members appointed from each advisory board must be educators, and the remaining member appointed from each advisory board must be a representative of a business or community interest.

(2) At least four times a year, the board of regents shall meet with the superintendent of public instruction, teachers, students, labor organizations, businesses, and institutions or agencies involved in vocational and technical education to:

(a) discuss the state plan;

(b) identify any issues or concerns with the administration of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act in Montana;

(c) identify the needs of vocational-technical students and programs in Montana and determine the best way to meet those needs; and

(d) if necessary, make changes in the administration and operation of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act in Montana.

(3) The board of regents shall report the results of the meetings required in subsection (2) to the legislature in accordance with the provisions of 5-11-210.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 460, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 130 in first sentence in (1) substituted "appoint three people from their respective advisory boards to serve" for "appoint two people to serve" and substituted "committee to review and update" for "committee to develop" and substituted language in second sentence requiring two members of each advisory board to be educators and the remaining member to be a representative of a business or community interest for former language that read: "The four appointed members shall select a fifth member who must represent a community-based organization that provides vocational and technical education services"; in (2)(a) substituted "discuss the state plan" for "discuss the implementation of the state plan"; deleted former (2)(b) that read: "(b) evaluate the state plan"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective March 26, 2001.

Termination Provision Repealed: Section 2, Ch. 130, L. 2001, repealed sec. 6, Ch. 460, L. 1999, which terminated this section June 30, 2001. Effective March 26, 2001.

20-7-331. Repealed. Sec. 31, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

History: En. 75-7712 by Sec. 415, Ch. 5, L. 1971; (amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 434, L. 1975 — [unconstitutional, 167 M 261]; Sec. 12, Ch. 434, L. 1975 repealed by Sec. 1, Ch. 4, L. 1977); R.C.M. 1947, 75-7712.

20-7-332. Renumbered 20-16-205. Sec. 33, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-7-333. Renumbered 20-16-206. Sec. 33, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

Part 4

Special Education for Exceptional Children

Part Cross-References

Nondiscrimination in education, Art. X, sec. 7, Mont. Const.

Attendance of pupils at schools, Title 20, ch. 5, part 1.

Rights of persons with disabilities, Title 49, ch. 4.

Developmental disabilities, Title 53, ch. 20.

20-7-401. Definitions. In this title, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Assistive technology device" means any item, piece of equipment, or product system, whether acquired commercially, modified, or customized, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve the functional capabilities of a child with a disability.

(2) "Assistive technology service" means any service that directly assists a child with a disability in the selection, acquisition, or use of an assistive technology device. The term includes:

(a) the evaluation of the needs of a child with a disability, including a functional evaluation of the child in the child's customary environment;

(b) purchasing, leasing, or otherwise providing for the acquisition of assistive technology devices by a child with a disability;

(c) selecting, designing, fitting, customizing, adapting, applying, retaining, repairing, or replacing an assistive technology device;

(d) coordinating and using other therapies, interventions, or services with assistive technology devices, such as those associated with existing education and rehabilitation plans and programs;

(e) training or technical assistance for a child with a disability or, if appropriate, training or technical assistance for that child's family; and

(f) training or technical assistance for professionals, including individuals providing education or rehabilitation services, for employers, or for other individuals who provide services to, employ, or are otherwise substantially involved in the major life functions of a child with a disability.

(3) "Autism" means a developmental disability that significantly affects verbal and nonverbal communication and social interaction, that is generally evident before 3 years of age, and that adversely affects a child's educational performance. Other characteristics often associated with autism are engagement in repetitive activities and stereotyped movements, resistance to environment change or to change in daily routines, and unusual responses to sensory experiences. The term does not apply if a child's educational performance is adversely affected primarily because the child has a serious emotional disturbance.

(4) "Child with a disability" means a child evaluated in accordance with the regulations of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act as having cognitive delay; hearing impairment, including deafness; speech or language impairment; visual impairment, including blindness; emotional disturbance; orthopedic impairment; autism; traumatic brain injury; other health impairments; deaf-blindness; multiple disabilities; or specific learning disabilities and who because of those impairments needs special education and related services. A child who is 5 years of age or younger may be identified as a child with a disability without the specific disability being specified.

(5) "Cognitive delay" means significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested during the developmental period that adversely affects a child's educational performance.

(6) "Deaf-blindness" means concomitant hearing and visual impairments, the combination of which causes such severe communication problems and other developmental and educational problems that the problems cannot be accommodated in special education programs solely for children with deafness or for children with blindness.

(7) "Deafness" means a hearing impairment that is so severe that the child is impaired in processing linguistic information through hearing, with or without amplification, in a manner that adversely affects the child's educational performance.

(8) "Emotional disturbance" means a condition exhibiting one or more of the following characteristics to a marked degree and over a long period of time that adversely affects educational performance: an inability to learn that cannot be explained by intellectual, sensory, or health factors; an inability to build or maintain satisfactory interpersonal relationships with peers and teachers; inappropriate types of behavior or feelings under normal circumstances; a general pervasive mood of unhappiness or depression; or a tendency to develop physical symptoms or fears associated with personal or school problems. The term includes schizophrenia. The term does not include social maladjustment, unless it is determined that the child is emotionally disturbed.

(9) "Free appropriate public education" means special education and related services that:

(a) are provided at public expense under public supervision and direction and without charge;

(b) meet the accreditation standards of the board of public education, the special education requirements of the superintendent of public instruction, and the requirements of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act;

(c) include preschool, elementary school, and high school education in Montana; and

(d) are provided in conformity with an individualized education program that meets the requirements of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act.

(10) "Hearing impairment" means an impairment in hearing, whether permanent or fluctuating, that adversely affects a child's educational performance but that is not included within the definition of deafness.

(11) "Orthopedic impairment" means a severe orthopedic disability that adversely affects a child's educational performance. The term includes but is not limited to impairment caused by congenital anomaly (e.g., clubfoot or absence of some member), impairments caused by disease

(e.g., poliomyelitis or bone tuberculosis), and impairments from other causes (e.g., fractures or burns that cause contractures, amputation, or cerebral palsy).

(12) "Other health impairment" means limited strength, vitality, or alertness because of chronic or acute health problems, such as a heart condition, tuberculosis, rheumatic fever, nephritis, asthma, sickle cell anemia, hemophilia, epilepsy, lead poisoning, leukemia, or diabetes, that adversely affects a child's educational performance.

(13) "Related services" means transportation and any developmental, corrective, and other supportive services that are required to assist a child with a disability to benefit from special education and includes speech-language pathology, audiology, occupational therapy, physical therapy, recreation, including therapeutic recreation, early identification and assessment of disabilities in children, counseling services, including rehabilitation counseling, and medical services for diagnostic or evaluation purposes. The term also includes school health services, social work services in schools, and parental counseling and training.

(14) "Special education" means specially designed instruction, given at no cost to the parents or guardians, to meet the unique needs of a child with a disability, including but not limited to instruction conducted in a classroom, home, hospital, institution, or other setting and instruction in physical education.

(15) "Specific learning disability" means a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself in an imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or do mathematical calculations. The term includes but is not limited to such conditions as perceptual disabilities, brain injury, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia, and developmental aphasia. The term does not include children who have learning problems that are primarily the result of visual, hearing, or motor disabilities; cognitive delay; or environmental, cultural, or economic disadvantages.

(16) "Speech-language impairment" means a communication disorder, such as stuttering, impaired articulation, or a language or voice impairment, that adversely affects a child's interpersonal relationships or educational performance.

(17) "Surrogate parent" means an individual appointed to safeguard a child's rights and protect the child's interests in educational evaluation, placement, and hearing or appeal procedures concerning the child.

(18) "Traumatic brain injury" means an acquired injury to the brain caused by an external physical force, resulting in total or partial functional disability or psychosocial impairment, or both, that adversely affects a child's educational performance. The term does not apply to brain injuries that are congenital or degenerative or to brain injuries that are induced by birth trauma.

(19) "Visual impairment" means an impairment that, after correction, adversely affects a child's educational performance. The term includes both partial blindness and blindness.

History: En. 75-7801 by Sec. 419, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 93, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 266, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 539, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7801; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 311, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 461, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 560, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 618, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 413, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 16, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 249, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 356, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 472, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 99(4), Ch. 51, L. 1999.

20-7-402. Special education to comply with board policies. (1) The conduct of special education programs shall comply with the policies recommended by the superintendent of public instruction and adopted by the board of public education. These policies shall assure and include but are not limited to:

(a) placement of a child with a disability in the least restrictive alternative setting;

(b) due process for a child with a disability, including the appointment of a surrogate parent if necessary;

(c) use of child study teams to identify a child with a disability and use of instructional teams to plan individual education programs;

(d) comprehensive evaluation for each child with a disability; and

(e) other policies needed to assure a free and appropriate public education.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall promulgate rules to administer the policies of the board of public education.

History: En. 75-7802 by Sec. 420, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 539, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7802; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 618, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 249, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 99(4), Ch. 51, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Due process of law, Art. II, sec. 17, Mont. Const.

20-7-403. Duties of superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent of public instruction shall supervise and coordinate the conduct of special education in the state by:

(1) recommending to the board of public education adoption of those policies necessary to establish a planned and coordinated program of special education in the state;

(2) administering the policies adopted by the board of public education;

(3) certifying special education teachers on the basis of the special qualifications for the teachers as prescribed by the board of public education;

(4) establishing procedures to be used by school district personnel in identifying a child with a disability;

(5) recommending to districts the type of special education class or program needed to serve the child with a disability of the districts and preparing appropriate guides for developing individualized education programs;

(6) seeking for local districts appropriate interdisciplinary assistance from public and private agencies in diagnosing the special education needs of children, in planning programs, and in admitting and discharging children from those programs;

(7) assisting local school districts, institutions, and other agencies in developing full-service programs for a child with a disability;

(8) approving, as they are proposed and annually after approval, those special education classes or programs that comply with the laws of the state of Montana, policies of the board of public education, and the regulations of the superintendent of public instruction;

(9) providing technical assistance to district superintendents, principals, teachers, and trustees;

(10) conducting conferences, offering advice, and otherwise cooperating with parents and other interested persons;

(11) ensuring appropriate training and instructional material for persons appointed as surrogate parents that outlines their duties toward the child, limitations on what they may do for the child, duties in relation to the child's records, sources of assistance available to the surrogate parent, and the need to seek competent legal assistance in implementing hearing or appeal procedures;

(12) ensuring that the requirements of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act are met and that each educational program for a child with a disability administered within the state, including each program administered by any other agency, is under the general supervision of the superintendent of public instruction, meets the education standards of the board of public education, and meets the requirements of the superintendent of public instruction, reserving to the other agencies and political subdivisions their full responsibilities for other aspects of the care of children needing special education or for providing or paying for some or all of the costs of a free appropriate public education to a child with a disability within the state;

(13) contracting for the delivery of audiological services to those children allowed by Montana law in accordance with policies of the board of public education; and

(14) except for those children who qualify for residential services under the Montana public mental health program pursuant to Title 53, chapter 6, contracting with a public school district or a private residential facility for the provision of a free appropriate public education for a child placed in an in-state residential facility or children's psychiatric hospital.

History: En. 75-7803 by Sec. 421, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 174, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 539, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7803; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 204, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 434, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 618, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 249, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 765, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 356, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 529, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 99(4), Ch. 51, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Special education supervisor employed by Superintendent of Public Instruction, 20-3-103.
Board of Public Education policies, 20-4-102.
Issuance of teacher or specialist certificates, 20-4-103.
Classifications of teacher and specialist certificates, 20-4-106.

20-7-404. Cooperation of state agencies. The department of public health and human services and the state school for the deaf and blind shall cooperate with the superintendent of public instruction in assisting school districts in discovering children in need of special education. This section may not be construed to interfere with the purpose and function of these state agencies.

History: En. 75-7804 by Sec. 422, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 539, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7804; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 609, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 69, Ch. 546, L. 1995.

20-7-405 through 20-7-410 reserved.

20-7-411. Regular classes preferred — obligation to establish special education program. (1) A child with a disability in Montana is entitled to a free appropriate public education provided in the least restrictive alternative setting. To the maximum extent appropriate, a child with a disability, including a child in a public or private institution or other care facility, must be educated with children who do not have disabilities. Separate schooling or other removal of a child with a disability from the regular educational environment may occur only when the nature or severity of the disability is such that education in regular classes with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily.

(2) The board of trustees of every school district shall provide or establish and maintain a special education program for each child with a disability between the ages of 6 and 18, inclusive.

(3) The board of trustees of each elementary district shall provide or establish and maintain a special education program for each preschool child with a disability between the ages of 3 and 6, inclusive.

(4) The board of trustees of a school district may meet its obligation to serve persons with disabilities by establishing its own special education program, by establishing a cooperative special education program, or by participating in a regional services program.

(5) The trustees of a school district shall ensure that assistive technology devices or assistive technology services, or both, are made available to a child with a disability if required as a part of the child's special education services, related services, or supplementary aids.

History: En. 75-7805 by Sec. 423, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 123, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 93, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 539, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7805; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 558, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 258, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 249, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 356, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 99(4), Ch. 51, L. 1999.

Compiler's Comments

Implementation Contingency: Section 3, Ch. 258, L. 1987, provided: "A board of trustees of a school district is not required to implement this act if the federal government does not appropriate at least one-half of the authorized amount for each qualifying handicapped preschool child [now preschool child with disabilities] for school fiscal year 1991 and beyond."

Cross-References

Educational goals and duties, Art. X, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

20-7-412. Establishment of individual district special education program. (1) The trustees of a district, upon obtaining the approval of the superintendent of public instruction, shall establish and maintain a special education program whenever, in the judgment of the trustees and the superintendent of public instruction:

(a) there are sufficient numbers of children with disabilities in the district to justify the establishment of a program; or

(b) an individual child requires special education services such as home or hospital tutoring, school-to-home telephone communication, or other individual programs.

(2) Programs may be established for persons with disabilities between the ages of 0 and 21 when the superintendent of public instruction and the trustees have determined that the programs will:

(a) assist a person to achieve levels of competence that will enable him to participate in the regular instruction of the district when he could not participate without special education;

(b) permit the conservation or early acquisition of skills that will provide the person with an equal opportunity to participate in the regular instruction of the district; or

(c) provide other demonstrated educational advantages that will materially benefit the person.

(3) Approval and operation of programs established pursuant to subsection (2) do not obligate the state or a school district to offer regular educational programs to a similar age group unless specifically provided by law.

(4) When an agency that has responsibility for a person with disabilities over 21 but not more than 25, inclusive, cannot provide appropriate services to that person, the agency may contract with the local school district to provide the services.

History: En. 75-7806 by Sec. 424, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 122, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 123, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 93, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 539, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7806; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 558, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 249, L. 1991.

20-7-413. Repealed. Sec. 7, Ch. 356, L. 1993.

History: En. 75-7807 by Sec. 425, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 123, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 93, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 539, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7807.

20-7-414. Determination of children in need and type of special education needed — approval of classes and programs by superintendent. (1) The determination of the children requiring special education and the type of special education needed by these children is the responsibility of the school district, and the determination must be made in compliance with the procedures established in the rules of the superintendent of public instruction. The school district shall make available a free appropriate public education to all children who are eligible under the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act and who reside in the school district.

(2) Whenever the trustees of a district intend to establish a special education class or program, they shall apply for approval and funding of the class or program by the superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent of public instruction shall approve or disapprove the application for the special education class or program on the basis of its compliance with the laws of the state of Montana, the special education policies adopted by the board of public education, and the rules of the superintendent of public instruction. A special education class may not be operated by the trustees without the approval of the superintendent of public instruction. Each special education class or program must be approved annually to be funded as part of the allowable cost payment for special education.

History: En. 75-7811 by Sec. 429, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 539, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7811; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 618, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 249, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 356, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 633, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Guardians of minors, Title 72, ch. 5, part 2.

20-7-415. Repealed. Sec. 7, Ch. 356, L. 1993.

History: En. 75-7817 by Sec. 4, Ch. 539, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7817; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 249, L. 1991.

20-7-416 through 20-7-418 reserved.

20-7-419. Rules. The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules for the implementation of 20-7-420, 20-7-421, 20-7-422, 20-7-435, and 20-7-436, including but not limited to:

(1) the calculation of tuition under 20-7-420;

(2) the calculation and distribution of funds under 20-7-435; and

(3) the determination of responsibilities of children's psychiatric hospitals, residential treatment facilities, and public schools.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 375, L. 1993.

20-7-420. Residency requirements — financial responsibility for special education. (1) In accordance with the provisions of 1-1-215, a child's district of residence for special education purposes is the residence of the child's parents or of the child's guardian if the parents are deceased, unless otherwise determined by the court. This applies to a child living at home, in an institution, or under foster care. If the parent has left the state, the parent's last-known district of residence is the child's district of residence.

(2) The county of residence is financially responsible for tuition and transportation as established under 20-5-323 and 20-5-324 for a child with a disability, as defined in 20-7-401, who attends school outside the district and county of residence because the student has been placed by a state agency in a foster care or group home licensed by the state. The county of residence is not financially responsible for tuition and transportation for a child who is placed by a state agency in an out-of-state public school or an out-of-state private residential facility.

(3) If an eligible child, as defined in 20-7-436, is receiving inpatient treatment in an in-state residential treatment facility or children's psychiatric hospital, as defined in 20-7-436, and the educational services are provided by a public school district under the provisions of 20-7-411 or 20-7-435, the superintendent of public instruction shall reimburse the district providing the services for the negotiated amount, as established pursuant to 20-7-435(5), that represents the district's costs of providing education and related services. Payments must be made from funds appropriated for this purpose. If the negotiated amount exceeds the daily membership rate under 20-7-435(3) and any per-ANB amount of direct state aid, the superintendent of public instruction shall pay the remaining balance from available funds. However, the amount spent from available funds for this purpose may not exceed $500,000 during a biennium.

(4) A state agency that makes a placement of a child with a disability is responsible for the financial costs of room and board and the treatment of the child. The state agency that makes an out-of-state placement of a child with a disability is responsible for the education fees required to provide a free appropriate public education that complies with the requirements of Title 20, chapter 7, part 4.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 470, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 765, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 375, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 563, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 509, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 529, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 99(4), Ch. 51, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 343, L. 1999.**

20-7-421. Arranging attendance in another district in lieu of a special education program — tuition. (1) In accordance with a placement decision made by persons determining an individualized education program for a child with a disability, the trustees may arrange for the attendance of a child in need of special education and related services in another district within the state of Montana.

(2) Tuition and transportation as required under 20-5-323 may be charged as provided in 20-7-420.

History: **En. 75-7808 by Sec. 426, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 140, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 539, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7808; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 470, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 481, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 661, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 765, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 375, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 563, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 99(4), Ch. 51, L. 1999.**

20-7-422. Out-of-state placement of child with disability — payment of costs. (1) In accordance with a placement made by persons determining an individualized education program for a child with a disability, the trustees of a district may arrange for the attendance of the child in a special education program offered outside of the state of Montana.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), when the persons determining the individualized education program of a child with a disability who is in need of special education recommend placement in an out-of-state private residential facility, the trustees of the district of residence shall negotiate the amount and manner of payment of all costs associated with the placement.

(3) Whenever a child with a disability who is in need of special education and related services is placed by a state agency in an out-of-state residential facility, the state agency making the placement shall pay the education costs resulting from the placement.

(4) The state agency shall place the child with a disability in a facility that will provide the child with a free appropriate public education that complies with the requirements of Title 20, chapter 7, part 4.

History: **En. 75-7809 by Sec. 427, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 140, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 539, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7809; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 661, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 609, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 765, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 375, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 563, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 458, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 529, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 550, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 99(4), Ch. 51, L. 1999.**

20-7-423

. Repealed. Sec. 13, Ch. 765, L. 1991.

History: En. 75-7809.1 by Sec. 11, Ch. 539, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7809.1; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 661, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 249, L. 1991.

20-7-424. No tuition when attending state institution. Whenever a child is attending a state-funded institution in Montana, the resident district or county is not required to pay tuition to the state institution for the child, but whenever at the recommendation of institution officials the child attends classes conducted by a school within a local district, the district or county where the parents or guardian of the child maintains legal residence shall pay tuition to the district operating the school in accordance with the provisions of 20-5-321 or 20-7-421, whichever section applies to the circumstances of the child. Transportation payments must be made for students enrolled in any school district classes or receiving training, including summer sessions, at the state institution. The schedule of transportation payments must be approved in accordance with existing transportation payment schedules and must be approved by the county transportation committee and the superintendent of public instruction.

History: En. 75-7810 by Sec. 428, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 282, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 45, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 91, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7810; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 563, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Duty of trustees to provide transportation, 20-10-121.

20-7-425 through 20-7-430 reserved.

20-7-431. Allowable cost schedule for special programs — superintendent to make rules — annual accounting. (1) For the purpose of determining the allowable cost payment amount for special education as defined in 20-9-321, the following allowable costs and reports must be reviewed by the superintendent of public instruction for the purposes of determining the amount of the allowable cost payment for special education payments and a district's special education expenditures:

(a) instruction: salaries, benefits, supplies, textbooks, and other expenses, including:

(i) the cost of salaries and benefits of special program teachers, regular program teachers, and teacher aides, corresponding to the working time that each person devotes to the special program;

(ii) the total cost of teaching supplies and textbooks for special programs;

(iii) the purchase, rental, repair, and maintenance of instructional equipment required to implement a student's individualized education program;

(iv) activities associated with teacher assistance teams that provide prereferral intervention;

(v) the cost of contracted services, including fees paid for professional advice and consultation regarding special students or the special program, and the delivery of special education services by public or private agencies;

(vi) transportation costs for special education instructional personnel who travel on an itinerant basis from school to school or district to district or to in-state child study team meetings or in-state individualized education program meetings;

(b) related services, including:

(i) the cost of salaries and benefits of professional supportive personnel, corresponding to the working time that each person devotes to the special program. Professional supportive personnel may include special education supervisors, speech-language pathologists, audiologists, counselors, social workers, psychologists, psychometrists, physicians, nurses, and physical and occupational therapists.

(ii) the cost of salaries and benefits of clerical personnel who assist professional personnel in supportive services, corresponding to the working time that each person devotes to the special program;

(iii) the cost of supplies for special programs;

(iv) activities associated with teacher assistance teams that provide prereferral interventions;

(v) the cost of contracted services, including fees paid for professional advice and consultation regarding special students or the special program, and the delivery of special education services by public or private agencies;

(vi) transportation costs for special education-related services personnel who travel on an itinerant basis from school to school or district to district or to in-state child study team meetings or in-state individualized education program meetings;

(vii) equipment purchase, rental, repair, and maintenance required to implement a student's individualized education program;

(viii) the additional cost of special education cooperatives or joint boards, including operation and maintenance, travel, recruitment, and administration.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules in accordance with the policies of the board of public education for keeping necessary records for supportive and administrative personnel and any personnel shared between special and regular programs.

(3) An annual accounting of all expenditures of school district general fund money for special education must be made by the district trustees on forms furnished by the superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent of public instruction shall make rules for the accounting.

(4) Allowable costs prescribed in this section do not include the costs of the teachers' retirement system, the public employees' retirement system, or the federal social security system or the costs for unemployment compensation insurance.

(5) Notwithstanding other provisions of the law, the superintendent of public instruction may not approve an allowable cost payment amount for special education that exceeds legislative appropriations. However, any unexpended balance from the first year of a biennial appropriation may be spent in the second year of the biennium in addition to the second year appropriation.

History: En. 75-7813.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 344, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 539, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7813.1; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 481, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 661, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 166, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 548, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 376, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 243, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 765, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 466, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 145, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 145 deleted former (5)(b) that read: "(b) If the total special education allowable cost payment, as determined in 20-9-321, exceeds legislative appropriations available for special education, each district shall receive a pro rata share of the available appropriations"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 3, Ch. 145, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for fiscal school years beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

Cross-References

Limit on expenditures, 17-8-103.
Financing special education, 20-9-303.

20-7-432 through 20-7-434 reserved.

20-7-435. Funding of educational programs at in-state children's psychiatric hospitals and in-state residential treatment programs for eligible children with emotional disturbances. (1) It is the intent of the legislature that eligible children in in-state children's psychiatric hospitals and residential treatment facilities be provided with an appropriate educational opportunity in a cost-effective manner, including the provision of a free appropriate public education for an eligible child with a disability that is consistent with state standards for the provision of special education and related services. General education programs for eligible children without disabilities must be provided in accordance with the requirements for a nonpublic school under the provisions of 20-5-109.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction may contract with an in-state children's psychiatric hospital or residential treatment facility for provision of an educational program for an eligible child in the hospital or treatment facility.

(3) Whenever the superintendent of public instruction contracts with an in-state children's psychiatric hospital or residential treatment facility for provision of an educational program for an eligible child in the children's psychiatric hospital or residential treatment facility, the superintendent of public instruction shall:

(a) ensure the provision of a free appropriate public education and an education that is consistent with the requirements for a nonpublic school in 20-5-109 for children attending the hospital or residential treatment facility;

(b) negotiate the approval of allowable costs under the provisions of 20-7-431 for allowable costs for providing special education, including the costs of retirement benefits, federal social security system contributions, and unemployment compensation insurance;

(c) from appropriations provided for this purpose, fund any approved allowable costs under this section, with the exception of services for which reimbursement is made under any provision of state or federal law or an insurance policy;

(d) provide funding for allowable costs according to a proration based on average daily membership.

(4) A supplemental education fee or tuition may not be charged for an eligible Montana child who receives inpatient treatment and an education under contract with an in-state children's psychiatric hospital or residential treatment facility.

(5) If a children's psychiatric hospital or residential treatment facility fails to provide an education in accordance with 20-5-109 or a free appropriate public education under the provisions of this part for an eligible child at the children's psychiatric hospital or residential treatment facility or fails to negotiate a contract under the provisions of subsection (2), the superintendent of public instruction shall negotiate with the school district in which the children's psychiatric hospital or residential treatment facility is located for the supervision and implementation of an appropriate educational program that is consistent with accreditation standards provided for in 20-7-111 and with the provisions of 20-7-402 for children attending the children's psychiatric hospital or residential treatment facility. The amount negotiated with the school district must include all education and related services costs that may be negotiated under the provisions of subsection (3) and all education and related services costs necessary to fulfill the requirements of providing the child with an education.

(6) Funds provided to a district under this section, including funds received under the provisions of 20-7-420:

(a) must be deposited in the miscellaneous programs fund of the district that provides the education program for an eligible child, regardless of the age or grade placement of the child who is served under a negotiated contract; and

(b) are not subject to the budget limitations in 20-9-308.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 765, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 375, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 99(4), Ch. 51, L. 1999.

20-7-436. Definitions. For the purposes of 20-7-435 and this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) (a) "Children's psychiatric hospital" means a freestanding hospital in Montana that:

(i) has the primary purpose of providing clinical care for children and youth whose clinical diagnosis and resulting treatment plan require in-house residential psychiatric care; and

(ii) is accredited by the joint commission on accreditation of healthcare organizations, the standards of the health care financing administration, or other comparable accreditation.

(b) The term does not include programs for children and youth for whom the treatment of chemical dependency is the primary reason for treatment.

(2) "Eligible child" means a child or youth who is less than 19 years of age, who is emotionally disturbed as defined in 20-7-401, and whose emotional problem is so severe that the child or youth has been placed in a children's psychiatric hospital or residential treatment facility for inpatient treatment of emotional problems.

(3) (a) "Residential treatment facility" means a facility in the state that:

(i) provides services for children or youth with emotional disturbances;

(ii) operates for the primary purpose of providing residential psychiatric care to individuals under 21 years of age;

(iii) is licensed by the department of public health and human services; and

(iv) participates in the Montana medicaid program for psychiatric facilities or programs providing psychiatric services to individuals under 21 years of age; or

(v) notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (3)(a)(iii) and (3)(a)(iv), has received a certificate of need from the department of public health and human services pursuant to Title 50, chapter 5, part 3, prior to January 1, 1993.

(b) The term does not include programs for children and youth for whom the treatment of chemical dependency is the primary reason for treatment.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 765, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 375, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 18, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 418, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 70, Ch. 546, L. 1995.

20-7-437. Renumbered 20-5-316. Sec. 21, Ch. 563, L. 1993.

20-7-438 through 20-7-440 reserved.

20-7-441. Special education child eligibility for transportation. With the approval of the superintendent of public instruction, any special education child shall be eligible for transportation, which shall be provided by the resident district, when he is enrolled:

(1) in a special education class or program operated by the district of such child's residence;

(2) in a special education class or program operated by a Montana district other than the child's resident district;

(3) under an approved tuition agreement in a special education class or program operated outside of the state of Montana; or

(4) under an approved tuition agreement in a private institution.

History: En. 75-7814 by Sec. 432, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 539, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7814.

Cross-References

Duty of trustees to provide transportation, 20-10-121.

20-7-442. State transportation reimbursement for special education children. Districts providing children with transportation to a special education class or program and complying with the special education transportation regulations promulgated by the superintendent of public instruction shall be eligible for a transportation reimbursement. The reimbursement shall be calculated from a schedule established by the superintendent of public instruction with the state providing 50% of the reimbursement.

History: En. 75-7815 by Sec. 433, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7815; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 711, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, Sp. L. July 1992.

Cross-References

State transportation reimbursement, 20-10-145.

20-7-443. Financial assistance for under-six-year-old special education class or program. Any district operating an approved special education class or program for children under the age of 6 years shall be eligible for financial assistance in accordance with 20-7-431 and for transportation reimbursement under 20-7-442.

History: En. 75-7816 by Sec. 434, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 122, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 539, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7816.

Cross-References

Maximum general fund budget for special education, 20-9-321.

Computation of revenue and net tax levy requirements for transportation fund budget, 20-10-144.

County transportation reimbursement, 20-10-146.

20-7-444 through 20-7-450 reserved.

20-7-451. Authorization to create full service education cooperatives. (1) A school district may contract with one or more other school districts to establish a cooperative to perform any or all education administrative services, activities, and undertakings that the school district entering into the contract is authorized by law to perform. The cooperative contract must be authorized by the boards of trustees of the districts entering into the contract.

(2) A cooperative contract may allow money allocated to a cooperative to be expended for:

(a) recruitment of professionals or employees for the cooperative; and

(b) facility rental and supportive services, including but not limited to janitorial and communication services.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 471, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 156, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 343, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 136, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Interlocal Cooperation Act, Title 7, ch. 11, part 1.

Trustees to execute all contracts in name of school district, 20-9-213.

Educational cooperative agreements, Title 20, ch. 9, part 7.

20-7-452. Detailed contents of full service education cooperative contracts. The contract authorized in 20-7-451 may include all necessary and proper matters but must specify the following:

(1) its duration, which may not be less than 3 years for purposes of providing special education services;

(2) the precise organization, composition, and nature of the cooperative;

(3) the purpose of the cooperative;

(4) the manner of financing the cooperative and establishing and maintaining a budget for the cooperative;

(5) the permissible method to be employed in accomplishing the partial or complete termination of the cooperative agreement and for disposing of property upon partial or complete termination;

(6) provision for a management board that is responsible for administering the cooperative and that is comprised of trustees of the contracting districts or their authorized representatives;

(7) the manner of acquiring, holding, and disposing of real and personal property used by the cooperative;

(8) any other necessary and proper matters.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 471, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 343, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 136, L. 1991.

Cross-References

School property, Title 20, ch. 6, part 6.
Contracts, Title 28, ch. 2.

20-7-453. Submission of agreement to attorney general. (1) Every contract made under the provisions of 20-7-451 through 20-7-456 must, as a condition precedent to its performance, be submitted to the attorney general who must determine whether the contract is in proper form and compatible with the laws of Montana.

(2) The attorney general must approve any contract submitted to him pursuant to 20-7-451 unless he finds that it does not meet the conditions set forth in 20-7-451 and 20-7-452, in which case he must detail, in writing addressed to the school districts concerned, the specific respects in which the proposed contract fails to meet the requirements of law. Failure to disapprove a contract within 30 days of its submission constitutes approval of the contract by the attorney general.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 471, L. 1979.

20-7-454. Final approval and filing of full service education cooperative contract. Within 10 days after approval by the attorney general and prior to commencement of its performance, a full service education cooperative contract made pursuant to 20-7-451 through 20-7-456 must be:

(1) submitted to the superintendent of public instruction who has final approval authority pursuant to the policies of the board of public education;

(2) filed with the county clerk and recorder of the county or counties in which the school districts involved are located; and

(3) filed with the secretary of state.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 471, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 136, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Filing fees of Secretary of State, 2-6-103.
Fees of County Clerk, 7-4-2631.

20-7-455. Authorization to appropriate funds for purpose of full service education cooperative contract. A school district entering into a full service education cooperative contract pursuant to 20-7-451 through 20-7-456 may appropriate funds for and may sell, lease, or otherwise give or supply to the administrative officer, management board, or joint board created for the purpose of performance of the cooperative contract such material, personnel, or services as may be within its legal power to furnish.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 471, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 136, L. 1991.

Cross-References

School property, Title 20, ch. 6, part 6.

20-7-456. Tenure of teachers employed by cooperatives. (1) Teachers who have tenure rights with a district and are employed by a cooperative of which their district is a member do not lose their tenure with the district.

(2) Nontenured teachers employed by a cooperative acquire tenure with a cooperative in the same manner as prescribed in 20-4-203, and the provisions of 20-4-204 through 20-4-207 are applicable to teachers employed by a cooperative.

(3) Tenure for a teacher employed by a cooperative is acquired only with the cooperative and not with a member school district of a cooperative.

(4) For the purposes of tenure of a teacher employed by a cooperative, cooperative contract renewals may not be used to limit the teacher's progress toward tenure status.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 471, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 136, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Teacher tenure, 20-4-203.

20-7-457. Funding provisions for special education purposes of cooperatives or joint boards. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall pay directly to a cooperative or to a joint board formed under 20-3-361 prior to July 1, 1992, for special education purposes the special education allowable cost payments determined pursuant to 20-9-321.

(2) A school district that elects to participate in a cooperative for special education purposes shall agree in the cooperative contract to participate for a period of at least 3 years.

(3) A school district that elects to participate in a joint board formed under 20-3-361 for special education purposes shall confirm in writing to the joint board by October 1 of the current school fiscal year the district's intention to participate or to not participate in a joint board agreement for the next school fiscal year.

(4) A cooperative that has not met the requirements of 20-7-453 and 20-7-454 may not be funded under the provisions of this section except by approval of the superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent shall adopt rules for approval of full service education cooperatives.

(5) A full service education cooperative may establish a retirement fund, a miscellaneous programs fund, and a transportation fund, as provided for in 20-9-201, for the purposes of a full service education cooperative contract and the purposes allowed by law.

(6) Before July 1, 1994, the superintendent of public instruction, after consulting with regional representatives, shall define boundaries for cooperatives established for special education programs that incorporate the territory of all public school districts.

(7) Restructuring of cooperatives established for providing special education services must:

(a) be limited to a statewide total of no more than 23;

(b) include districts that are adjacent to each other and not overlapping into another cooperative's territory; and

(c) provide that all districts located within a cooperative's boundary may voluntarily become a cooperative member.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 343, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 136, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 568, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 466, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Joint board organization and voting membership, 20-3-361.

20-7-458. Repealed. Secs. 9, 10(2), Ch. 466, L. 1993.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 343, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 136, L. 1991.

20-7-459 and 20-7-460 reserved.

20-7-461. Appointment and termination of appointment of surrogate parent. (1) A school district or institution that provides education to a child with a disability shall adopt procedures to assign an individual to act as a surrogate parent for a child with a disability whenever the parents or guardian cannot be identified or, after reasonable efforts, the location of the parents cannot be discovered or if the child is a ward of the state. The determination of need for a surrogate parent must be made within 10 days of the date on which the school district or its designee or the governing authority of an institution or its designee learns of the presence of the child in the district. If the child is in need of a surrogate parent, the trustees of a school district or their designee or the governing authority of an institution or its designee shall nominate a surrogate for the child within 30 days of that determination.

(2) The person nominated as a surrogate parent must be an adult who is not an employee of a state or local educational agency. The surrogate parent may not have a vested interest that will conflict with the person's representation and protection of the child. The surrogate, whenever practicable, must be knowledgeable about the educational system, special education requirements, and the legal rights of the child in relation to the educational system. Whenever practicable, the surrogate parent must be familiar with the cultural or language background of the child.

(3) The nomination for appointment of a surrogate parent, along with all necessary supporting documents, must be submitted to the youth court for official appointment of the surrogate parent by the court. The trustees of a school district or their designee or the governing authority of an institution or its designee shall take all reasonable action to ensure that the youth court appoints or denies the appointment of a person nominated as a surrogate parent within 45 days of the court's receipt of all necessary supporting documents. If the youth court denies an appointment, the trustees of a district or their designee or the governing authority of an institution or its designee shall nominate another person to be appointed as the surrogate parent.

(4) The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules for a procedure to terminate the appointment of a surrogate parent when:

(a) a child's parents are identified;

(b) the location of the parents is discovered;

(c) the child is no longer a ward of the state; or

(d) the surrogate parent wishes to discontinue the appointment.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 618, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 249, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 356, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 99(4), Ch. 51, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Montana Youth Court Act, Title 41, ch. 5.

20-7-462. Responsibilities of surrogate parent. A person assigned as a surrogate parent shall represent the child with a disability in all decisionmaking processes concerning the child's education by:

(1) becoming thoroughly acquainted with the child's history and other information contained in school and other pertinent files, records, and reports relating to that child's educational needs;

(2) complying with state and federal law as to the confidentiality of all records and information to which he is privy pertaining to that child and using discretion in the necessary sharing of the information with appropriate people for the purpose of furthering the interests of the child;

(3) becoming familiar with the educational evaluation and placement for the child and by giving his approval or disapproval for the evaluation and placement and reviewing and evaluating special education programs pertaining to the child and such other programs as may be available; and

(4) initiating any mediation, hearing, or appeal procedures necessary and seeking qualified legal assistance whenever such assistance is in the best interest of the child.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 618, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 249, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 99(4), Ch. 51, L. 1999.

20-7-463. Surrogate parent — immunity from liability — reimbursement. (1) A person appointed as a surrogate parent is exempt from liability for any act or omission performed by him in his capacity as a surrogate parent except an act or omission which is found to have been committed in a grossly negligent or malicious manner.

(2) A surrogate parent has the same protection and immunity in professional communications as a teacher.

(3) A surrogate parent must be reimbursed by the school district for all reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in the pursuit of his duties, as prescribed by rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 618, L. 1985.

Part 5
Traffic Education

Part Cross-References

National defense highway plans and drivers' training, 10-3-107.
School safety patrols, 20-1-408.
Highway traffic safety administration, 61-2-103.
Licensure of persons 15 years of age upon completion of driver's education, 61-5-105.
Instruction and traffic education permits and temporary licenses, 61-5-106.
Traffic regulation, Title 61, ch. 8.
Violation of safety patrol signals, 61-8-502.

20-7-501. Definitions. As used in this title, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Teacher of traffic education" means an instructor approved by the superintendent of public instruction to teach traffic education.

(2) "Traffic education" means instruction in motor vehicle, bicycle, pedestrian, and school bus traffic laws or motorcycle laws, in the acceptance of personal responsibility on the public highways, in the causes and consequences of traffic accidents, and in the skills necessary for the safe operation of bicycles and motor vehicles or motorcycles. The instruction must be designed to improve public awareness of motor vehicle, pedestrian, and school bus safety with regard to protecting school-age children.

(3) "Traffic education account" means the state treasury account in the state special revenue fund for the deposit and disbursement of state traffic education revenue.

(4) "Traffic education course" means a course of traffic education that has been approved by the superintendent of public instruction.

History: En. 75-7901 by Sec. 435, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7901; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 428, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 701, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 181, L. 1999.

20-7-502. Duties of superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent of public instruction shall:

(1) develop, administer, and supervise a program of instruction in traffic education;

(2) establish basic course requirements in instruction for traffic education;

(3) establish the qualifications for a teacher of traffic education;

(4) approve teachers of traffic education when the teachers are qualified;

(5) establish criteria for traffic education course approval based on the basic course requirements, teacher of traffic education qualifications, and the requirements of law;

(6) approve traffic education courses when the courses meet the criteria for approval;

(7) promulgate a policy for the distribution of the traffic education money to approved traffic education courses and annually order the distribution of the proceeds of the traffic education account in the manner required by law;

(8) assist districts with the conduct of traffic education; and

(9) periodically conduct onsite driver education program reviews.

History: En. 75-7904 by Sec. 438, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7904; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 701, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 181, L. 1999.

20-7-503. District establishment of traffic education program. The trustees of any district operating a junior high school or high school may establish and maintain a traffic education course. The traffic education course shall be:

(1) for students who are 15 years old or older or will have reached their 15th birthday within 6 months of the course completion;

(2) taught by a teacher of traffic education;

(3) conducted in accordance with the basic course requirements established by the superintendent of public instruction; and

(4) taught during regular school hours, after regular school hours, on Saturdays, or as a summer school course, at the option of the trustees.

History: En. 75-7905 by Sec. 439, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7905.

20-7-504. State traffic education account — proceeds earmarked for account — transmittal. (1) There is a traffic education account in the treasury of the state of Montana.

(2) When a county is required to transmit fees directly to the department of revenue, the gross proceeds, including the portion of the fees to be credited to the traffic education account, must be transmitted to the department of revenue and the appropriate portion must be deposited in the traffic education account.

History: En. 75-7902 by Sec. 436, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7902; amd. Sec. 96, Ch. 421, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 487, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 277, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 557, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 512, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 701, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 11, Sp. L. July 1992; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 39, Sp. L. November 1993; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 509, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 111, Ch. 42, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 181, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 237, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 257, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 237 near beginning of (2) substituted "county" for "court". Amendment effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001.

Code Commissioner Instruction: Pursuant to sec. 47, Ch. 257, L. 2001, in (2) in two places the code commissioner changed "state treasurer" to "department of revenue".

Cross-References

Instruction permits — traffic education learner licenses and permits — temporary licenses, 61-5-106.

Fees for licenses, 61-5-111, 61-5-114.

Penalties for violation of traffic laws, Title 61, ch. 8, part 7.

Disposition of fines and forfeitures, 61-12-701.

20-7-505. Repealed. Sec. 315, Ch. 42, L. 1997.

History: En. 75-7903 by Sec. 437, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7903; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 487, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 557, L. 1987.

20-7-506. Annual allocation and distribution of traffic education account proceeds. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), the superintendent of public instruction shall annually order the distribution of all money in the traffic education account to the districts conducting approved traffic education courses. The distribution of the traffic education money must be based on the distribution policy promulgated by the superintendent of public instruction, provided that the reimbursements to districts must be based upon the number of pupils who, in a given school fiscal year, complete an approved traffic education course, including both the classroom instruction and behind-the-wheel driving.

(2) Before the funds in the traffic education account are disbursed, there must be appropriated to the superintendent of public instruction funds to administer the statewide traffic education program for eligible, young, novice drivers. The administration may include:

(a) supervision and assessment of approved traffic education courses;

(b) preparation for teachers of traffic education;

(c) development, printing, and distribution of essential instructional materials for traffic education; and

(d) any other activities considered necessary by the superintendent of public instruction, provided that the money is available only to support traffic education for young, novice drivers.

History: En. 75-7906 by Sec. 440, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7906; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 39, Sp. L. November 1993; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 509, L. 1995.

20-7-507. District traffic education fund. The trustees of any district maintaining a traffic education course shall establish a special nonbudgeted fund with the county treasurer for traffic education. All nontax receipts for traffic education must be deposited in the district's traffic education fund. The expenditure of the money deposited in the district's traffic education fund is not subject to the budgeting provisions of this title, and the money may be expended for traffic education.

History: En. 75-7907 by Sec. 441, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7907; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 39, Sp. L. November 1993.

Cross-References

Traffic education fund, 20-9-510.

20-7-508 and 20-7-509 reserved.

20-7-510. Renumbered 20-25-1003. Sec. 14(2), Ch. 181, L. 1999.

20-7-511. Renumbered 20-25-1004. Sec. 14(2), Ch. 181, L. 1999.

20-7-512. Renumbered 20-25-1005. Sec. 14(2), Ch. 181, L. 1999.

20-7-513. Renumbered 20-25-1006. Sec. 14(2), Ch. 181, L. 1999.

20-7-514. Renumbered 20-25-1007. Sec. 14(2), Ch. 181, L. 1999.

Part 6
Textbook Regulation

Part Cross-References

Proscribed acts relating to contracts and claims, Title 2, ch. 2, part 2.
Textbook and textbook dealer defined, 20-1-101.
Conflict of interest, 20-1-205.
School property, Title 20, ch. 6, part 6.
Conflicts of interests, letting contracts, and calling for bids, 20-9-204.

20-7-601. Free textbook provisions. (1) The trustees of each district shall provide free textbooks to the public school pupils of the district. The trustees shall purchase such textbooks at the expense of the district and loan them to such pupils free of charge, subject to the textbook damage policy of the trustees.

(2) For the purpose of this section only, textbooks shall not include those books or manuals which are rendered unusable as a result of having pages designed to be written upon or removed during the course of the study they serve. When the parents of a pupil attending a school of the district so request, such textbooks shall be sold to them at cost.

History: En. 75-7602 by Sec. 394, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7602.

Cross-References

Free education to be provided, Art. X, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

20-7-602. Textbook selection and adoption. Textbooks shall be selected by the district superintendent or by the school principal if there is no district superintendent. Such selections shall be subject to the approval of the trustees. In districts not employing a district superintendent or principal, the trustees shall select and adopt the textbooks on the basis of recommendations of the county superintendent.

History: En. 75-7603 by Sec. 395, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7603.

20-7-603. Textbooks obtained from licensed textbook dealer. Textbooks selected and adopted by districts shall be obtained from a licensed textbook dealer.

History: En. 75-7604 by Sec. 396, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7604.

Cross-References

School officers not to act as agents, 20-1-201.

20-7-604. Licensing textbook dealers. (1) Textbook dealers shall be licensed to sell textbooks by the superintendent of public instruction. To obtain a license a textbook dealer shall first file with the superintendent of public instruction his written agreement to:

(a) guarantee that textbooks shall be supplied to any district at the listed, uniform sales prices in effect for schools, except that such prices may be reduced in accordance with this section;

(b) guarantee that at no time shall any textbook sale price in Montana be a larger amount than the sale price to schools anywhere else in the United States under similar conditions of transportation and marketing; and

(c) reduce automatically the listed, uniform sales price to schools whenever reductions of these prices are made anywhere in the United States.

(2) Textbook dealers filing the written agreement with the superintendent of public instruction shall also file a surety bond with the secretary of state. The surety bond shall run to the state of Montana and be conditioned on the faithful performance of all duties imposed upon textbook dealers for the purpose of regulating the supply of textbooks to districts. The amount of the surety bond shall be set by the superintendent of public instruction and shall be not less than $2,000 but not more than $10,000. The bond shall be approved by the attorney general. It shall be the responsibility of the textbook dealer to maintain the surety bond on a current basis.

(3) When the textbook dealer has complied with the written agreement and surety bond requirements for licensing, the superintendent of public instruction shall issue a license to the textbook dealer.

History: En. 75-7605 by Sec. 397, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 89, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7605.

Cross-References

Suretyship, Title 28, ch. 11, part 4.

20-7-605. Notification and processing of complaint against licensed textbook dealer. (1) A district or county superintendent shall notify the superintendent of public instruction whenever it is ascertained that a licensed textbook dealer is:

(a) offering to sell textbooks at a higher price than the listed uniform sales price filed with the superintendent of public instruction;

(b) offering to sell textbooks at a higher shipping point price than the shipping point price of the same textbooks distributed elsewhere in the United States; or

(c) in any other way performing contrary to the laws regulating the offering of textbooks for sale or adoption to districts.

(2) Upon receipt of such notification from the district or county superintendent, the superintendent of public instruction shall notify the appropriate licensed textbook dealer of the complaint. If the superintendent of public instruction finds that the licensed textbook dealer has violated any provision of this section and the dealer fails to rectify the error within 30 days of the notification of the finding of a violation, the dealer shall forfeit the dealer's surety bond. The attorney general, upon written request of the superintendent of public instruction, shall proceed to collect by legal action the full amount of the surety bond. Any amount recovered must be paid into the state general fund.

History: En. 75-7607 by Sec. 399, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 89, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7607; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 509, L. 1995.

20-7-606. Doing business without textbook dealer's license — penalty. Any textbook dealer who shall sell or offer for sale or adoption a textbook to any district or county superintendent without first obtaining a textbook license from the superintendent of public instruction shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction of such misdemeanor, he shall be fined not less than $500 or more than $2,000.

History: En. 75-7608 by Sec. 400, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7608.

20-7-607. Restricting competition — penalty. At any time a licensed textbook dealer enters into any understanding, agreement, or combination to control textbook prices or otherwise restrict competition in the sale of textbooks, he shall forfeit his surety bond and textbook dealer's license. The attorney general shall institute and prosecute legal proceedings for the forfeiture of the surety bond of such licensed textbook dealer and for revocation of his textbook dealer's license.

History: En. 75-7609 by Sec. 401, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7609.

Cross-References

Suretyship, Title 28, ch. 11, part 4.

20-7-608. Offer or acceptance of emoluments or other inducements — penalty. (1) No textbook dealer or his agent shall offer any emolument or other inducement to any trustee or school employee to influence the selection, adoption, or purchase of textbooks.

(2) No trustee, county superintendent, or school employee shall accept any emolument or other inducement from a textbook dealer or agent of such dealer for the use of his influence in the selection, adoption, or purchase of textbooks.

(3) The violation of any provisions of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor. In addition, any trustee, county superintendent, or school employee convicted of such misdemeanor shall be removed from his position.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the supplying of a necessary number of sample textbooks for the purpose of examination by school officials or school employees.

History: En. 75-7610 by Sec. 402, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7610.

Cross-References

Trustee removal, 20-3-310.
Personal immunity and liability of trustees, 20-3-332.
Official misconduct, 45-7-401.
Misdemeanor — no penalty specified, 46-18-212.

Part 7
Adult Education

Part Cross-References

High school equivalency — certification, 20-7-131.

20-7-701. Definition of adult basic education and adult education. As used in this title, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Adult basic education" means instruction in basic skills, such as reading, writing, arithmetic, and other skills required to function in society, offered to persons 16 years of age or older who are not regularly enrolled, full-time pupils for the purposes of ANB computation. Adult basic education may include any subject normally offered in the basic curricula of an accredited elementary or secondary school in the state.

(2) "Adult education" means the instruction of persons 16 years of age or older who are not regularly enrolled, full-time pupils for the purposes of ANB computation.

History: En. 75-7512 by Sec. 383, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 290, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7512; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 658, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

Cross-References

ANB defined, 20-1-101.

Calculation of average number belonging (ANB), 20-9-311.

20-7-702. Authorization to establish adult education program. The trustees of a district or community college district may establish and operate an adult education program at any time of the day when facilities and personnel are available. An adult education program may provide both basic and secondary general education, K-12 career and vocational/technical education, vocational-technical education, American citizenship education, including courses in the English language and American history and government, or any other areas of instruction approved by the trustees.

History: En. 75-7513 by Sec. 384, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7513; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 133, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 133 in second sentence substituted "K-12 career and vocational/technical education, vocational-technical education" for "vocational education". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 15, Ch. 133, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

20-7-703. Trustees' policies for adult education. The trustees shall adopt such policies as are necessary for the supervision and administration of adult education when a program is established in the district.

History: En. 75-7514 by Sec. 385, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7514.

20-7-704. Adult education tuition and fees. The trustees of a district or community college district shall have the authority to charge tuition for instruction and to charge fees for the use of equipment and materials. The amount of such tuition and fees shall be determined on a per-course basis or on the basis of the cost of the entire adult education program. All proceeds from tuition and fees shall be deposited in the adult education fund.

History: En. 75-7516 by Sec. 387, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7516.

20-7-705. Adult education fund. (1) A separate adult education fund must be established when an adult education program is operated by a district or community college district. The financial administration of the fund must comply with the budgeting, financing, and expenditure provisions of the laws governing the schools.

(2) Whenever the trustees of a district establish an adult education program under the provisions of 20-7-702, they shall establish an adult education fund under the provisions of this section. The adult education fund is the depository for all district money received by the district in support of the adult education program. Federal and state adult education program money must be deposited in the miscellaneous programs fund.

(3) The trustees of a district may authorize the levy of a tax on the taxable value of all taxable property within the district for the operation of an adult education program.

(4) Whenever the trustees of a district decide to offer an adult education program during the ensuing school fiscal year, they shall budget for the cost of the program in the adult education fund of the final budget. Any expenditures in support of the adult education program

under the final adult education budget must be made in accordance with the financial administration provisions of this title for a budgeted fund.

(5) When a tax levy for an adult education program is included as a revenue item on the final adult education budget, the county superintendent shall report the levy requirement to the county commissioners on the fourth Monday of August and a levy on the district must be made by the county commissioners in accordance with 20-9-142.

History: En. Secs. 346, 386, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7207, 75-7515; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 215, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 555, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 568, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 133, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, Sp. L. November 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 38, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 211, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 430, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 103, Ch. 584, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 220, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 115, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 220 at beginning of (3) deleted "Subject to 15-10-420" and substituted "1.1 mills" for "1 mill", "2.2 mills" for "2 mills", and "3.3 mills" for "3 mills" (Ch. 574 rendered the mill levy increases by Ch. 220 void); and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective April 11, 2001.

Chapter 574 in (3) near middle substituted "levy of a tax on the taxable value of all taxable property within the district" for "levy of a tax of not more than 1 mill on the district, except that trustees of a county high school district may, whether or not the county high school district is unified with an elementary district under the provisions of 20-6-312, authorize a levy of not more than 2 mills on the district and a K-12 school district formed under the provisions of 20-6-701 may authorize a levy of not more than 3 mills on the district". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Applicability: Section 6, Ch. 220, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies to school district budgets for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2001."

Cross-References

School budgets, Title 20, ch. 9, part 1.

Administration of finances, Title 20, ch. 9, part 2.

20-7-706 through 20-7-710 reserved.

20-7-711. State policy for adult basic education. Affirming that reading, writing, and other basic educational skills are vital for all citizens in modern society, the legislature declares that it is the continuing policy of Montana to encourage adult basic education programs that will develop the full educational potential of each citizen. The legislature recognizes that funds from local, state, and federal sources may be necessary to provide the basic education needed by Montana citizens.

History: En. 75-7514.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 290, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7514.1.

20-7-712. Adult basic education fund and its distribution. (1) To encourage adult basic education, the legislature may appropriate funds to the superintendent of public instruction for the support of adult basic education programs in any school, community college district, or accredited tribal college located in Montana.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall direct the distribution of funds appropriated by the legislature for adult basic education. The trustees of any district or tribal college may apply to the superintendent for funds for its adult basic education courses. The financial administration and accounting of adult basic education funds must be the same as that of adult education.

History: En. 75-7515.1 by Sec. 3, Ch. 290, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7515.1; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 148 at end of (1) inserted "or accredited tribal college located in Montana"; in (2) in second sentence inserted "or tribal college"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Cross-References

School budgets, Title 20, ch. 9, part 1.

Administration of finances, Title 20, ch. 9, part 2.

20-7-713. Adult education fund operating reserve. At the end of each school fiscal year, the trustees of a school district that operates an adult education program may designate the portion of the adult education end-of-the-year fund balance that is to be earmarked as operating reserve for the purpose of paying, whenever a cash flow shortage occurs, adult education fund warrants issued by the district from July 1 through June 30 of the ensuing school fiscal year. The amount of the adult education fund balance that is earmarked as operating reserve may not exceed 35% of the final adult education fund budget for the ensuing school fiscal year.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 120, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 568, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 767, L. 1991.

Cross-References

School fiscal year, 20-1-301.

20-7-714. County adult literacy programs — authorization to levy tax and establish fund. (1) (a) Subject to 15-10-420, the governing body of a county may, in its discretion, establish a fund and levy a tax on the taxable value of all taxable property in the county for the support of county literacy programs that give first priority to providing direct instruction to adults. The tax levy is in addition to all other tax levies and is subject to limitations on property taxes set forth in 15-10-402.

(b) The fund may be used only for the support of adult literacy programs within the county.

(2) (a) If a county levies a property tax for adult literacy programs, the county governing body shall appoint a county adult literacy board to administer the expenditure of funds from the county adult literacy fund established in subsection (1).

(b) The county adult literacy board shall coordinate all adult literacy programs receiving county adult literacy funds. The board may adopt policies concerning program standards and financial accountability for organizations receiving adult literacy funds. The board may require that adult literacy programs match adult literacy funds with federal, state, or private money. The board may, with the concurrence of the appropriate county officials, arrange for county in-kind services to support adult literacy programs.

(c) County adult literacy funding may be expended only on literacy programs for persons who are 16 years of age or older and who are not regularly enrolled, full-time pupils for the purposes of ANB computation.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 792, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 264, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 104, Ch. 584, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 116, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 574 in (1)(a) near middle of first sentence substituted "levy a tax on the taxable value of all taxable property" for "levy up to 1 mill on each dollar of taxable property". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Part 8
Public Recreation

Part Cross-References

Culture, social services, and recreation, Title 7, ch. 16.
Recreation, Title 23, ch. 2.
Footpaths and bicycle trails, Title 60, ch. 3, part 3.

20-7-801. Public recreation program authorized. (1) Any city or town, including any board of park commissioners, may expend funds from the band fund and the park fund of the city or town for the purpose of operating a program of public recreation and playgrounds and for this purpose may acquire, equip, and maintain land, buildings, and other recreation facilities.

(2) Any school district may cooperate in such program.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 62-211; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 384, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Interlocal Cooperation Act, Title 7, ch. 11, part 1.
Use of park funds for public recreation, 7-16-4107.

20-7-802. How program operated — independently or cooperatively — delegation. Any city, town, school district, or any board thereof, including a board of park commissioners, may:

(1) (a) operate such a program independently; or

(b) cooperate in its operation and conduct with any other body authorized hereby to conduct such a program and in any manner upon which they may mutually agree; or

(2) delegate the operation of the program to a board of recreation created by any city, town, school district, or any board thereof, including any board of park commissioners, operating or proposing to operate a program independently or with any cooperating bodies in such manner as they may agree, and all moneys appropriated for the purposes of such program may be expended by such board.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 71, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 62-212.

Cross-References
Interlocal Cooperation Act, Title 7, ch. 11, part 1.

20-7-803. Authority to accept gifts. Any corporation, board, or body hereinbefore designated, given authority to operate and conduct a recreation program or given charge of such program, is authorized to accept gifts and bequests in the name or names of the sponsors of said program, as said sponsors may agree, for the benefit of said recreational work, to employ directors and instructors of said recreational work, and to conduct its activities on:

(1) property under its custody and management;

(2) other public property under the custody of any other public corporation, body, or board, with the consent of such corporation, body, or board; and

(3) private property, with the consent of its owners.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 71, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 62-213.

20-7-804. Authority of board of public education. In all cases where school property is utilized, the board of public education shall have authority:

(1) to establish minimum qualifications of local recreational directors and instructors; and

(2) to prepare or cause to be prepared, published, and distributed adequate and appropriate manuals and other materials as it may deem necessary or suitable to carry on said recreational program and to carry out the provisions of this part.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 71, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 62-214.

20-7-805. Recreational use of school facilities secondary. The facilities of any school district operating a recreational program pursuant to the provisions of this part shall be used primarily for the purpose of conducting a regular school curriculum, and the use of school facilities for recreational purposes authorized by this part shall be secondary.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 71, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 62-215.

Part 9
Gifted and Talented Children

Part Cross-References
Board of Public Education — policies on gifted and talented children, 20-2-121.

20-7-901. Definitions. As used in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Gifted and talented children" means children of outstanding abilities who are capable of high performance and require differentiated educational programs beyond those normally offered in public schools in order to fully achieve their potential contribution to self and society. The children so identified include those with demonstrated achievement or potential ability in a variety of worthwhile human endeavors.

(2) "Professionally qualified persons" means teachers, administrators, school psychologists, counselors, curriculum specialists, artists, musicians, and others with special training who are qualified to appraise pupils' special competencies.

History: En Sec. 1, Ch. 310, L. 1979.

20-7-902. School district programs to identify and serve the gifted and talented child. (1) A school district may identify gifted and talented children and devise programs to serve them.

(2) In identifying gifted and talented children, the school district shall:

(a) consult with professionally qualified persons and the parents of children being evaluated;

(b) consider a child's demonstrated or potential gifts or talents; and

(c) use comprehensive and appropriate assessment methods including objective measures and professional assessment measures.

History: En Sec. 2, Ch. 310, L. 1979.

20-7-903. Programs to serve gifted and talented children — compliance with board policy — funding. (1) The conduct of programs to serve gifted and talented children must comply with the policies recommended by the superintendent of public instruction and adopted by the board of public education.

(2) Proposals approved by the superintendent of public instruction in accordance with policies of the board of public education must be funded by money appropriated to the superintendent for that purpose.

(3) A school district shall match funds provided by the superintendent for a gifted and talented children's program with equal funds from other sources. "In kind" contributions may not be used to constitute such a match. Funds must be administered by the school district as provided in 20-9-507.

(4) The superintendent of public instruction may deduct reasonable costs of administration from the funds appropriated for the purposes of this part.

History: En Sec. 3, Ch. 310, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 312, L. 1983.

20-7-904. Review and recommendations of proposals. (1) The policies of the board of public education must assure that program proposals submitted by school districts to the superintendent of public instruction contain:

(a) evidence that identification procedures are comprehensive and appropriate;

(b) a program description including stated needs and measurable objectives designed to meet those needs;

(c) evidence that the activities are appropriate and will serve to achieve the program objectives; and

(d) a method to evaluate the effectiveness of the program.

(2) School districts may request assistance from the staff of the superintendent in formulating program proposals.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall supervise and coordinate the programs for gifted and talented children by:

(a) recommending to the board of public education the adoption of those policies necessary to establish a planned and coordinated program; and

(b) establishing a procedure for review and approval of program proposals.

History: En Sec. 4, Ch. 310, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 312, L. 1983.

Part 10
Distance Learning
(Repealed Sec. 8, Ch. 622, L. 1991)

Part Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

20-7-1001. En. Sec. 52, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989.

Part 11
Earthquake Emergency Procedures
(Repealed. Sec. 5, Ch. 423, L. 1997)

Part Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

20-7-1101. En. Sec. 1, Ch. 534, L. 1991.

CHAPTER 8

MONTANA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND

Part 1 — General Provisions

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20-8-115. Repealed.
20-8-116. Employment placement — continuing education.
20-8-117. Repealed.
20-8-118. Repealed.
20-8-119. Repealed.
20-8-120. Communications skills required of certain employees.
20-8-121. Transportation of students at school.

Chapter Cross-References

Application of statewide classification and pay plan to school employees, 2-18-103.
Attendance of pupils at schools, Title 20, ch. 5, part 1.
No tuition when attending state institution, 20-7-424.
Rights of persons with disabilities, Title 49, ch. 4.
Developmental disabilities, Title 53, ch. 20.

Part 1
General Provisions

20-8-101. Montana school for deaf and blind — independent institution. The school for the deaf and blind, formerly located at Boulder in connection with the Montana state training school but transferred before July 1, 1943, to the city of Great Falls, shall be known and designated as the Montana school for the deaf and blind and shall be conducted as a separate and independent unit and institution of the state of Montana under the general supervision, direction, and control of the board of public education. However, the transfer of that school or any change in the name thereof or in the objects or purposes thereof may not be considered or construed to impair or work any forfeiture or alteration of any rights, grants, or property made to or acquired by that school or by the state for the use and benefit of that school prior to July 1, 1943.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 182, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 80-102; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 151, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Board of Public Education, 20-2-121.

20-8-102. Objects and purposes — assistance to programs — fee. (1) The Montana school for the deaf and blind is a residential and day school for children and adolescents who are deaf or blind or whose hearing or sight is so defective that they cannot be successfully taught and are unable to receive a sufficient or proper education in the public schools of the state.

(2) The school shall serve as a consultative resource for parents of hearing impaired and visually impaired children not yet enrolled in an educational program and for public schools of the state where hearing impaired or visually impaired children are enrolled. The school upon request shall ensure that services and programs for hearing impaired or visually impaired children are appropriate and sufficient. The school may provide assistance to the programs that the school determines is needed. The school shall collect a reasonable fee for the assistance from the public school or other responsible agency receiving the assistance. The fee must be in an amount sufficient to cover the cost of services provided.

(3) The object and purpose of the school is to furnish and provide, by the use of specialized methods and systems, an education for the hearing impaired and visually impaired children of this state that is commensurate with the education provided to nonhandicapped children in the public schools and that will enable children being served by the school to become independent and self-sustaining citizens.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 182, L. 1943; re-en. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1949; R.C.M. 1947, 80-103; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 151, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 392, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 537, L. 1993.

20-8-103. Board of public education rules. The board of public education shall adopt and prescribe rules as the board considers necessary and proper for the maintenance and government of the school, the admission of children in conformity with the provisions of this chapter, and the qualifications and compensation of the superintendent and teaching staff of the school, provided that the superintendent must have a ready and working knowledge of the sign language.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 182, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 80-104; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 392, L. 1989.

20-8-104. Eligibility of children for admittance. Upon proper application for admittance, as prescribed by the rules of the board of public education, and either pursuant to an individualized educational plan developed jointly by a child's local educational agency and the Montana school for the deaf and blind or by direct application by the child's parents, hearing impaired or visually impaired children who are not more than 21 years of age residing within the state of Montana and nonresident children who are not more than 21 years of age may be admitted to the Montana school for the deaf and blind if the child's local educational agency and the Montana school for the deaf and blind determine that the admittance constitutes the most appropriate educational placement for the child.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 182, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 282, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 80-105; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 151, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 291, L. 1995.

20-8-105. Repealed. Sec. 6, Ch. 291, L. 1995.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 182, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 80-106; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 151, L. 1983.

20-8-106. Duration of attendance at school — suspension or expulsion — transfer. (1) Each child admitted to the school is entitled to attend the school until reaching the age of 21 years if attendance at the Montana school for the deaf and blind is the most appropriate educational placement for the child.

(2) Nothing in this section may be construed to prevent the suspension or expulsion of a child at any time for insubordination or other cause considered good and sufficient by the board of public education and superintendent of the Montana school for the deaf and blind if the suspension or expulsion complies with other applicable state and federal law.

(3) Transfer of a student from the school to another educational placement must comply with rules adopted by the board of public education.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 182, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 282, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 80-107; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 151, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 291, L. 1995.

20-8-107. Admission of nonresident children and advance payment of cost — Indian children. (1) Hearing impaired or visually impaired children who are not residents of the state of Montana may be admitted to the Montana school for the deaf and blind after proper application for admission, subject to all eligibility requirements prescribed for children who are residents of the state if:

(a) the school is paid in advance a sum of money for each child equal to an estimate of the whole per capita cost of maintaining the school during the year immediately preceding the date of the application; and

(b) the full capacity of the school is not required for children who are residents of the state.

(2) The Montana school for the deaf and blind is authorized to negotiate with an out-of-state educational institution to place a student at the school. If a group of out-of-state students attends the Montana school for the deaf and blind, the educational institution of the other state shall pay in advance to the Montana school for the deaf and blind an amount of money for each student determined as a result of a negotiated agreement between the superintendent of the Montana school for the deaf and blind and the out-of-state educational institution. The agreement must be approved by the board of public education.

(3) Indian children who are Montana residents are eligible for admission and must be admitted to the school on the same terms as residents.

(4) The money paid by an out-of-state institution must be deposited in a state special revenue account and is statutorily appropriated, pursuant to 17-7-502, to the Montana school for the deaf and blind for educational purposes.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 182, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 194, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 182, L. 1957; R.C.M. 1947, 80-108; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 151, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 291, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Rules for determining residence, 1-1-215.

20-8-108. Provisions for indigent students. In all cases where a person to be sent to said school is too poor to pay for necessary clothing and transportation, the judge of the district court of the district where such person resides, upon application of any relative or friend or of any officer of the county where said person resides, shall, if he deem the person a proper subject, make an order to that effect which shall be certified by the clerk of the court to the superintendent of said school, who shall then provide the necessary clothing and transportation at the expense of the county and, upon his rendering his proper accounts therefor quarter-annually, the county commissioners shall allow and pay the same out of the county treasury.

History: En. Sec. 2344, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 1170, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 1463, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pol. C. Sec. 2240; re-en. Sec. 1463, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 80-109.

20-8-109. Time of regular school term. The regular term of school shall be as provided in 20-1-301.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 182, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 80-111; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 151, L. 1983.

20-8-110. Property vested in school. All lands heretofore granted by the government of the United States to the state of Montana for the use and benefit of the deaf and dumb are hereby set apart and declared to be for the use and benefit in perpetuity of the Montana school for the deaf and blind, and all funds arising from the sale or leasing of said lands, or any part or portion thereof, shall be applied to the proper use and benefit thereof and shall vest in the state of Montana for the use and benefit thereof.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 182, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 80-113; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 151, L. 1983.

20-8-111. Duty of board of public education as to property of school. The board of public education shall, either directly or through a contract with a nonprofit corporation, receive, hold, manage, use, and dispose of real and personal property transferred to the board or to the state of Montana by purchase, gift, devise, or bequest or otherwise acquired and the proceeds, interest, and income of the property for the use and benefit of the school for the deaf and blind. All donations, gifts, devises, or grants vest in the board or its designee, as trustee for the state of Montana, for the use and benefit of the school and its students.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 182, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 80-114; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 151, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 703, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 422, L. 1997.

20-8-112. Expenditure of school moneys. No moneys belonging to the deaf and blind school fund shall be expended for any purpose other than for the Montana school for the deaf and blind, and any moneys belonging to any fund or funds which may be hereafter created for such school shall be expended for the express purpose designated in the act or acts creating such fund or funds and for no other purpose.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 182, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 80-116; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 151, L. 1983.

20-8-113. Duties of superintendent of school for the deaf and blind. The superintendent of the Montana school for the deaf and blind shall:

(1) administer the programs and functions of the school within the guidelines of statutes and under policies prescribed by the board of public education;

(2) prepare and submit reports, summaries, and other information requested by the board;

(3) establish and pursue professional and technical contacts that will contribute information and guidance toward effective and efficient operation of the school;

(4) maintain effective liaison between the school, the superintendent of public instruction, local school districts, and other public and private agencies that have an interest in or influence upon the school;

(5) pursue a program of information for parents, professionals, and the general public.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 189, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 80-117; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 151, L. 1983.

20-8-114. Repealed. Sec. 14, Ch. 151, L. 1983.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 189, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 80-118.

20-8-115. Repealed. Sec. 14, Ch. 151, L. 1983.
History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 189, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 80-119.

20-8-116. Employment placement — continuing education. (1) The superintendent of the Montana school for the deaf and blind or the superintendent's designee shall assist in locating suitable employment for hearing impaired or visually impaired persons in attendance at the school. The superintendent or the superintendent's designee shall:

(a) consult with various county, state, and federal agencies and with the department of public health and human services to secure employment for self-sustaining persons; and

(b) coordinate work with federal programs, such as social security and reemployment for those out of work, as required by this part.

(2) The superintendent or the superintendent's designee, may, within funding limitations, develop and offer continuing education programs of a vocational nature for the hearing impaired and visually impaired who use the campus and facilities of the school during the summer months and other times when the school's facilities are not being used by its students.
History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 189, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 80-120; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 151, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 291, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 71, Ch. 546, L. 1995.

20-8-117. Repealed. Sec. 14, Ch. 151, L. 1983.
History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 189, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 80-121.

20-8-118. Repealed. Sec. 14, Ch. 151, L. 1983.
History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 189, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 80-122.

20-8-119. Repealed. Sec. 14, Ch. 151, L. 1983.
History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 189, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 80-123.

20-8-120. Communications skills required of certain employees. (1) Each permanent employee of the school who works with deaf children or works for or with a fellow employee who is deaf must acquire acceptable total communications skills as prescribed by the board of public education by the end of his first year of employment.

(2) Upon request to the board of public education by the superintendent, an exception to this requirement may be made for an employee not working directly with deaf children.
History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 151, L. 1983.

20-8-121. Transportation of students at school. (1) The school for the deaf and blind shall provide the transportation expenses allowed in subsection (4) for a residential student at the school for the deaf and blind who is a resident of the state of Montana if the student is conveyed to and from the student's residence by:

(a) a scheduled air carrier as defined in 67-1-101;

(b) charter with a commercial air operator as defined in 67-1-101;

(c) a parent or guardian of the student, under an individual transportation contract with the school for the deaf and blind; or

(d) other transportation arrangements, provided that the transportation is by a carrier of passengers certified by the public service commission and approved by the superintendent of the school for the deaf and blind, pursuant to rules adopted by the board of public education.

(2) The superintendent of the school for the deaf and blind shall determine which method of transportation in subsection (1) is to be provided to a student, pursuant to rules adopted by the board of public education on transportation of residential and boarding students at the school.

(3) A parent or guardian who transports a student to or from the school under an individual transportation contract is entitled to reimbursement for transportation, pursuant to rules adopted by the board of public education on reimbursement.

(4) The transportation of a residential student provided in subsection (1) is limited to the number of round trips to the student's residence as specified in the school calendar approved by the board of public education. The superintendent of the school for the deaf and blind may grant a variance from this provision, but in no event may a reimbursement for travel expenses be provided for travel in excess of the total number of trips approved in any school fiscal year.
History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 396, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 392, L. 1989.

CHAPTER 9

FINANCE

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Chapter Cross-References

Appropriations for public schools, Art. V, sec. 11, Mont. Const.
School district property — exemption from taxation, Art. VIII, sec. 5, Mont. Const.
Investment of public school fund, Art. VIII, sec. 13, Mont. Const.
Public school fund constitutional provisions, Art. X, sec. 2, 3, 5, Mont. Const.
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Statutes imposing new duties on school district to provide means of financing, 1-2-113.
School district tax and revenue anticipation notes, Title 7, ch. 6, part 11.
Investment of local government funds, 17-6-204.

Part 1
School Budgets

20-9-101. Application of budget system for districts. The school budgeting procedure and provisions of this title apply to elementary and high school districts and, whenever specified, to community college districts and to all funds requiring the adoption of a budget. Each district shall separately propose and adopt a budget in accordance with the requirements of this title.

History: En. 75-6701 by Sec. 207, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6701; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 392, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Definition of elementary and high school districts, 20-6-101.
Definition of community college districts, 20-15-101.

20-9-102. General supervision of school budgeting system. The superintendent of public instruction has general supervision over the school budgeting procedure and provisions, as they relate to elementary and high school districts, prescribed by law and shall establish such rules as are necessary to secure compliance with the school budgeting laws.

History: **En. 75-6702 by Sec. 208, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6702.**

Cross-References

Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

Powers and duties of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 20-3-106.

20-9-103. School budget form. (1) The format of the school budget form shall be prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction and shall provide for proper school budgeting procedures in accordance with the budgeting requirements of this title and generally accepted accounting principles. The superintendent of public instruction shall cause a sufficient number of the budget forms to be printed for use by all districts for each school fiscal year.

(2) Each district shall use the budget forms prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction, except that a district may in addition, with the approval of the superintendent of public instruction, use a more detailed form.

History: **En. 75-6704 by Sec. 210, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6704; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 35, L. 1989.**

20-9-104. General fund operating reserve. (1) At the end of each school fiscal year, the trustees of each district shall designate the portion of the general fund end-of-the-year fund balance that is to be earmarked as operating reserve for the purpose of paying general fund warrants issued by the district from July 1 to November 30 of the ensuing school fiscal year. Except as provided in subsections (5) and (6), the amount of the general fund balance that is earmarked as operating reserve may not exceed 10% of the final general fund budget for the ensuing school fiscal year.

(2) The amount held as operating reserve may not be used for property tax reduction in the manner permitted by 20-9-141(1)(b) for other receipts.

(3) Excess reserves as provided in subsection (5) may be appropriated to reduce the BASE budget levy, the over-BASE budget levy, or the additional levy provided by 20-9-353.

(4) Any portion of the general fund end-of-the-year fund balance that is not reserved under subsection (2) or reappropriated under subsection (3) is fund balance reappropriated and must be used for property tax reduction as provided in 20-9-141(1)(b).

(5) The limitation of subsection (1) does not apply when the amount in excess of the limitation is equal to or less than the unused balance of any amount:

(a) received in settlement of tax payments protested in a prior school fiscal year;

(b) received in taxes from a prior school fiscal year as a result of a tax audit by the department of revenue or its agents; or

(c) received in delinquent taxes from a prior school fiscal year.

(6) The limitation of subsection (1) does not apply when the amount earmarked as operating reserve is $10,000 or less.

History: **En. 75-6924 by Sec. 274, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6924; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Secs. 2, 12, Ch. 6, Sp. L. July 1992; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 35, Sp. L. November 1993; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 36, Sp. L. November 1993; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 18, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 451, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 506, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 554, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 237, L. 2001.**

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 237 deleted former (5)(b) that read: "(b) a district was entitled to as a general bonus payment prior to July 1, 1994"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001.

20-9-105. Repealed. Sec. 94, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 121, L. 1981.**

20-9-106 through 20-9-110 reserved.

20-9-111. Repealed. Sec. 56, Ch. 767, L. 1991.

History: **En. 75-6705 by Sec. 211, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6705; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 35, L. 1989.**

20-9-112. Repealed. Sec. 4, Ch. 183, L. 1983.

History: **En. 75-6706 by Sec. 212, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6706; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 392, L. 1979.**

20-9-113. Repealed. Sec. 14, Ch. 211, L. 1997.

History: En. 75-6707 by Sec. 213, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6707; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 183, L. 1983; (4)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 183, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 633, L. 1993.

20-9-114. Repealed. Sec. 14, Ch. 211, L. 1997.

History: En. 75-6708 by Sec. 214, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6708.

20-9-115. Notice of final budget meeting. Between July 1 and August 4 of each year, the clerk of each district shall publish one notice, in the local or county newspaper that the trustees of the district determine to be the newspaper with the widest circulation in the district, stating the date, time, and place that the trustees will meet for the purpose of considering and adopting the final budget of the district, stating that the meeting of the trustees may be continued from day to day until the final adoption of the district's budget, and stating that any taxpayer in the district may appear at the meeting and be heard for or against any part of the budget.

History: En. 75-6709 by Sec. 215, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 277, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 354, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6709; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 131, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 581, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 77, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 18, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 22, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 112, Ch. 42, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 211, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 376, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 376 near beginning after "Between" substituted "July 1" for "July 24", near middle after "stating the" inserted "date", and after "trustees will meet" deleted "on the second Monday in August"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective April 26, 2001.

Cross-References

Open meetings, Title 2, ch. 3, part 2.

20-9-116 through 20-9-120 reserved.

20-9-121. County treasurer's statement of cash balances and bond information. (1) By July 10, the county treasurer shall prepare a statement for each district showing the amount of cash on hand for each fund maintained by the district at the close of the last-completed school fiscal year. The county treasurer shall also include on each district's statement the details on the obligation for bond retirement and interest for the school fiscal year just beginning. The format of the statement on fund cash balances and bond information must be prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) By July 10, the county treasurer shall prepare a statement for each county school fund supported by countywide levies, showing the amount of cash on hand at the beginning of the school fiscal year, the receipts and apportionments, and the amount of cash on hand at the end of the school fiscal year, for each county school fund maintained during the immediately preceding school fiscal year. The format of this statement must be prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction.

(3) On or before July 10, the county treasurer shall deliver the statements of district and county fund cash balances and the bond information for each district to the county superintendent, who shall forward the information to each district.

History: En. 75-6710 by Sec. 216, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6710; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 260, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 211, L. 1997.

Cross-References

School fiscal year, 20-1-301.
Payment of debt service obligations, 20-9-440.
Redemption of bonds, 20-9-441.

20-9-122. Statement of district, city, and town valuations. (1) By the second Monday of July, the department of revenue shall deliver to the county superintendent and to each city or town clerk a statement showing separately for each district and each city or town in the county the total assessed value and the total taxable value of all property in the districts, cities, or towns, as these valuations appear in the property tax record.

(2) In the case of a joint school district, the department of revenue shall, at the time of delivering the statement to the county superintendent, send a statement of the assessed value and taxable value of the portion of the joint school district situated in the appropriate county to

the county superintendents and to the county commissioners of each county in which a part of the joint school district is situated.

History: En. 75-6711 by Sec. 217, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 391, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6711; amd. Sec. 128, Ch. 27, Sp. L. November 1993.

Cross-References

Assessment and map books, Title 15, ch. 8, part 7.

Entry of taxes, Title 15, ch. 10, part 3.

20-9-123. Repealed. Sec. 14, Ch. 211, L. 1997.

History: En. 75-6712 by Sec. 218, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6712.

20-9-124 through 20-9-129 reserved.

20-9-130. District obligation for students in youth detention facility. A school district is responsible for providing funding for the education of students of the district who are detained in a youth detention facility. The school district's obligation must be funded from the district's tuition fund.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 536, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 237, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 237 at end of second sentence substituted "district's tuition fund" for "district's general fund". Amendment effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001.

20-9-131. Final budget meeting. (1) On or before August 15, on the date and at the time and place stated in the notice published pursuant to 20-9-115, the trustees of each district shall meet to consider all budget information and any attachments required by law.

(2) The trustees may continue the meeting from day to day but shall adopt the final budget for the district and, subject to 15-10-420, determine the amounts to be raised by tax levies for the district not later than the fourth Monday in August and before the fixing of the tax levies for each district. Any taxpayer in the district may attend any portion of the trustees' meeting and be heard on the budget of the district or on any item or amount contained in the budget.

(3) Upon final approval, the trustees shall deliver the adopted budget, including the amounts to be raised by tax levies, to the county superintendent of schools within 5 days.

History: En. 75-6713 by Sec. 219, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 277, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6713; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 131, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 133, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 211, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 105, Ch. 584, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 376, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 376 in (1) at beginning substituted "On or before August 15, on the date" for "On the second Monday in August"; inserted (3) requiring the trustees to deliver the budget to the county superintendent of schools within 5 days of the trustees' approval; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective April 26, 2001.

Cross-References

Open meetings, Title 2, ch. 3, part 2.

Meetings and quorum, 20-3-322.

20-9-132. Final budget adjustment procedures. At the final budget meeting of the trustees, the trustees may make any changes or corrections they may consider necessary or proper in any item or amount of the budget either by eliminating the item or amount or by increasing or reducing the amount of any item. When it appears to the trustees that the amount proposed to be expended for any item of the final budget is in excess of the amount actually required to be expended for the item, the trustees shall reduce the amount to the amount actually required to be expended and shall enter in its minutes the reasons for the reduction. If any appropriation item of the final budget provides for the payment of wages or salary to more than one person, the district shall attach to the budget a separate listing of each position of employment, with the budgeted amount of compensation for each position.

History: En. 75-6714 by Sec. 220, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 277, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6714; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 211, L. 1997.

20-9-133. Adoption and expenditure limitations of final budget. (1) When the trustees determine and set the amount of the budget for each budgeted fund, they shall enter the amount in the portion of the budget form provided for the reporting of the final budget and the presiding officer and clerk shall sign the budget form. The resulting budget constitutes the final budget and the appropriations for the district for the current school fiscal year.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), the trustees and all officers and employees of the district are limited in making expenditures or incurring liabilities to the total amount of each fund's budget. Transfers from any appropriation item to another appropriation item within a fund's budget or transfers between different funds or between the final budget and a budget amendment may be made as provided by 20-9-208. Except as provided in subsection (3), money of the district may not be used to pay expenditures made, liabilities incurred, or warrants issued in excess of the final budget established for each budgeted fund.

(3) If a district incurs a legal bonded debt payment after the final debt service fund budget for the current fiscal year has been adopted and if payment on the debt is required for the current fiscal year, payment on the debt in the current school fiscal year is allowed if money is available.

History: En. 75-6716 by Sec. 222, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 277, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6716; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 222, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 568, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 480, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 480 in (2) near middle of second sentence inserted "or transfers between different funds or between the final budget and a budget amendment"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 5, Ch. 480, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to transfers during the school fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

Cross-References

Personal immunity and liability of trustees, 20-3-332.

Authorization to lease land as obligation of final budget, 20-6-625.

20-9-134. Completion, filing, and delivery of final budgets. After the final budget of the elementary, high school, or community college district has been adopted by the trustees, the county superintendent shall complete all the remaining portions of the budget forms and shall:

(1) send the final budget information to the superintendent of public instruction, on the forms provided by the superintendent, on or before the second Monday in September; and

(2) in the case of the community college districts, send the final budget information to the board of regents, on the forms provided by the community college coordinator, on or before September 1.

History: En. 75-6719 by Sec. 225, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 277, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6719; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 392, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 260, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 343, L. 1999.

20-9-135 through 20-9-139 reserved.

20-9-140. Terminated. Sec. 5, Ch. 561, L. 1999.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 561, L. 1999.

20-9-141. *(Temporary)* **Computation of general fund net levy requirement by county superintendent.** (1) The county superintendent shall compute the levy requirement for each district's general fund on the basis of the following procedure:

(a) Determine the funding required for the district's final general fund budget less the sum of direct state aid and the special education allowable cost payment for the district by totaling:

(i) the district's nonisolated school BASE budget requirement to be met by a district levy as provided in 20-9-303; and

(ii) any general fund budget amount adopted by the trustees of the district under the provisions of 20-9-308 and 20-9-353, including any additional funding for a general fund budget that exceeds the maximum general fund budget.

(b) Determine the money available for the reduction of the property tax on the district for the general fund by totaling:

(i) the general fund balance reappropriated, as established under the provisions of 20-9-104;

(ii) amounts received in the last fiscal year for which revenue reporting was required for each of the following:

(A) interest earned by the investment of general fund cash in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-213(4); and

(B) any other revenue received during the school fiscal year that may be used to finance the general fund, excluding any guaranteed tax base aid;

(iii) anticipated tuition payments for out-of-district pupils under the provisions of 20-5-321 through 20-5-323, except the amount of tuition received for a pupil who is a child with a disability in excess of the amount received for a pupil without disabilities, as calculated under 20-5-323(2);

(iv) anticipated oil and natural gas production taxes;

(v) pursuant to subsection (4), anticipated revenue from coal gross proceeds under 15-23-703; and

(vi) school district block grants distributed under section 244, Chapter 574, Laws of 2001.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2), subtract the money available to reduce the property tax required to finance the general fund that has been determined in subsection (1)(b) from any general fund budget amount adopted by the trustees of the district, up to the BASE budget amount, to determine the general fund BASE budget levy requirement.

(d) Subtract any amount remaining after the determination in subsection (1)(c) from any additional funding requirement to be met by an over-BASE budget amount, a district levy as provided in 20-9-303, and any additional financing as provided in 20-9-353 to determine any additional general fund levy requirements.

(2) The county superintendent shall calculate the number of mills to be levied on the taxable property in the district to finance the general fund levy requirement for any amount that does not exceed the BASE budget amount for the district by dividing the amount determined in subsection (1)(c) by the sum of:

(a) the amount of guaranteed tax base aid that the district will receive for each mill levied, as certified by the superintendent of public instruction; and

(b) the current total taxable valuation of the district, as certified by the department of revenue under 15-10-202, divided by 1,000.

(3) The net general fund levy requirement determined in subsections (1)(c) and (1)(d) must be reported to the county commissioners on the fourth Monday of August by the county superintendent as the general fund net levy requirement for the district, and a levy must be set by the county commissioners in accordance with 20-9-142.

(4) For each school district, the department of revenue shall calculate and report to the county superintendent the amount of revenue anticipated for the ensuing fiscal year from revenue from coal gross proceeds under 15-23-703.

20-9-141. *(Effective July 1, 2002)* **Computation of general fund net levy requirement by county superintendent.** (1) The county superintendent shall compute the levy requirement for each district's general fund on the basis of the following procedure:

(a) Determine the funding required for the district's final general fund budget less the sum of direct state aid and the special education allowable cost payment for the district by totaling:

(i) the district's nonisolated school BASE budget requirement to be met by a district levy as provided in 20-9-303; and

(ii) any general fund budget amount adopted by the trustees of the district under the provisions of 20-9-308 and 20-9-353, including any additional funding for a general fund budget that exceeds the maximum general fund budget.

(b) Determine the money available for the reduction of the property tax on the district for the general fund by totaling:

(i) the general fund balance reappropriated, as established under the provisions of 20-9-104;

(ii) amounts received in the last fiscal year for which revenue reporting was required for each of the following:

(A) interest earned by the investment of general fund cash in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-213(4); and

(B) any other revenue received during the school fiscal year that may be used to finance the general fund, excluding any guaranteed tax base aid;

(iii) anticipated oil and natural gas production taxes;

(iv) pursuant to subsection (4), anticipated revenue from coal gross proceeds under 15-23-703; and

(v) school district block grants distributed under section 244, Chapter 574, Laws of 2001.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2), subtract the money available to reduce the property tax required to finance the general fund that has been determined in subsection (1)(b) from any general fund budget amount adopted by the trustees of the district, up to the BASE budget amount, to determine the general fund BASE budget levy requirement.

(d) Determine the sum of any amount remaining after the determination in subsection (1)(c) and any tuition payments for out-of-district pupils to be received under the provisions of 20-5-320 through 20-5-324, except the amount of tuition received for a pupil who is a child with a disability in excess of the amount received for a pupil without disabilities, as calculated under 20-5-323(2).

(e) Subtract the amount determined in subsection (1)(d) from any additional funding requirement to be met by an over-BASE budget amount, a district levy as provided in 20-9-303, and any additional financing as provided in 20-9-353 to determine any additional general fund levy requirements.

(2) The county superintendent shall calculate the number of mills to be levied on the taxable property in the district to finance the general fund levy requirement for any amount that does not exceed the BASE budget amount for the district by dividing the amount determined in subsection (1)(c) by the sum of:

(a) the amount of guaranteed tax base aid that the district will receive for each mill levied, as certified by the superintendent of public instruction; and

(b) the current total taxable valuation of the district, as certified by the department of revenue under 15-10-202, divided by 1,000.

(3) The net general fund levy requirement determined in subsections (1)(c) and (1)(d) must be reported to the county commissioners on the fourth Monday of August by the county superintendent as the general fund net levy requirement for the district, and a levy must be set by the county commissioners in accordance with 20-9-142.

(4) For each school district, the department of revenue shall calculate and report to the county superintendent the amount of revenue anticipated for the ensuing fiscal year from revenue from coal gross proceeds under 15-23-703.

History: En. 75-6926 by Sec. 276, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6926; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 699, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 265, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 695, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 611, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 655, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 35, L. 1989; amd. Secs. 21, 83, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 267, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 133, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 325, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 563, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 9, Sp. L. November 1993; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 35, Sp. L. November 1993; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 451, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 580, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 389, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 496, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 99(4), Ch. 51, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 180, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 515, L. 1999; amd. Secs. 106, 170(3), Ch. 584, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 11, Sp. L. May 2000; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 191, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 464, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 117, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 191 in (1)(b)(ii) at end inserted "as that section read on December 31, 1998"; in (1)(b)(iii)(A) inserted "61-3-537"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective April 3, 2001. The amendment by Ch. 574 rendered the amendment by Ch. 191 void.

(Version effective July 1, 2002) Chapter 464 deleted former (1)(b)(iv) that read: "(iv) anticipated tuition payments for out-of-district pupils under the provisions of 20-5-321 through 20-5-323, except the amount of tuition received for a pupil who is a child with a disability in excess of the amount received for a pupil without disabilities, as calculated under 20-5-323(2)"; in (1)(d) at beginning substituted "Determine the sum of" for "Subtract" and after "subsection (1)(c)" inserted "and any tuition payments for out-of-district pupils to be received under the provisions of 20-5-320 through 20-5-324, except the amount of tuition received for a pupil who is a child with a disability in excess of the amount received for a pupil without disabilities, as calculated under 20-5-323(2)"; at beginning of (1)(e) inserted "Subtract the amount determined in subsection (1)(d)"; and made minor changes in style.

(Both versions) Chapter 574 deleted former (1)(b)(ii) that read: "(ii) 98% of actual amounts received in fiscal year 1999 for light vehicle taxes under 61-3-504"; deleted former (1)(b)(iii)(A) that read: "(A) revenue from taxes and fees imposed under 23-2-517, 23-2-803, 61-3-521, 61-3-527, 61-3-529, 61-3-560 through 61-3-562, 61-3-570, and 67-3-204"; substituted (1)(b)(vi) in temporary version and (1)(b)(v) in version effective July 1, 2002, concerning block grants for "and property tax reimbursements under 15-1-111, 15-1-112, and section 167, Chapter 584, Laws of 1999"; deleted former (1)(b)(vii) that read: "(vii) anticipated revenue from corporation license taxes collected from financial institutions under the provisions of 15-31-702"; at end of (4) deleted "and property tax reimbursements under 15-1-111, 15-1-112, and section 167, Chapter 584, Laws of 1999"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Retroactive Applicability: Section 23, Ch. 191, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies retroactively, within the meaning of 1-2-109, to motor vehicles registered after December 31, 2000."

Applicability: Section 11(2), Ch. 464, L. 2001, provided: "[Section 5] [20-9-141] is applicable to budgets for the school fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2002."

Block Grants: Section 244, Ch. 574, L. 2001, provided: "(1) (a) The office of public instruction shall provide a block grant to each school district based on the revenue received by each district in fiscal year 2001 from vehicle taxes and fees, corporate license taxes paid by financial institutions, aeronautics fees, state land payments in lieu of taxes, and property tax reimbursements pursuant to sections 167(1) through (5) and 169(6), Chapter 584, Laws of 1999.

(b) Block grants must be calculated using the electronic reporting system that is used by the office of public instruction and school districts. The electronic reporting system must be used to allocate a portion of the block grant amount into each district's fiscal year 2002 budget as an anticipated revenue source by fund.

(c) With the exception of vehicle taxes and fees, the office of public instruction shall use the amount actually received from the sources listed in subsection (1)(a) in fiscal year 2001 in its calculation of the block grant for fiscal year 2002 budgeting purposes. For vehicle taxes and fees, the office of public instruction shall use 93.4% of the amount actually received in fiscal year 2001 in calculating the block grant for fiscal year 2002.

(2) If the biennial appropriation provided in [section 248(1)] [not codified] is insufficient to fund the school district block grants in fiscal year 2003 at the fiscal year 2002 level, the office of public instruction shall prorate the block grants to meet the remaining appropriation. School districts shall anticipate the prorated block grant amounts provided by the office of public instruction in their budgets for fiscal year 2003.

(3) Each year, 70% of each district's block grant must be distributed in November and 30% of each district's block grant must be distributed in May at the same time that guaranteed tax base aid is distributed. If the appropriation for block grants is greater than or less than the amount received by schools from the sources enumerated in subsection (1), the office of public instruction shall prorate the amount appropriated based upon the fiscal year 2001 revenue.

(4) The average amount of the block grants in fiscal years 2002 and 2003 must be increased by 0.76% in each succeeding fiscal year."

Appropriation: Section 248, Ch. 574, L. 2001, provided: "(1) There is appropriated from the general fund to the office of public instruction $114,394,755 for the biennium ending June 30, 2003, for the purpose of school district block grants as provided in [section 244] [not codified].

(2) There is appropriated from the general fund to the office of public instruction $10,920,239 for fiscal year 2002 and $11,003,234 for fiscal year 2003 for the purpose of countywide school retirement block grants as provided in [section 245] [not codified].

(3) There is appropriated from the general fund to the office of public instruction $1,814,759 for fiscal year 2002 and $1,828,551 for fiscal year 2003 for the purpose of countywide school transportation block grants as provided in [section 246] [not codified].

(4) If Senate Bill No. 176 [Ch. 585, L. 2001] is passed and approved, then there is appropriated from the general fund to the supreme court for fiscal year 2003 the amount deducted from the entitlement share payment in [section 1(2)] [15-1-121(2)] plus an additional 6%. The amount appropriated is up to $25 million to be used for the purpose of implementing Senate Bill No. 176."

Inclusion of Appropriations in Budget: Section 249, Ch. 574, L. 2001, provided: "The governor shall include the appropriation in [section 248(1)] [not codified] in the present law base budget prepared for the 58th legislative session for continued funding of the school district budget items funded by that appropriation."

2000 Amendment by Referendum — Code Commissioner Correction: Chapter 515, L. 1999, in (1)(b)(iii)(A) inserted references to 61-3-560 through 61-3-562 and 61-3-570. Amendment effective November 7, 2000. The amendment made by Ch. 515 was originally made to subsection (1)(b)(ii)(B), which became subsection (1)(b)(iv) after the codification of the coordination provision contained in Ch. 584, L. 1999. Subsection (1)(b)(iv) was stricken by Ch. 9, Sp. L. May 2000. However, the substance of former subsection (1)(b)(ii)(B) was moved into subsection (1)(b)(ii)(A) of the 1999 MCA. Because Ch. 11, Sp. L. May 2000, inserted subsection (1)(b)(ii), the code commissioner has inserted the Ch. 515 amendment into subsection (1)(b)(iii)(A) to reflect the content of the change made to the original text of this section.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 52(1), Ch. 515, L. 1999, provided: "If approved by the electorate, this act is effective on approval by the electorate, except as provided in subsection (2), and applies to motor vehicle registration periods beginning after December 31, 2000."

2000 Amendment: Chapter 11 inserted (1)(b)(ii) relating to 98% of actual amounts received in fiscal year 1999 for light vehicle taxes under 61-3-504; deleted former (1)(b)(ii)(D) that read: "(D) reimbursements for unrealized motor vehicle tax revenue, as provided in 61-3-509(1)"; deleted former (1)(b)(iv) that read: "(iv) anticipated revenue from taxes and fees imposed under 61-3-504 and 61-3-537, which for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, may not be less than 75% of the previous year's revenue from these sources"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective May 25, 2000.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 18(1), Ch. 11, Sp. L. May 2000, provided: "Except as provided in subsection (2), [this act] is effective on passage and approval [approved May 25, 2000], and [sections 6 through 13] [15-10-420, 20-9-141, 20-9-306, 20-9-367, 20-9-368, and 61-3-509 and amendments to secs. 167 and 169, Ch. 584, L. 1999] apply to fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2000, and to school budgets for school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2000."

Cross-References

Computation of revenue and net tax levy requirements for transportation fund budget, 20-10-144.

20-9-142. Fixing and levying taxes by board of county commissioners. On the fourth Monday in August, the county superintendent shall place before the board of county commissioners the final adopted budget of the district. Subject to 15-10-420, it is the duty of the board of county commissioners to fix and levy on all the taxable value of all the real and personal property within the district all district and county taxation required to finance, within the limitations provided by law, the final budget.

History: En. 75-6717 by Sec. 223, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 277, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6717; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 726, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 26, Sp. L. June 1986; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 133, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 107, Ch. 584, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Property tax levies, Title 15, ch. 10.
Boundary change — effect on property tax valuation, 20-6-412.
Adult education fund levy, 20-7-705.
Bus depreciation reserve fund, 20-10-147.

20-9-143. Allocation of federal funds in lieu of property taxation. Federal funds received by a district under the provisions of impact aid, as provided in 20 U.S.C. 7701, et seq., or funds designated in lieu of the federal act by the congress of the United States must be deposited in the impact aid fund established in 20-9-514.

History: En. 75-6718 by Sec. 224, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6718; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 22, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Power to accept gifts, 20-6-601.
Trustees allocation of federal funds to school food service, 20-10-204, 20-10-205.

20-9-144 reserved.

20-9-145. Repealed. Sec. 54, Ch. 633, L. 1993.

History: En. Sec. 101, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 767, L. 1991.

20-9-146 reserved.

20-9-147. Repealed. Sec. 54, Ch. 633, L. 1993.

History: En. Sec. 50, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 466, L. 1993.

20-9-148 through 20-9-150 reserved.

20-9-151. Budgeting procedure for joint districts. (1) The trustees of a joint district shall adopt a budget according to the school budgeting laws and send a copy of the budget to the county superintendent of each county in which a part of the joint district is located. After approval by the trustees of the joint district the final budgets of joint districts must be filed in the office of the county superintendent of each county in which a part of a joint district is located.

(2) The county superintendents receiving the budget of a joint district shall jointly compute the estimated budget revenue and determine the number of mills that need to be levied in the joint district for each fund for which a levy is to be made. The superintendent of public instruction shall establish a communication procedure to facilitate the joint estimation of revenue and determination of the tax levies.

(3) After determining, in accordance with law and subject to 15-10-420, the number of mills that need to be levied for each fund included on the final budget of the joint district, a joint statement of the required mill levies must be prepared and signed by the county superintendents involved in the computation. A copy of the statement must be delivered to the board of county commissioners of each county in which a part of the joint district is located not later than the Friday immediately preceding the second Monday in August.

History: Ap. p. 75-6721 by Sec. 227, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 277, L. 1977; Sec. 75-6721, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. 75-6720 by Sec. 226, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 277, L. 1977; Sec. 75-6720, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6720, 75-6721; amd. Sec. 108, Ch. 584, L. 1999.

20-9-152. Fixing and levying taxes for joint districts. (1) At the time of fixing levies for county and school purposes on the second Monday in August, the board of county commissioners of each county in which a part of a joint district is located shall, subject to 15-10-420, fix and levy taxes on that portion of the joint district located in each board's county at the number of mills for each levy recommended by the joint statement of the county superintendents.

(2) The board of county commissioners shall include in the amounts to be raised by the county levies for schools all the amounts required for the final budget of each part of a joint

district located in the county, in accordance with the recommendations of the county superintendent.

History: **En. 75-6722 by Sec. 228, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6722; amd. Sec. 109, Ch. 584, L. 1999.**

Cross-References

Property tax levies, Title 15, ch. 10.

20-9-153 through 20-9-160 reserved.

20-9-161. Definition of budget amendment for budgeting purposes. As used in this title, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term "budget amendment" for the purpose of school budgeting means an amendment to an adopted budget of the district for the following reasons:

(1) an increase in the enrollment of an elementary or high school district that is beyond what could reasonably have been anticipated at the time of the adoption of the budget for the current school fiscal year whenever, because of the enrollment increase, the district's budget for any or all of the regularly budgeted funds does not provide sufficient financing to properly maintain and support the district for the entire current school fiscal year;

(2) the destruction or impairment of any school property necessary to the maintenance of the school, by fire, flood, storm, riot, insurrection, or act of God, to an extent rendering school property unfit for its present school use;

(3) a judgment for damages against the district issued by a court after the adoption of the budget for the current year;

(4) an enactment of legislation after the adoption of the budget for the current year that imposes an additional financial obligation on the district;

(5) the receipt of:

(a) a settlement of taxes protested in a prior school fiscal year;

(b) taxes from a prior school fiscal year as the result of a tax audit by the department of revenue or its agents;

(c) delinquent taxes from a prior school fiscal year; and

(d) a determination by the trustees that it is necessary to expend all or a portion of the taxes received under subsection (5)(a), (5)(b), or (5)(c) for a project or projects that were deferred from a previous budget of the district; or

(6) any other unforeseen need of the district that cannot be postponed until the next school year without dire consequences affecting the safety of the students and district employees or the educational functions of the district.

History: **En. 75-6723 by Sec. 229, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6723; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 392, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 451, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 22, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 554, L. 1999.**

Cross-References

Statutes imposing new duties on school district to provide means of financing, 1-2-113.

Liability exposure and insurance coverage, Title 2, ch. 9.

Disaster and emergency services, Title 10, ch. 3.

20-9-162. Authorization for budget amendment adoption. (1) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (2) and (3), a budget amendment may be adopted at any time of the school fiscal year, except that a budget amendment required by an enrollment increase as provided in 20-9-161(1) may not be adopted until after October 1.

(b) The trustees may approve a budget amendment pursuant to 20-9-161(2) through (6) by a resolution.

(c) Whenever the trustees of a district decide that a budget amendment is necessary, they may proclaim the need for the budget amendment by a majority vote of the trustees. The proclamation must state the facts constituting the need for the budget amendment, the funds affected by the budget amendment, the anticipated source of financing, the estimated amount of money required to finance the budget amendment, and the time and place the trustees will meet for the purpose of considering and adopting the budget amendment for the current school fiscal year.

(2) The trustees shall send a copy of the proclamation to the county superintendent and to the board of county commissioners of the county.

(3) The trustees shall submit a budget amendment for an enrollment increase to the superintendent of public instruction for approval in the manner provided in 20-9-163.

History: En. 75-6724 by Sec. 230, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6724; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 633, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Emergency transportation fund budget, 20-10-143.

20-9-163. Resolution for budget amendment — petition to superintendent of public instruction. (1) Whenever the trustees of a district decide that a budget amendment is necessary because of an enrollment increase, they may petition the superintendent of public instruction to adopt a resolution for the budget amendment. The petition must be signed by a majority of the trustees.

(2) The petition must state the facts constituting the need for the budget amendment, the estimated amount of money required to fund the budget amendment, the funds affected by the budget amendment, the anticipated source of financing for the budget amendment, and the current year enrollment.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall promptly approve or disapprove the petition requesting approval to adopt a resolution for a budget amendment because of increased enrollment. The superintendent of public instruction shall adjust the district's maximum general fund budget based on the approved enrollment increase. Upon approval, a district may not adopt a budget amendment if the amount will cause the district to exceed the district's adjusted maximum general fund budget. If the petition is approved, the trustees may adopt a resolution for a budget amendment and take all other steps required for the adoption of a budget amendment. Approval of a petition by the superintendent of public instruction authorizes the board of trustees to initiate a budget amendment by resolution and does not relieve the trustees of the necessity of complying with the requirements of the school budgeting laws. Approval of the petition may not be construed as approval of any subsequent application for increased state aid on account of the budget amendment.

History: En. 75-6725 by Sec. 231, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6725; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 392, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 237, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 237 in (3) at beginning of second sentence deleted "If the petition is for a budget amendment for an enrollment increase as provided in 20-9-161(1)"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001.

20-9-164. Notice of budget amendment resolution. A copy of the budget amendment resolution must be published one time in a newspaper that will give notice to the largest number of people of the district as determined by the trustees, and a copy of the resolution must be posted at each schoolhouse of the district. A copy of the budget amendment resolution must also be delivered to the county superintendent and to the county clerk as the clerk of the board of county commissioners of the county. The publication, posting, and delivery of the resolution must be done not less than 1 week before the day specified in the resolution for the consideration and adoption of a budget amendment.

History: En. 75-6726 by Sec. 232, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6726; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 767, L. 1991.

20-9-165. Budget amendment limitation, preparation, and adoption procedures. (1) The meeting of the trustees to consider and adopt a budget amendment must be open to the public, and any taxpayer in the district has the right to appear and be heard. If at the meeting a majority of the trustees present find that there is sufficient need for a budget amendment, the trustees may make and adopt a final budget amendment, setting forth fully the facts constituting the need for the budget amendment. In adopting the final budget amendment, the trustees may budget for any fund that was included on the final budget of the district for the current school fiscal year. The budget must be itemized to show the amount appropriated for each item.

(2) When the budget amendment is the result of increased enrollment, the maximum amount of the budget amendment for all funds must be determined in the following manner:

(a) determine the total amount in the final budget for the current school fiscal year of all funds affected by the enrollment increase, less any amounts appropriated as capital outlay and any amount appropriated for addition to the operating reserve;

(b) divide the amount determined in subsection (2)(a) by the number of pupils originally enrolled in the district during the immediately preceding school fiscal year. The resulting cost per pupil is the maximum permissible per-pupil expenditure in the budget amendment.

(c) determine the enrollment increase of the current school fiscal year by subtracting the number of pupils originally enrolled during the immediately preceding school fiscal year from the number of pupils enrolled for the current school year. The result is the enrollment increase for the current school fiscal year.

(d) multiply the cost per pupil determined in subsection (2)(b) by the enrollment increase determined in subsection (2)(c). The result is the maximum limitation on a budget amendment for amendments resulting from increased enrollment.

(3) For other types of budget amendments, the budget amendment is limited to the expenditures considered by the trustees to be reasonable and necessary to finance the conditions of the budget amendment and the final budget amendment must include the details of the proposed expenditures.

(4) Whenever the trustees adopt a budget amendment for the transportation fund, the trustees shall attach to the budget amendment a copy of each transportation contract that is connected with the budget amendment and that has been prepared and executed in accordance with the school transportation contract laws.

(5) After the trustees have adopted the budget amendment by a majority vote of the trustees, it must be signed by the presiding officer of the trustees and the clerk of the district and copies must be sent to the county superintendent and the superintendent of public instruction.

History: En. 75-6727 by Sec. 233, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 277, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6727; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 392, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 69, Ch. 370, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 260, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 211, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Open meetings, Title 2, ch. 3, part 2.
School fiscal year, 20-1-301.
Meetings and quorum, 20-3-322.

20-9-166. State financial aid for budget amendments. Whenever a final budget amendment has been adopted for the general fund to finance the cost of an amendment resulting from increased enrollment, the trustees may apply to the superintendent of public instruction for an increased payment from the state for direct state aid. Whenever a final budget amendment has been adopted for the transportation fund, the trustees may apply to the superintendent of public instruction for an increased payment for state transportation reimbursement. The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules for the application. The superintendent of public instruction shall approve or disapprove each application for increased state aid made in accordance with 20-9-314 and this section. When the superintendent of public instruction approves an application, the superintendent of public instruction shall determine the additional amount of direct state aid or the state transportation reimbursement that will be made available to the applicant district because of the increase in enrollment or additional pupil transportation obligations. The superintendent of public instruction shall notify the applicant district of the superintendent's approval or disapproval and, in the event of approval, the amount of additional state aid that will be made available for the general fund or the transportation fund. The superintendent of public instruction shall disburse the state aid to the eligible district at the time the next regular state aid payment is made.

History: En. 75-6729 by Sec. 235, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6729; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 509, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 22, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 343, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.
State transportation reimbursement, 20-10-145.

20-9-167. Repealed. Sec. 56, Ch. 767, L. 1991.

History: En. 75-6730 by Sec. 236, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6730.

20-9-168. Emergency budget amendment tax levy. When a budget amendment has been adopted by the board of trustees under 20-9-161(2) and a district does not have sufficient funds, including insurance proceeds and reserves, to finance the budget amendment, the district may levy a tax in the ensuing school year to fund the expenditures authorized by the budget amendment. The amount levied may not exceed the unfunded amount of the budget amendment.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 6, Sp. L. July 1992; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 110, Ch. 584, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 237, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 118, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 237 near middle of first sentence after "district may" deleted "subject to 15-10-420"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001.

Chapter 574 near middle after "district may" deleted "subject to 15-10-420". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Part 2
Administration of Finances

Part Cross-References

Management of school money, Title 7, ch. 6, part 28.

Duty of Superintendent of Public Instruction to supervise school financial administration, 20-3-106.

Duty of trustees to conduct financial business of district, 20-3-324.

20-9-201. Definitions and application. (1) As used in this title, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, "fund" means a separate detailed account of receipts and expenditures for a specific purpose as authorized by law or by the superintendent of public instruction under the provisions of subsection (2). Funds are classified as follows:

(a) A "budgeted fund" means any fund for which a budget must be adopted in order to expend money from the fund. The general fund, transportation fund, bus depreciation reserve fund, tuition fund, retirement fund, debt service fund, building reserve fund, adult education fund, nonoperating fund, and any other funds designated by the legislature are budgeted funds.

(b) A "nonbudgeted fund" means any fund for which a budget is not required in order to expend money on deposit in the fund. The school food services fund, miscellaneous programs fund, building fund, lease or rental agreement fund, traffic education fund, interlocal cooperative fund, internal service fund, impact aid fund, enterprise fund, agency fund, extracurricular fund, metal mines tax reserve fund, endowment fund, litigation reserve fund, and any other funds designated by the legislature are nonbudgeted funds.

(2) The school financial administration provisions of this title apply to all money of any elementary or high school district. Elementary and high school districts shall record the receipt and disbursement of all money in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The superintendent of public instruction has general supervisory authority as prescribed by law over the school financial administration provisions, as they relate to elementary and high school districts. The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules necessary to secure compliance with the law.

(3) (a) Except as provided in subsection (3)(b) or as otherwise provided by law, whenever the trustees of a district determine that a fund is inactive and will no longer be used, the trustees shall close the fund by transferring all cash and other account balances to any fund considered appropriate by the trustees if the fund does not have a cash or fund balance deficit.

(b) If the trustees of a district determine that its tuition fund is inactive and will no longer be used, the trustees shall close the fund by transferring any cash and account balances to the district's miscellaneous programs fund if the tuition fund does not have a cash or fund balance deficit.

History: (1)En. Sec. 237, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 424, L. 1977; Sec. 75-6801, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 238, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 266, L. 1977; Sec. 75-6802, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6801, 75-6802; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 392, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 135, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 658, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 1, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 568, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 493, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 356, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 480, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 356 in (3)(a) in exception clause near beginning inserted reference to subsection (3)(b); inserted (3)(b) requiring trustees determining that a tuition fund is inactive and will not be used to close the fund and transfer any money in the fund to the district's miscellaneous programs fund; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective April 23, 2001.

Chapter 480 in (3)(a) near end after "balances to" substituted "any fund considered appropriate by the trustees" for "the general fund". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 5, Ch. 480, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to transfers during the school fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

Cross-References

Appropriation for sectarian purpose prohibited, Art. V, sec. 11, Mont. Const.
Public school fund, Art. X, sec. 5, Mont. Const.
Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.
Adult education fund, 20-7-705.
Special purpose funds — budgeted funds, Title 20, ch. 9, part 5.
Transportation fund budget required, 20-10-143.
School food services fund a nonbudgeted fund, 20-10-207.

20-9-202. County officials for financial administration when joint district. (1) When all of the schools of the joint district are located in one county, the school financial administration duties assigned to county officials shall be performed by those officials of the county wherein the schools of the district are located. When the schools of a joint district are located in more than one county, the superintendent of public instruction shall designate the county officials to perform such duties for the joint district.

(2) The designated county treasurer shall be the custodian of all joint district moneys and shall perform all other duties of the county treasurer for the joint district. The superintendent of public instruction shall disburse all moneys for a joint district to such county treasurer.

History: En. 75-6803 by Sec. 239, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 277, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6803.

Cross-References

Duties of County Treasurer, 7-6-2111.

20-9-203. Examination of district accounting records. The accounting records of all first-, second-, and third-class school districts must be audited in accordance with 2-7-503. The trustees of the district shall file a copy of the completed audit report with the department of administration, the superintendent of public instruction, and the county superintendent.

History: En. 75-6807 by Sec. 243, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6807; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 336, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 573, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 115, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 489, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 483, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 483 near middle of second sentence after "department of" substituted "administration" for "commerce". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Audits of political subdivisions, Title 2, ch. 7, part 5.

20-9-204. Conflicts of interests, letting contracts, and calling for bids. (1) It is unlawful for a trustee to:

(a) have any pecuniary interest, either directly or indirectly, in any contract made by the trustee while acting in that official capacity or by the board of trustees of which the trustee is a member; or

(b) be employed in any capacity by the trustee's own school district.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1):

(a) "pecuniary interest" does not include holding an interest of 10% or less in a corporation;

(b) "contract" does not include:

(i) merchandise sold to the highest bidder at public auctions;

(ii) investments or deposits in financial institutions that are in the business of loaning or receiving money when the investments or deposits are made on a rotating or ratable basis among financial institutions in the community or when there is only one financial institution in the community; or

(iii) contracts for professional services, other than salaried services, or for maintenance or repair services or supplies when the services or supplies are not reasonably available from other sources if the interest of any board member and a determination of the lack of availability are entered in the minutes of the board meeting at which the contract is considered.

(3) Except for district needs that must be met because of an unforeseen emergency, as defined in 20-3-322(5), or as provided in subsection (4) of this section, whenever the estimated cost of any building, furnishing, repairing, or other work for the benefit of the district or purchasing of supplies for the district exceeds the sum of $25,000, the work done or the purchase made must be by contract. Each contract must be let to the lowest responsible bidder after advertisement for bids. The advertisement must be published in the newspaper that will give notice to the largest number of people of the district as determined by the trustees. The advertisement must be made once each week for 2 consecutive weeks, and the second publication must be made not less than 5 days or more than 12 days before consideration of bids. A contract not let pursuant to this section is void. The bidding requirements applicable to services performed for the benefit of the district under this section do not apply to:

(a) a registered professional engineer, surveyor, real estate appraiser, or registered architect;

(b) a physician, dentist, pharmacist, or other medical, dental, or health care provider;

(c) an attorney;

(d) a consulting actuary;

(e) a private investigator licensed by any jurisdiction;

(f) a claims adjuster; or

(g) an accountant licensed under Title 37, chapter 50.

(4) A district may enter into a cooperative purchasing contract for the procurement of supplies or services with one or more districts. The award of a contract to a successful bidder must comply with the requirements of subsection (5). The request for bids must be advertised in a daily newspaper of general circulation in each county in which a district participating in the cooperative purchasing contract is located. The advertisement must be made once each week for 2 consecutive weeks, and the second publication must be made not less than 5 days or more than 12 days before consideration of bids.

(5) Whenever bidding is required, the contract must be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, except that all bids may be rejected.

(6) This section may not require the board of trustees to let a contract for any routine and regularly performed maintenance or repair project or service that can be accomplished by district staff whose regular employment with the school district is related to the routine performance of maintenance for the district.

History: En. 75-6808 by Sec. 244, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 42, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 149, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6808; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 314, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 392, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 452, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 154, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 368, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 75, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 103, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 75 in (3) in first sentence of introductory clause after "20-3-322(5)" inserted "or as provided in subsection (4) of this section" and in sixth sentence after "requirements" substituted "applicable to services performed for the benefit of the district under this section" for "of this subsection"; inserted (4) regarding a district's entry into a cooperative purchasing contract with one or more districts; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective March 19, 2001.

Chapter 103 in first sentence in (3) increased amount from $15,000 to $25,000; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 2, Ch. 75, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective on passage and approval [approved March 19, 2001] and applies to bids let on or after [the effective date of this act]."

Cross-References

Code of ethics, Title 2, ch. 2, part 1.

Preference to Montana contractors, 18-1-102.

Security to accompany bids, 18-1-203.

Preference to Montana labor, 18-2-403.

Procurement of architectural, engineering, and land surveying services by governmental entities, Title 18, ch. 8, part 2.

School officers not to act as agents, 20-1-201.

Conflict of interest, 20-1-205.

Penalty for violation of school laws, 20-1-207.

Candidate qualification and nomination, 20-3-305.

Letting contracts for school facilities, 20-6-606.

School bus purchase — contract — bids, 20-10-110.
Transportation contract — bid letting, 20-10-125.

20-9-205. Prohibition on division of contracts to circumvent bid requirements. (1) Whenever any law of this state provides a limitation upon the amount of money that a school district can expend upon any public work or construction project without letting such public work or construction project to contract under competitive bidding procedures, a school district shall not circumvent such provision by dividing a public work or construction project or quantum of work to be performed thereunder which by its nature or character is integral to such public work or construction project, or serves to accomplish one of the basic purposes or functions thereof, into several contracts, separate work orders, or by any similar device.

(2) This section shall apply not only where the public work or construction project is divided into several projects which are constructed at approximately the same period of time but also where the public work or construction project is divided into several projects which are constructed in different time periods or over an extended period of time.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 149, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6808.1.

20-9-206. Repealed. Sec. 12, Ch. 260, L. 1995.

History: En. 75-6809 by Sec. 245, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6809; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 767, L. 1991.

20-9-207. Documentation of expenditures. (1) The expenditure of district moneys, other than employee contract payments, may be authorized by the trustees when:

(a) payee-signed claims, wherein the payee attests to the accuracy of the claim and that he has not received the claimed amount, have been issued to the district; or

(b) the payee has provided the district with an invoice or other document identifying the quantity and total cost per item included on the invoice.

(2) The intention of this section is to provide sufficient documentation for each expenditure of district moneys.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 366, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6809.1.

Cross-References

Claims and actions against political subdivisions, Title 2, ch. 9, part 3.

20-9-208. Transfers among appropriation items of fund — transfers from fund to fund. (1) Whenever it appears to the trustees of a district that the appropriated amount of an item of a budgeted fund of the final budget or a budget amendment is in excess of the amount actually required during the school fiscal year for the appropriation item, the trustees may transfer any of the excess appropriation amount to any other appropriation item of the same budgeted fund.

(2) Unless otherwise restricted by a specific provision in this title, transfers may be made between different funds of the same district or between the final budget and a budget amendment under one of the following circumstances:

(a) (i) Except as provided in subsection (2)(a)(ii), transfers may be made from one budgeted fund to another budgeted fund or between the final budget and a budget amendment for a budgeted fund whenever the trustees determine, in their discretion, that the transfer of funds is necessary to improve the efficiency of spending within the district or when an action of the trustees results in savings in one budgeted fund that can be put to more efficient use in another budgeted fund. Transfers may not be made with funds approved by the voters or with funds raised by a nonvoted levy unless the transfer is within or directly related to the purposes for which the funds were raised. Before a transfer can occur, the trustees shall hold a properly noticed hearing to accept public comment on the transfer.

(ii) Unless otherwise authorized by a specific provision in this title, transfers from the general fund to any other fund and transfers to the general fund from any other fund are prohibited.

(b) Transfers may be made from one nonbudgeted fund to another nonbudgeted fund whenever the trustees determine that the transfer of funds is necessary to improve the efficiency of spending within the district. Transfers may not be made with funds restricted by state or federal law unless the transfer is in compliance with any restrictions or conditions imposed by state or federal law. Before a transfer can occur, the trustees shall hold a properly noticed hearing to accept public comment on the transfer.

(3) The trustees shall enter the authorized transfers upon the permanent records of the district.

History: En. 75-6812 by Sec. 248, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 241, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6812; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 480, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 480 in (2) at beginning of introductory clause substituted "Unless otherwise restricted by a specific provision of this title, transfers may" for "Transfers may not" and after "budget amendment" substituted "under the following circumstances" for "or between similar funds of different districts except as specifically provided by this title"; inserted (2)(a) providing authority for trustees to make transfers from one budgeted fund to another budgeted fund or between the final budget and a budget amendment, subject to certain requirements or restrictions; inserted (2)(b) pertaining to authority of trustees to make transfers from one nonbudgeted fund to another nonbudgeted fund, subject to certain restrictions or requirements; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 5, Ch. 480, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to transfers during the school fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

Cross-References

School fiscal year, 20-1-301.

20-9-209. Lapse of budgeted appropriations and provision for unpaid claims. (1) All appropriations for a budgeted fund in the regular budget or for a budget amendment for a given school fiscal year lapse on the last day of the school fiscal year, except the appropriations for:

(a) uncompleted improvements in progress of construction; and

(b) an obligation for the purchase of personal property ordered but not paid for during the current fiscal year.

(2) A lawful claim presented to the district for payment under a lapsed appropriation is an obligation of the budget for the next school fiscal year.

History: En. 75-6813 by Sec. 249, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6813; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 478, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 260, L. 1995.

Cross-References

School fiscal year, 20-1-301.

20-9-210. Expenditure limitation of nonbudgeted fund. The expenditure limitation, at any time during the school fiscal year, for a nonbudgeted fund is the amount of cash balance of the nonbudgeted fund.

History: En. 75-6814 by Sec. 250, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6814; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 767, L. 1991.

20-9-211. Annual financial report of county superintendent. No later than the second Monday in September of each school fiscal year, the county superintendent shall report to the superintendent of public instruction the financial activity during the preceding school fiscal year of each district of the county in accordance with the reporting requirements prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction. The reports must be prepared on forms provided by the superintendent of public instruction.

History: En. 75-6804 by Sec. 240, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6804; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 133, L. 1993.

Cross-References

School fiscal year, 20-1-301.

20-9-212. Duties of county treasurer. The county treasurer of each county:

(1) must receive and shall hold all school money subject to apportionment and keep a separate accounting of its apportionment to the several districts that are entitled to a portion of the money according to the apportionments ordered by the county superintendent or by the superintendent of public instruction. A separate accounting must be maintained for each county fund supported by a countywide levy for a specific, authorized purpose, including:

(a) the basic county tax for elementary equalization;

(b) the basic county tax for high school equalization;

(c) the county tax in support of the transportation schedules;

(d) the county tax in support of the elementary and high school district retirement obligations; and

(e) any other county tax for schools, including the community colleges, that may be authorized by law and levied by the county commissioners.

(2) whenever requested, shall notify the county superintendent and the superintendent of public instruction of the amount of county school money on deposit in each of the funds enumerated in subsection (1) and the amount of any other school money subject to apportionment and apportion the county and other school money to the districts in accordance with the apportionment ordered by the county superintendent or the superintendent of public instruction;

(3) shall keep a separate accounting of the receipts, expenditures, and cash balances for each fund;

(4) except as otherwise limited by law, shall pay all warrants properly drawn on the county or district school money;

(5) must receive all revenue collected by and for each district and shall deposit these receipts in the fund designated by law or by the district if a fund is not designated by law. Interest and penalties on delinquent school taxes must be credited to the same fund and district for which the original taxes were levied.

(6) shall send all revenue received for a joint district, part of which is situated in the county, to the county treasurer designated as the custodian of the revenue, no later than December 15 of each year and every 3 months after that date until the end of the school fiscal year;

(7) at the direction of the trustees of a district, shall assist the district in the issuance and sale of tax and revenue anticipation notes as provided in Title 7, chapter 6, part 11;

(8) shall register district warrants drawn on a budgeted fund in accordance with 7-6-2604 when there is insufficient money available in all funds of the district to make payment of the warrant. Redemption of registered warrants must be made in accordance with 7-6-2116, 7-6-2605, and 7-6-2606.

(9) when directed by the trustees of a district, shall invest the money of the district within 3 working days of the direction;

(10) each month, shall give to the trustees of each district an itemized report for each fund maintained by the district, showing the paid warrants, registered warrants, interest distribution, amounts and types of revenue received, and the cash balance;

(11) shall remit promptly to the department of revenue receipts for the county tax for a vocational-technical program within a unit of the university system when levied by the board of county commissioners under the provisions of 20-25-439;

(12) shall invest the money received from the basic county taxes for elementary and high school equalization, the county levy in support of the elementary and high school district retirement obligations, and the county levy in support of the transportation schedules within 3 working days of receipt. The money must be invested until the working day before it is required to be distributed to school districts within the county or remitted to the state. Permissible investments are specified in 20-9-213(4). All investment income must be deposited, and credited proportionately, in the funds established to account for the taxes received for the purposes specified in subsections (1)(a) through (1)(d).

(13) shall remit on a monthly basis to the department of revenue, as provided in 15-1-504, all county equalization revenue received under the provisions of 20-9-331 and 20-9-333, including all interest earned and excluding any amount required for tuition paid under the provisions of 20-5-324(6) or (7), in repayment of the state advance for county equalization prescribed in 20-9-347. Any funds in excess of a state advance must be used as required in 20-9-331(1)(b) and 20-9-333(1)(b).

History: En. 75-6805 by Sec. 241, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 241, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 304, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 180, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 291, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6805; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 392, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 682, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 234, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 438, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 481, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 658, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 711, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 6, Sp. L. July 1992; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 133, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 260, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 308, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 22, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 102, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 257, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 464, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 257 in (11) and (13) substituted references to department of revenue for references to state treasurer; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Chapter 464 in (13) near middle of first sentence after "amount required for" substituted "tuition paid under the provisions of 20-5-324(6) or (7)" for "high school out-of-county tuition under the provisions of 20-9-334". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Applicability: Section 49, Ch. 257, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies to remittances of state money made to the department of revenue for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 2001."

Section 11(1), Ch. 464, L. 2001, provided: "Except as provided in subsection (2), [this act] applies to tuition paid for students who enroll out of district in the school fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

Cross-References

Local government — duties of County Treasurer, 7-6-2111.
Management of school funds, 7-6-2801.
Teachers' retirement, Title 19, ch. 20.
School fiscal year, 20-1-301.
School buses and transportation, Title 20, ch. 10, part 1.

20-9-213. Duties of trustees. The trustees of each district have the authority to transact all fiscal business and execute all contracts in the name of the district. A person other than the trustees acting as a governing board may not expend money of the district. In conducting the fiscal business of the district, the trustees shall:

(1) cause the keeping of an accurate, detailed accounting of all receipts and expenditures of school money for each fund and account maintained by the district in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and the rules prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction. The record of the accounting must be open to public inspection at any meeting of the trustees.

(2) authorize all expenditures of district money and cause warrants or checks, as applicable, to be issued for the payment of lawful obligations;

(3) issue warrants or checks, as applicable, on any budgeted fund in anticipation of budgeted revenue, except that the expenditures may not exceed the amount budgeted for the fund;

(4) invest any money of the district, whenever in the judgment of the trustees the investment would be advantageous to the district, either by directing the county treasurer to invest any money of the district or by directly investing the money of the district in eligible securities, as identified in 7-6-202, in savings or time deposits in a state or national bank, building or loan association, savings and loan association, or credit union insured by the FDIC or NCUA located in the state, or in a repurchase agreement that meets the criteria provided for in 7-6-213. All interest collected on the deposits or investments must be credited to the fund from which the money was withdrawn, except that interest earned on account of the investment of money realized from the sale of bonds must be credited to the debt service fund or the building fund, at the discretion of the board of trustees. The placement of the investment by the county treasurer is not subject to ratable distribution laws and must be done in accordance with the directive from the board of trustees. A district may invest money under the state unified investment program established in Title 17, chapter 6, or in a unified investment program with the county treasurer, with other school districts, or with any other political subdivision if the unified investment program is limited to investments that meet the requirements of this subsection (4), including those investments authorized by the board of investments under Title 17, chapter 6. A school district that enters into a unified investment program with another school district or political subdivision other than the state shall do so under the auspices of and by complying with the provisions governing interlocal cooperative agreements authorized under Title 7, chapter 11, and educational cooperative agreements authorized under Title 20, chapter 9, part 7. A school district either shall contract for investment services with any company complying with the provisions of Title 30, chapter 10, or shall contract with the state board of investments for investment services.

(5) cause the district to record each transaction in the appropriate account before the accounts are closed at the end of the fiscal year in order to properly report the receipt, use, and disposition of all money and property for which the district is accountable;

(6) report annually to the county superintendent, not later than August 15, the financial activities of each fund maintained by the district during the last-completed school fiscal year,

on the forms prescribed and furnished by the superintendent of public instruction. Annual fiscal reports for joint school districts must be submitted not later than September 1 to the county superintendent of each county in which part of the joint district is situated.

(7) whenever requested, report any other fiscal activities to the county superintendent, superintendent of public instruction, or board of public education;

(8) cause the accounting records of the district to be audited as required by 2-7-503; and

(9) perform, in the manner permitted by law, other fiscal duties that are in the best interests of the district.

History: En. 75-6806 by Sec. 242, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 137, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 366, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 304, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6806; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 45, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 421, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 428, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 35, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 1, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 489, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 10, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 133, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 260, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 406, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 102, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 205, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 205 near middle of first clause of (1) after "fund" inserted "and account"; in (2) and (3) after "warrants" inserted "or checks, as applicable"; in (4) at end of third full sentence inserted "including those investments authorized by the board of investments under Title 17, chapter 6" and in fifth full sentence after "company" substituted "complying with" for "licensed to do business in Montana under"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective April 5, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 5, Ch. 205, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective on passage and approval [approved April 5, 2001] and applies to the transfer of funds on or after [the effective date of this act]."

Cross-References

Investment of certain construction bond proceeds, 7-7-2112.

Authority to request, accept, and disburse money, 20-3-208.

Duties of trustees, 20-3-324.

Trustees' authority to acquire property by lease-purchase agreement, 20-6-609.

20-9-214. Fees. (1) The trustees of a district may:

(a) require pupils in the commercial, industrial arts, music, domestic science, scientific, or agricultural courses to pay reasonable fees to cover the actual cost of breakage and of excessive supplies used; and

(b) charge pupils a reasonable fee for a course or activity not reasonably related to a recognized academic and educational goal of the district or a course or activity held outside normal school functions. The trustees may waive the fee in cases of financial hardship.

(2) The fees collected pursuant to subsection (1)(a) must be deposited in the general fund, and the fees collected pursuant to subsection (1)(b) must be deposited in a nonbudgeted fund as provided in 20-9-210.

History: En. 75-6322 by Sec. 135, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6322; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 486, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 767, L. 1991.

20-9-215. Destruction of certain financial records. Any claim, warrant, voucher, bond, or treasurer's general receipt may be destroyed by any county or school district officer after a period of 5 years.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 92, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 455.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 189, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 95, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 59-516; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 384, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 543, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Destruction of old records by officer, 20-1-212.

20-9-216 through 20-9-219 reserved.

20-9-220. Clearing accounts. (1) A clearing account may be used by a school district for bookkeeping purposes if:

(a) all funds from the account are disbursed through issuance of warrants as provided in 20-9-221;

(b) records are kept showing the source and use of the funds that passed through the account; and

(c) the balance in the account is no greater than the amount necessary to cover outstanding warrants written against the account.

(2) An elementary school district and a high school district that are unified may use the same clearing account if the account is maintained in accordance with rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction.

(3) Nothing in this section may be construed to allow the use of funds for any purpose or in any manner other than that expressly authorized in this title.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 263, L. 1987.

20-9-221. Procedure for issuance of warrants. (1) The trustees of each district shall issue all warrants, and the warrants must identify the fund on which the warrant is drawn.

(2) All warrants issued by a district must be countersigned by the presiding officer of the trustees and the clerk of the district before the warrants are negotiable. Facsimile signatures may be used in accordance with the provisions of 2-16-114. A facsimile signature device used under authority of this section may not be available to the other countersigner of the warrant, or the device must have a nonresettable metering control that can provide a positive reconciliation between the number of warrants issued and the number of signatures applied. Either split signature plates or a double signature plate may be used according to the requirements of the district. The signature plates and the device keys must be kept secure by the district clerk under the supervision of the board of trustees of the district.

(3) The trustees may issue warrants in multiple copies. If multiple copies are issued, the copies must be identified on the face of the warrant as "Not Negotiable—Copy of Original".

(4) However, the trustees may elect to issue warrants in payment of wages and salaries on a direct deposit basis to the employee's account in a local bank, provided the consent of the employee has been obtained and the employee is given an itemized statement of payroll deductions for each pay period.

History: En. 75-6810 by Sec. 246, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 341, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 241, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6810; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 279, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 260, L. 1995.

Cross-References

County warrants, Title 7, ch. 6, part 26.

20-9-222. Repealed. Sec. 12, Ch. 260, L. 1995.

History: En. 75-6811 by Sec. 247, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 241, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6811.

20-9-223. Cancellation of outstanding warrants — duplication. The trustees of any school district shall be authorized to cancel any warrant that has been issued for at least 1 year. However, the contractual obligation of the district that has been satisfied by the issuance of the warrant shall not be terminated until the time specified by 27-2-202(1) has elapsed. When a warrant has been cancelled and the obligation has not terminated under 27-2-202(1), the district may issue a duplicate warrant without the completion of an indemnity bond by the payee.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 365, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6811.1.

20-9-224. Repealed. Sec. 12, Ch. 260, L. 1995.

History: En. 75-6811.2 by Sec. 1, Ch. 329, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6811.2; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 83, L. 1979.

20-9-225. Definitions relating to interest assessment. As used in 20-9-226 and 20-9-227, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Services" means the furnishing of labor, time, or effort, including construction services, purchased or contracted for by a school district.

(2) "Supplies" means all personal property purchased, leased, or contracted for by a school district, including leases of equipment. The term also includes leases of buildings or other real property by a school district.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 413, L. 1985.

20-9-226. Interest assessed on amounts due. (1) Except as provided in 20-9-227, a school district shall pay simple interest at the rate of 0.05% each day on amounts due for supplies and services received if the district fails to make timely payment.

(2) For purposes of this section, payment is timely if a warrant is mailed or is otherwise made available to the payee when due and for the amount specified in the applicable contract or agreement. If no date is specified in the applicable contract or agreement, payment is timely if

paid within 45 days after receipt of a properly completed invoice, addressed to the payer school district, or receipt of the supplies or services by the school district, whichever is later.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 413, L. 1985.**

20-9-227. Exemptions from interest assessment. Section 20-9-226 does not apply to the following:

(1) third-class school districts where the board of trustees does not meet monthly;

(2) interdistrict or intergovernmental transactions;

(3) claims subject to a good faith dispute;

(4) delinquencies due to natural disasters, disruptions in postal or delivery service, work stoppage due to labor disputes, power failures, or any other cause resulting from circumstances clearly beyond the control of the district;

(5) contracts entered into before October 1, 1985; or

(6) wages due and payable to school district employees or payments from any retirement system created pursuant to Title 19.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 413, L. 1985.**

20-9-228 through 20-9-230 reserved.

20-9-231. Metal mines tax reserve fund. (1) The governing body of a local school district receiving tax collections under 15-37-117(1)(e) may establish a metal mines tax reserve fund to be used to hold the collections. The governing body may hold money in the fund for any time period considered appropriate by the governing body. Money held in the fund may not be considered as fund balance for the purpose of reducing mill levies.

(2) Money may be expended from the fund for any purpose provided by law.

(3) Money in the fund must be invested as provided by law. Interest and income from the investment of the metal mines tax reserve fund must be credited to the fund.

(4) The fund must be financially administered as a nonbudgeted fund under the provisions of this title.

History: **En. Sec. 18, Ch. 672, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 577, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 144, L. 1999.**

20-9-232 through 20-9-234 reserved.

20-9-235. Authorization for school district investment account. (1) The trustees of a school district may establish investment accounts and may temporarily transfer into the accounts all or a portion of any of its budgeted or nonbudgeted funds. The trustees shall establish a separate account for each fund from which transfers are made.

(2) Money transferred into investment accounts established under this section may be expended from a subsidiary checking account under the conditions specified in subsection (3)(b).

(3) The district may either:

(a) establish and use the accounts as nonspending accounts to ensure that district funds remain in an interest-bearing status until money is reverted to the budgeted or nonbudgeted fund of original deposit as necessary for use by the county treasurer to pay claims against the district. The district shall ensure that sufficient money is reverted to the district's budgeted and nonbudgeted funds maintained by the county treasurer in sufficient time to pay all claims presented against the applicable funds of the district. The county treasurer shall accept all money that is reverted upon tendered transfer of the district.

(b) establish a subsidiary checking account for expenditures from the investment accounts. The district may write checks on or provide electronic payments from the account if:

(i) the payments made from the accounts representing budgeted funds are in compliance with the budget adopted by the trustees;

(ii) the accounts are subject to the audit of district finances completed for compliance with 2-7-503 and 20-9-503; and

(iii) the district complies with all accounting system requirements required by the superintendent of public instruction.

(4) (a) A district that chooses to establish a school district investment account described in this section shall enter into a written agreement with the county treasurer. The agreement must:

(i) establish specific procedures and reporting dates to comply with the requirements of subsection (3);

(ii) be binding upon the district and the county treasurer for a period of not less than 5 years;

(iii) be signed by the presiding officer of the board of trustees and the county treasurer; and

(iv) except as provided in subsection (4)(b), coincide with fiscal years beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30.

(b) An agreement that establishes a school district investment account for fiscal year 2002 must be entered into no later than October 1, 2001.

(c) The district and the county treasurer may renew an agreement, including terms and conditions on which they agree, provided that the terms and conditions comply with the provisions of this section.

(5) Except for electronic transfers of BASE aid and state advances for county equalization sent directly to a participating district's investment account under 20-9-346(3), the county treasurer shall, as required by law, continue to collect money and report to the districts that elect to establish a school district investment account.

(6) The trustees shall implement an accounting system for the investment account pursuant to rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction. The rules for the accounting system must include but are not limited to:

(a) providing for the internal control of deposits into and transfers between a district's investment accounts and budgeted and nonbudgeted funds of the district;

(b) requiring that the principal and interest earned on the principal is allocated to the budgeted or nonbudgeted fund from which the deposit was originally made; and

(c) ensuring that other proper accounting principles are followed.

(7) All interest earned on the district's general fund deposits must be allocated for district property tax reduction as required by 20-9-141.

(8) In making deposits to investment accounts under this section, a district shall comply with the requirements of Title 17, chapter 6, part 1, with respect to deposits in excess of the amount insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation or the national credit union administration, as applicable.

(9) A district establishing investment accounts under the section shall pay the automated clearinghouse system charges for all automated clearinghouse transfers made by the office of public instruction to the district's accounts.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 205, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 5, Ch. 205, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective on passage and approval [approved April 5, 2001] and applies to the transfer of funds on or after [the effective date of this act]."

Part 3
Equalization Aid

Part Cross-References

Legislature to provide free public education — equality of educational opportunity, Art. X, sec. 1, Mont. Const.
ANB defined, 20-1-101.
School fiscal year, 20-1-301.
Definition of various schools, 20-6-501.

20-9-301. Repealed. Sec. 54, Ch. 633, L. 1993.

History: En. 75-6901 by Sec. 251, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6901; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 767, L. 1991.

20-9-302. School isolation. (1) Except as provided in 20-6-502(4)(b), the trustees of any district operating an elementary school of less than 10 ANB or a high school of less than 25 ANB for 2 consecutive years shall apply to have the school classified as an isolated school. The application must be submitted by the trustees to the county superintendent by May 1 of the second consecutive year that enrollment falls below the amount specified in this subsection. The application must include:

(a) the name of each pupil who will attend the school during the ensuing school fiscal year with the distance the pupil resides from the nearest county road or highway;

(b) a description of conditions affecting transportation such as poor roads, mountains, rivers, or other obstacles to travel, the distance the school is from the nearest open school having room and facilities for the pupils of the school, or any other condition that would result in an unusual hardship to the pupils of the school if they were transported to another school; and

(c) any other information prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) The county superintendent shall submit the applications to the board of county commissioners for their consideration on or before May 15. The board shall approve or disapprove the application on the basis of the criteria established by the superintendent of public instruction. The board may approve an application because of the existence of other conditions which would result in an unusual hardship to the pupils of the school if they were transported to another school.

(3) When an application is approved, the county superintendent shall submit the application to the superintendent of public instruction before June 1. The superintendent of public instruction shall approve or disapprove the application for isolated classification by the fourth Monday of June on the basis of the information supplied by the application or objective information the superintendent of public instruction may collect on the superintendent's own initiative. An elementary or high school may not be considered an isolated school until the approval of the superintendent of public instruction has been received.

History: En. 75-6608 by Sec. 206, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 212, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6608; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 347, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 105, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 105 in (1) at beginning inserted exception clause; in (2) in first sentence after "commissioners" deleted "(budget board)" and at beginning of second and third sentences substituted "board" for "budget board"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Abandonment of elementary district, 20-6-209.
Abandonment of high school district, 20-6-307.

20-9-303. Nonisolated school BASE budget funding — special education funds. (1) An elementary school that has an ANB of nine or fewer pupils for 2 consecutive years and that is not approved as an isolated school under the provisions of 20-9-302 may budget and spend the BASE budget amount, but the county and state shall provide one-half of the direct state aid, and the district shall finance the remaining one-half of the direct state aid by a tax levied on the property of the district. When a school of nine or fewer pupils is approved as isolated under the provisions of 20-9-302, the county and state shall participate in the financing of the total amount of the direct state aid.

(2) Funds provided to support the special education program may be expended only for special education purposes as approved by the superintendent of public instruction in accordance with the special education budgeting provisions of this title. Expenditures for special education must be accounted for separately from and in addition to the balance of the school district general fund budgeting requirements provided in 20-9-307 and 20-9-308. The amount of the special education allowable cost payments that is not matched with district funds, as required in 20-9-321, will reduce by a like amount the district's ensuing year's allowable cost payment for special education.

History: En. 75-6906 by Sec. 256, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 137, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 345, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6906; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 317, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 347, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 633, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Property tax levies, Title 15, ch. 10.
Special education for exceptional children, Title 20, ch. 7, part 4.
Schedule of allowable costs for determining maximum-budget-without-a-vote, 20-7-431.

20-9-304. Repealed. Sec. 3, Ch. 325, L. 1993.

History: En. 75-6925 by Sec. 275, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6925; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 609, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 262, L. 1991.

20-9-305. Proration and calculation of BASE funding program for joint district. (1) In joint districts, the direct state aid of a joint district must be prorated among the counties in which any part of the joint district is located for the purpose of determining the amount of each source of revenue for the direct state aid for which each county is obligated. The proration of the joint district direct state aid must be calculated as follows:

(a) Divide the joint district direct state aid by the ANB of the joint district to determine the per-ANB amount of the direct state aid.

(b) Determine the ANB for each county's portion of the joint district on the basis of each pupil's resident county. When taken together, the sum of the ANB assigned to all the counties must equal the total ANB for the joint district.

(c) Multiply the per-ANB amount of the direct state aid determined in subsection (1)(a) by the ANB for each county's portion, as determined in subsection (1)(b), to determine the portion of the direct state aid for each county.

(2) The portion of a joint district direct state aid for each county, as determined in subsection (1)(c), is a separate direct state aid amount in the county for the purposes of calculating the various revenues for the BASE funding program. After the calculation of the direct state aid revenues, the remainder of the general fund revenues must be calculated in accordance with the provisions for general fund financing.

History: En. 75-6927 by Sec. 277, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 137, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6927; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 633, L. 1993.

Cross-References

District consolidation of two or more counties to organize joint elementary district, 20-6-208.

Procedure for organization of joint high school district, 20-6-309.

20-9-306. *(Temporary — applies to school fiscal year beginning July 1, 2001)* **Definitions.** As used in this title, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "BASE" means base amount for school equity.

(2) "BASE aid" means:

(a) direct state aid for 44.7% of the basic entitlement and 44.7% of the total per-ANB entitlement for the general fund budget of a district; and

(b) guaranteed tax base aid for an eligible district for any amount up to 35.3% of the basic entitlement, up to 35.3% of the total per-ANB entitlement budgeted in the general fund budget of a district, and 40% of the special education allowable cost payment.

(3) "BASE budget" means the minimum general fund budget of a district, which includes 80% of the basic entitlement, 80% of the total per-ANB entitlement, and 140% of the special education allowable cost payment.

(4) "BASE budget levy" means the district levy in support of the BASE budget of a district, which may be supplemented by guaranteed tax base aid if the district is eligible under the provisions of 20-9-366 through 20-9-369.

(5) "BASE funding program" means the state program for the equitable distribution of the state's share of the cost of Montana's basic system of public elementary schools and high schools, through county equalization aid as provided in 20-9-331 and 20-9-333 and state equalization aid as provided in 20-9-343, in support of the BASE budgets of districts and special education allowable cost payments as provided in 20-9-321.

(6) "Basic entitlement" means:

(a) $209,873 for each high school district;

(b) $18,889 for each elementary school district or K-12 district elementary program without an approved and accredited junior high school or middle school; and

(c) the prorated entitlement for each elementary school district or K-12 district elementary program with an approved and accredited junior high school or middle school, calculated as follows:

(i) $18,889 times the ratio of the ANB for kindergarten through grade 6 to the total ANB of kindergarten through grade 8; plus

(ii) $209,873 times the ratio of the ANB for grades 7 and 8 to the total ANB of kindergarten through grade 8.

(7) "Direct state aid" means 44.7% of the basic entitlement and 44.7% of the total per-ANB entitlement for the general fund budget of a district and funded with state and county equalization aid.

(8) "Maximum general fund budget" means a district's general fund budget amount calculated from the basic entitlement for the district, the total per-ANB entitlement for the district, and 175% of special education allowable cost payments.

(9) "Over-BASE budget levy" means the district levy in support of any general fund amount budgeted that is above the BASE budget and below the maximum general fund budget for a district.

(10) "Total per-ANB entitlement" means the district entitlement resulting from the following calculations:

(a) for a high school district or a K-12 district high school program, a maximum rate of $5,109 for the first ANB is decreased at the rate of 50 cents per ANB for each additional ANB of the district up through 800 ANB, with each ANB in excess of 800 receiving the same amount of entitlement as the 800th ANB;

(b) for an elementary school district or a K-12 district elementary program without an approved and accredited junior high school or middle school, a maximum rate of $3,834 for the first ANB is decreased at the rate of 20 cents per ANB for each additional ANB of the district up through 1,000 ANB, with each ANB in excess of 1,000 receiving the same amount of entitlement as the 1,000th ANB; and

(c) for an elementary school district or a K-12 district elementary program with an approved and accredited junior high school or middle school, the sum of:

(i) a maximum rate of $3,834 for the first ANB for kindergarten through grade 6 is decreased at the rate of 20 cents per ANB for each additional ANB up through 1,000 ANB, with each ANB in excess of 1,000 receiving the same amount of entitlement as the 1,000th ANB; and

(ii) a maximum rate of $5,109 for the first ANB for grades 7 and 8 is decreased at the rate of 50 cents per ANB for each additional ANB for grades 7 and 8 up through 800 ANB, with each ANB in excess of 800 receiving the same amount of entitlement as the 800th ANB.

20-9-306. *(Effective July 1, 2002, if contingency not met — applies to school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2002)* **Definitions.** As used in this title, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "BASE" means base amount for school equity.

(2) "BASE aid" means:

(a) direct state aid for 44.7% of the basic entitlement and 44.7% of the total per-ANB entitlement for the general fund budget of a district; and

(b) guaranteed tax base aid for an eligible district for any amount up to 35.3% of the basic entitlement, up to 35.3% of the total per-ANB entitlement budgeted in the general fund budget of a district, and up to 40% of the special education allowable cost payment.

(3) "BASE budget" means the minimum general fund budget of a district, which includes 80% of the basic entitlement, 80% of the total per-ANB entitlement, and up to 140% of the special education allowable cost payment.

(4) "BASE budget levy" means the district levy in support of the BASE budget of a district, which may be supplemented by guaranteed tax base aid if the district is eligible under the provisions of 20-9-366 through 20-9-369.

(5) "BASE funding program" means the state program for the equitable distribution of the state's share of the cost of Montana's basic system of public elementary schools and high schools, through county equalization aid as provided in 20-9-331 and 20-9-333 and state equalization aid as provided in 20-9-343, in support of the BASE budgets of districts and special education allowable cost payments as provided in 20-9-321.

(6) "Basic entitlement" means:

(a) $213,819 for each high school district;

(b) $19,244 for each elementary school district or K-12 district elementary program without an approved and accredited junior high school or middle school; and

(c) the prorated entitlement for each elementary school district or K-12 district elementary program with an approved and accredited junior high school or middle school, calculated as follows:

(i) $19,244 times the ratio of the ANB for kindergarten through grade 6 to the total ANB of kindergarten through grade 8; plus

(ii) $213,819 times the ratio of the ANB for grades 7 and 8 to the total ANB of kindergarten through grade 8.

(7) "Direct state aid" means 44.7% of the basic entitlement and 44.7% of the total per-ANB entitlement for the general fund budget of a district and funded with state and county equalization aid.

(8) "Maximum general fund budget" means a district's general fund budget amount calculated from the basic entitlement for the district, the total per-ANB entitlement for the district, and the greater of:

(a) 175% of special education allowable cost payments; or

(b) the ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the district's special education allowable cost expenditures to the district's special education allowable cost payment for the fiscal year that is 2 years previous, with a maximum allowable ratio of 200%.

(9) "Over-BASE budget levy" means the district levy in support of any general fund amount budgeted that is above the BASE budget and below the maximum general fund budget for a district.

(10) "Total per-ANB entitlement" means the district entitlement resulting from the following calculations:

(a) for a high school district or a K-12 district high school program, a maximum rate of $5,205 for the first ANB is decreased at the rate of 50 cents per ANB for each additional ANB of the district up through 800 ANB, with each ANB in excess of 800 receiving the same amount of entitlement as the 800th ANB;

(b) for an elementary school district or a K-12 district elementary program without an approved and accredited junior high school or middle school, a maximum rate of $3,906 for the first ANB is decreased at the rate of 20 cents per ANB for each additional ANB of the district up through 1,000 ANB, with each ANB in excess of 1,000 receiving the same amount of entitlement as the 1,000th ANB; and

(c) for an elementary school district or a K-12 district elementary program with an approved and accredited junior high school or middle school, the sum of:

(i) a maximum rate of $3,906 for the first ANB for kindergarten through grade 6 is decreased at the rate of 20 cents per ANB for each additional ANB up through 1,000 ANB, with each ANB in excess of 1,000 receiving the same amount of entitlement as the 1,000th ANB; and

(ii) a maximum rate of $5,205 for the first ANB for grades 7 and 8 is decreased at the rate of 50 cents per ANB for each additional ANB for grades 7 and 8 up through 800 ANB, with each ANB in excess of 800 receiving the same amount of entitlement as the 800th ANB.

20-9-306. *(Effective July 1, 2002, on occurrence of contingency — applies to school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2002)* **Definitions.** As used in this title, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "BASE" means base amount for school equity.

(2) "BASE aid" means:

(a) direct state aid for 44.7% of the basic entitlement and 44.7% of the total per-ANB entitlement for the general fund budget of a district; and

(b) guaranteed tax base aid for an eligible district for any amount up to 35.3% of the basic entitlement, up to 35.3% of the total per-ANB entitlement budgeted in the general fund budget of a district, and up to 40% of the special education allowable cost payment.

(3) "BASE budget" means the minimum general fund budget of a district, which includes 80% of the basic entitlement, 80% of the total per-ANB entitlement, and up to 140% of the special education allowable cost payment.

(4) "BASE budget levy" means the district levy in support of the BASE budget of a district, which may be supplemented by guaranteed tax base aid if the district is eligible under the provisions of 20-9-366 through 20-9-369.

(5) "BASE funding program" means the state program for the equitable distribution of the state's share of the cost of Montana's basic system of public elementary schools and high schools, through county equalization aid as provided in 20-9-331 and 20-9-333 and state equalization aid as provided in 20-9-343, in support of the BASE budgets of districts and special education allowable cost payments as provided in 20-9-321.

(6) "Basic entitlement" means:

(a) $211,531 for each high school district;

(b) $19,038 for each elementary school district or K-12 district elementary program without an approved and accredited junior high school or middle school; and

(c) the prorated entitlement for each elementary school district or K-12 district elementary program with an approved and accredited junior high school or middle school, calculated as follows:

(i) $19,038 times the ratio of the ANB for kindergarten through grade 6 to the total ANB of kindergarten through grade 8; plus

(ii) $211,531 times the ratio of the ANB for grades 7 and 8 to the total ANB of kindergarten through grade 8.

(7) "Direct state aid" means 44.7% of the basic entitlement and 44.7% of the total per-ANB entitlement for the general fund budget of a district and funded with state and county equalization aid.

(8) "Maximum general fund budget" means a district's general fund budget amount calculated from the basic entitlement for the district, the total per-ANB entitlement for the district, and the greater of:

(a) 175% of special education allowable cost payments; or

(b) the ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the district's special education allowable cost expenditures to the district's special education allowable cost payment for the fiscal year that is 2 years previous, with a maximum allowable ratio of 200%.

(9) "Over-BASE budget levy" means the district levy in support of any general fund amount budgeted that is above the BASE budget and below the maximum general fund budget for a district.

(10) "Total per-ANB entitlement" means the district entitlement resulting from the following calculations:

(a) for a high school district or a K-12 district high school program, a maximum rate of $5,149 for the first ANB is decreased at the rate of 50 cents per ANB for each additional ANB of the district up through 800 ANB, with each ANB in excess of 800 receiving the same amount of entitlement as the 800th ANB;

(b) for an elementary school district or a K-12 district elementary program without an approved and accredited junior high school or middle school, a maximum rate of $3,864 for the first ANB is decreased at the rate of 20 cents per ANB for each additional ANB of the district up through 1,000 ANB, with each ANB in excess of 1,000 receiving the same amount of entitlement as the 1,000th ANB; and

(c) for an elementary school district or a K-12 district elementary program with an approved and accredited junior high school or middle school, the sum of:

(i) a maximum rate of $3,864 for the first ANB for kindergarten through grade 6 is decreased at the rate of 20 cents per ANB for each additional ANB up through 1,000 ANB, with each ANB in excess of 1,000 receiving the same amount of entitlement as the 1,000th ANB; and

(ii) a maximum rate of $5,149 for the first ANB for grades 7 and 8 is decreased at the rate of 50 cents per ANB for each additional ANB for grades 7 and 8 up through 800 ANB, with each ANB in excess of 800 receiving the same amount of entitlement as the 800th ANB.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 38, Sp. L. November 1993; amd. Secs. 1, 2, Ch. 437, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 211, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 11, Sp. L. May 2000; amd. Secs. 1, 2, Ch. 231, L. 2001; amd. Secs. 1, 2, Ch. 556, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: (Temporary version) Chapter 231 in definition of BASE aid in (b) near end before "40%" deleted "up to"; in definition of BASE budget near end before "140%" deleted "up to"; and in definition of maximum general fund budget near end substituted "175%" for "up to 153%". Amendment effective July 1, 2001, and terminates June 30, 2002.

(Versions effective July 1, 2002) In definition of maximum general fund budget near end substituted "the greater of:

(a) 175% of special education allowable cost payments; or

(b) the ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the district's special education allowable cost expenditures to the district's special education allowable cost payment for the fiscal year that is 2 years previous, with a maximum allowable ratio of 200%" for "up to 153% of special education allowable cost payments".

(Temporary version) Chapter 556 in (6)(a) and (6)(c)(ii) substituted "$209,873" for "$206,000"; in (6)(b) and (6)(c)(i) substituted "$18,889" for "$18,540"; in (10)(a) and (10)(c)(ii) substituted "$5,109" for "$5,015"; and in (10)(b) and (10)(c)(i) substituted "$3,834" for "$3,763". Amendment effective May 2, 2001.

(Version effective July 1, 2002, if contingency not met) In (6)(a) and (6)(c)(ii) substituted "$213,819" for "$206,000"; in (6)(b) and (6)(c)(i) substituted "$19,244" for "$18,540"; in (10)(a) and (10)(c)(ii) substituted "$5,205" for "$5,015"; and in (10)(b) and (10)(c)(i) substituted "$3,906" for "$3,763".

(Version effective July 1, 2002, on occurrence of contingency) In (6)(a) and (6)(c)(ii) substituted "$211,531" for "$206,000"; in (6)(b) and (6)(c)(i) substituted "$19,038" for "$18,540"; in (10)(a) and (10)(c)(ii) substituted "$5,149" for "$5,015"; and in (10)(b) and (10)(c)(i) substituted "$3,864" for "$3,763".

Effective Dates — Applicability: Section 3, Ch. 231, L. 2001, provided: "(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), [this act] [20-9-306, temporary version] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal year beginning July 1, 2001.

(2) [Section 2] [20-9-306, version effective July 1, 2002] is effective July 1, 2002, and applies to school budgets for school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2002."

Contingency: Section 2, Ch. 556, L. 2001, was a coordination section. Subsection (1) provided: "If Senate Bill No. 495 is passed and approved and is not enjoined or determined to be unconstitutional by April 1, 2002, and if Senate Bill No. 390 is passed and approved, then section 20-9-306, MCA, must read as follows". Senate Bill No. 495 and Senate Bill No. 390 were passed and approved. The version set forth in subsection (1) is the version labeled: "Effective if contingency not met". Subsection (2) provided: "If Senate Bill No. 495 is enjoined or declared unconstitutional before April 1, 2002, then section 20-9-306, must read as follows". Subsection (2) contained two versions of this section. The first version is identical to the version in sec. 1, Ch. 556, L. 2001, the temporary version. The second version is the version labeled: "Effective on occurrence of contingency".

Effective Date — Applicability — Contingency: Section 3, Ch. 556, L. 2001, provided: "(1) [This act] is effective on passage and approval [approved May 2, 2001], and [section 1] [temporary version] applies to school fiscal years beginning July 1, 2001.

(2) If the contingency in [section 2(1)] occurs, [section 2(1)] [version effective if contingency not met] applies to school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2002.

(3) If the contingency in [section 2(2)] occurs, the first version of 20-9-306 in [section 2(2)] [temporary version] applies to the school fiscal year beginning July 1, 2001, and the second version of 20-9-306 in [section 2(2)] [version effective on occurrence of contingency] applies to school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2002."

2000 Amendment: (Version effective July 1, 2000) Chapter 11 in definition of BASE aid in (a) in two places substituted "44.7%" for "41.8%" and in (b) in two places substituted "35.3%" for "38.2%"; in definition of basic entitlement in (a) and (c)(ii) substituted "$206,000" for "$200,000" and in (b) and (c)(i) substituted "$18,540" for "$18,000"; in definition of direct state aid in two places substituted "44.7%" for "41.8%"; and in definition of total per-ANB entitlement in (a) and (c)(ii) substituted "$5,015" for "$4,869" and in (b) and (c)(i) substituted "$3,763" for "$3,653". Amendment effective May 25, 2000.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 18(1), Ch. 11, Sp. L. May 2000, provided: "Except as provided in subsection (2), [this act] is effective on passage and approval [approved May 25, 2000], and [sections 6 through 13] [15-10-420, 20-9-141, 20-9-306, 20-9-367, 20-9-368, and 61-3-509 and amendments to secs. 167 and 169, Ch. 584, L. 1999] apply to fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2000, and to school budgets for school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2000."

20-9-307. BASE funding program — district general fund budget — funding sources. (1) A basic system of free quality public elementary schools and high schools must be established and maintained throughout the state of Montana to provide equality of educational opportunity to all school-age children.

(2) The state shall in an equitable manner fund and distribute to the school districts the state's share of the cost of the basic school system through BASE aid to support the BASE funding program in the manner established in this title.

(3) The budgetary vehicle for achieving the financing system established in subsection (2) is the general fund budget of the school district. The purpose of the district general fund budget is to finance those instructional, administrative, facility maintenance, and other operational costs of a district not financed by other funds established for special purposes in this title.

(4) The BASE funding program for the districts in the state is financed by a combination of the following sources:

(a) county equalization money, as provided in 20-9-331 and 20-9-333;

(b) state equalization aid, as provided in 20-9-343, including guaranteed tax base aid for eligible districts as provided in 20-9-366 through 20-9-369;

(c) appropriations for special education;

(d) a district levy, as provided in 20-9-303, for support of a school not approved as an isolated school under the provisions of 20-9-302; and

(e) district levies or other revenue, as provided by 20-9-308 and 20-9-353.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 343, L. 1999.**

Cross-References

Legislature to provide free public education — equality of educational opportunity, Art. X, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

20-9-308. BASE budgets and maximum general fund budgets. (1) The trustees of a district shall adopt a general fund budget that is at least equal to the BASE budget established for the district and, except as provided in subsection (3), does not exceed the maximum general fund budget established for the district.

(2) Whenever the trustees of a district adopt a general fund budget that exceeds the BASE budget for the district but does not exceed the maximum general fund budget for the district, the trustees shall submit a proposition to the electors of the district, as provided in 20-9-353.

(3) (a) (i) Except as provided in subsection (3)(a)(ii), the trustees of a school district whose previous year's general fund budget exceeds the current year's maximum general fund budget amount may adopt a general fund budget up to the maximum general fund budget amount or the previous year's general fund budget, whichever is greater. A school district may adopt a budget under the criteria of this subsection (3)(a)(i) for a maximum of 5 consecutive years, but the trustees shall adopt a plan to reach the maximum general fund budget by no later than the end of the 5-year period. A school district whose adopted general fund budget for the previous year exceeds the maximum general fund budget for the current year and whose ANB for the previous year exceeds the ANB for the current year by 30% or more shall reduce its adopted budget by:

(A) in the first year, 20% of the range between the district's adopted general fund budget for the previous school fiscal year and the maximum general fund budget for the current school fiscal year;

(B) in the second year, 25% of the range between the district's adopted general fund budget for the previous school fiscal year and the maximum general fund budget for the current school fiscal year;

(C) in the third year, 33.3% of the range between the district's adopted general fund budget for the previous school fiscal year and the maximum general fund budget for the current school fiscal year;

(D) in the fourth year, 50% of the range between the district's adopted general fund budget for the previous school fiscal year and the maximum general fund budget for the current school fiscal year; and

(E) in the fifth year, the remainder of the range between the district's adopted general fund budget for the previous school fiscal year and the maximum general fund budget for the current school fiscal year.

(ii) The trustees of a district whose general fund budget was above the maximum general fund budget established by Chapter 38, Special Laws of November 1993, and whose general fund budget has continued to exceed the district's maximum general fund budget in each school fiscal year after school fiscal year 1993 may continue to adopt a general fund budget that exceeds the maximum general fund budget. However, the budget adopted for the current year may not exceed the lesser of:

(A) the adopted budget for the previous year; or

(B) the district's maximum general fund budget for the current year plus the over maximum budget amount adopted for the previous year.

(b) The trustees of the district shall submit a proposition to raise any general fund budget amount that is in excess of the maximum general fund budget for the district to the electors who are qualified under 20-20-301 to vote on the proposition, as provided in 20-9-353.

(4) The BASE budget for the district must be financed by the following sources of revenue:

(a) state equalization aid, as provided in 20-9-343, including any guaranteed tax base aid for which the district may be eligible, as provided in 20-9-366 through 20-9-369;

(b) county equalization aid, as provided in 20-9-331 and 20-9-333;

(c) a district levy for support of a school not approved as an isolated school under the provisions of 20-9-302;

(d) payments in support of special education programs under the provisions of 20-9-321;

(e) nonlevy revenue, as provided in 20-9-141; and

(f) a BASE budget levy on the taxable value of all property within the district.

(5) The over-BASE budget amount of a district must be financed by a levy on the taxable value of all property within the district or other revenue available to the district, as provided in 20-9-141.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 38, Sp. L. November 1993; amd. Secs. 6, 10(2), Ch. 514, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 146, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 237, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 146 deleted former (2)(b) that read: "(b) A general fund budget adopted under this subsection (2) may not exceed the greater of:

(i) 104% of the previous year's general fund budget; or

(ii) 104% of the previous year's general fund budget per-ANB multiplied by the current year's ANB for budgeting purposes"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Chapter 237 in (3)(a)(i) near end of first sentence substituted "maximum general fund budget amount or the previous year's general fund budget" for "maximum general fund budget amount or up to 94% of the previous year's general fund budget" and at end of second sentence inserted "but the trustees shall adopt a plan to reach the maximum general fund budget by no later than the end of the 5-year period"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 2, Ch. 146, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

20-9-309 and 20-9-310 reserved.

20-9-311. Calculation of average number belonging (ANB). (1) Average number belonging (ANB) must be computed as follows:

(a) compute an average enrollment by adding a count of regularly enrolled full-time pupils who were enrolled as of the first Monday in October of the prior school fiscal year to a count of regularly enrolled pupils on February 1 of the prior school fiscal year, or the next school day if those dates do not fall on a school day, and divide the sum by two; and

(b) multiply the average enrollment calculated in subsection (1)(a) by the sum of the pupil-instruction and the approved pupil-instruction-related days for the current school fiscal year and divide by 180.

(2) For the purpose of calculating ANB under subsection (1), up to 7 approved pupil-instruction-related days may be included in the calculation.

(3) When a school district has approval to operate less than 180 school days under 20-9-806, the total ANB must be calculated in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-805.

(4) Enrollment for a part of a morning session or a part of an afternoon session by a pupil must be counted as enrollment for one-half day.

(5) In calculating the ANB for pupils enrolled in a program established under 20-7-117(1), enrollment at a regular session of the program for at least 2 hours of either a morning or an afternoon session must be counted as one-half pupil for ANB purposes. The ANB for a kindergarten student may not exceed one-half for each kindergarten pupil.

(6) When a pupil has been absent, with or without excuse, for more than 10 consecutive school days, the pupil may not be included in the enrollment count used in the calculation of the ANB unless the pupil resumes attendance prior to the day of the enrollment count.

(7) The enrollment of prekindergarten pupils, as provided in 20-7-117, may not be included in the ANB calculations.

(8) The average number belonging of the regularly enrolled, full-time pupils for the public schools of a district must be based on the aggregate of all the regularly enrolled, full-time pupils attending the schools of the district, except that when:

(a) (i) a school of the district is located more than 20 miles beyond the incorporated limits of a city or town located in the district and at least 20 miles from any other school of the district, the number of regularly enrolled, full-time pupils of the school must be calculated separately for ANB purposes and the district must receive a basic entitlement for the school calculated separately from the other schools of the district;

(ii) a school of the district is located more than 20 miles from any other school of the district and incorporated territory is not involved in the district, the number of regularly enrolled, full-time pupils of the school must be calculated separately for ANB purposes and the district must receive a basic entitlement for the school calculated separately from the other schools of the district;

(iii) the superintendent of public instruction approves an application not to aggregate when conditions exist affecting transportation, such as poor roads, mountains, rivers, or other obstacles to travel, or when any other condition exists that would result in an unusual hardship to the pupils of the school if they were transported to another school, the number of regularly enrolled, full-time pupils of the school must be calculated separately for ANB purposes and the district must receive a basic entitlement for the school calculated separately from the other schools of the district; or

(iv) two or more elementary districts consolidate or annex under the provisions of 20-6-203, 20-6-205, or 20-6-208, two or more high school districts consolidate or annex under the provisions of 20-6-315 or 20-6-317, or two or more K-12 districts consolidate or annex under Title 20, chapter 6, part 4, the ANB and the basic entitlements of the component districts must be calculated separately for a period of 3 years following the consolidation or annexation. Each district shall retain a percentage of its basic entitlement for 3 additional years as follows:

(A) 75% of the basic entitlement for the fourth year;

(B) 50% of the basic entitlement for the fifth year; and

(C) 25% of the basic entitlement for the sixth year.

(b) a junior high school has been approved and accredited as a junior high school, all of the regularly enrolled, full-time pupils of the junior high school must be considered as high school district pupils for ANB purposes;

(c) a middle school has been approved and accredited, all pupils below the 7th grade must be considered elementary school pupils for ANB purposes and the 7th and 8th grade pupils must be considered high school pupils for ANB purposes; or

(d) a school has not been accredited by the board of public education, the regularly enrolled, full-time pupils attending the nonaccredited school are not eligible for average number belonging calculation purposes, nor will an average number belonging for the nonaccredited school be used in determining the BASE funding program for the district.

(9) The district shall provide the superintendent of public instruction with semiannual reports of school attendance, absence, and enrollment for regularly enrolled students, using a format determined by the superintendent.

History: En. 75-6902 by Sec. 252, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 345, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 343, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 352, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 373, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 132, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6902(part); amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 288, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 498, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 337, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 250, L. 1991; amd. Secs. 20, 33, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 212, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 430, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 343, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 252, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 252 in (8)(a)(iv) at end inserted "Each district shall retain a percentage of its basic entitlement for 3 additional years as follows"; and inserted (8)(a)(iv)(A) through (8)(a)(iv)(C) regarding basic entitlement percentages. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Cross-References

School fiscal year, 20-1-301.

Released time for religious purposes to be counted as part of school day, 20-1-308.

Preschool program to be included in calculation of ANB, 20-7-117.

20-9-312. Repealed. Sec. 54, Ch. 633, L. 1993.

History: En. 75-6905.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 354, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6905.1; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 340, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989.

20-9-313. Circumstances under which regular average number belonging may be increased. The average number belonging of a school, calculated in accordance with the ANB formula prescribed in 20-9-311, may be increased when:

(1) the opening of a new elementary school or the reopening of an elementary school has been approved in accordance with 20-6-502. The average number belonging for the school must be established by the county superintendent and approved, disapproved, or adjusted by the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) the opening or reopening of a high school or a branch of the county high school has been approved in accordance with 20-6-503, 20-6-504, or 20-6-505. The average number belonging for the high school must be established by the county superintendent's estimate, after an investigation of the probable number of pupils that will attend the high school.

(3) a district anticipates an increase in the average number belonging due to the closing of a private or public school in the district or a neighboring district. The estimated increase in average number belonging must be established by the trustees and the county superintendent and approved, disapproved, or adjusted by the superintendent of public instruction no later than the fourth Monday in June.

(4) a district anticipates an unusual enrollment increase in the ensuing school fiscal year. The increase in average number belonging must be based on estimates of increased enrollment approved by the superintendent of public instruction and must be computed in the manner prescribed by 20-9-314.

(5) for the initial year of operation of a program established under 20-7-117(1), the ANB to be used for budget purposes is the same as one-half the number of 5-year-old children residing in the district as of September 10 of the preceding school year, either as shown on the official school census or as determined by some other procedure approved by the superintendent of public instruction; or

(6) a high school district provides early graduation for a student who completes graduation requirements in less than eight semesters or the equivalent amount of secondary school enrollment. The increase must be established by the trustees as though the student had attended to the end of the school fiscal year and must be approved, disapproved, or adjusted by the superintendent of public instruction.

History: En. 75-6903 by Sec. 253, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 345, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 343, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 141, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6903; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 334, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 148, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 337, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 466, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 343, L. 1999.

20-9-314. Procedures for determining eligibility and amount of increased average number belonging due to unusual enrollment increase. A district that anticipates an unusual increase in enrollment in the ensuing school fiscal year, as provided for in 20-9-313(4), may increase its basic entitlement and total per-ANB entitlement for the ensuing school fiscal year in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) Prior to June 1, the district shall estimate the elementary or high school enrollment to be realized during the ensuing school fiscal year, based on as much factual information as may be available to the district.

(2) No later than June 1, the district shall submit its application for an unusual enrollment increase by elementary or high school level to the superintendent of public instruction. The application must include:

(a) the enrollment for the current school fiscal year;

(b) the average number belonging used to calculate the basic entitlement and total per-ANB entitlement for the current school fiscal year;

(c) the average number belonging that will be used to calculate the basic entitlement and total per-ANB entitlement for the ensuing school fiscal year;

(d) the estimated enrollment, including the factual information on which the estimate is based, as provided in subsection (1); and

(e) any other information or data that may be requested by the superintendent of public instruction.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall immediately review all the factors of the application and shall approve or disapprove the application or adjust the estimated average number belonging for the ensuing ANB calculation period. After approving an estimate, with or without adjustment, the superintendent of public instruction shall:

(a) determine the percentage increase by which the estimated enrollment increase exceeds the current enrollment; and

(b) approve an increase of the average number belonging used to establish the ensuing year's basic entitlement and total per-ANB entitlement in accordance with subsection (5) if the increase in subsection (3)(a) is at least 6%.

(4) The superintendent of public instruction shall notify the district of the decision by the fourth Monday in June.

(5) Whenever an unusual enrollment increase is approved by the superintendent of public instruction, the increase of the average number belonging used to establish the basic entitlement and total per-ANB entitlement for the ensuing ANB calculation period is the difference between the enrollment for the ensuing school fiscal year and 106% of the current enrollment. The amount determined is the maximum allowable increase added to the average number belonging for the purpose of establishing the ensuing year's basic entitlement and total per-ANB entitlement.

(6) Any entitlement increases resulting from provisions of this section must be reviewed at the end of the ensuing school fiscal year. If the actual enrollment is less than the average number belonging used for BASE funding program and entitlement calculations, the superintendent of public instruction shall revise the total per-ANB entitlement and basic entitlement calculations using the actual average number belonging. All total per-ANB entitlements received by the district in excess of the revised entitlements are overpayments subject to the refund provisions of 20-9-344(4).

History: En. 75-6904 by Sec. 254, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 113, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6904; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 484, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 203, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 337, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 555, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 18, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 22, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 237, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 237 near beginning of (1) and (2) substituted "June 1" for "May 10"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001.

20-9-315 through 20-9-320. Repealed. Sec. 54, Ch. 633, L. 1993.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

20-9-315. En. 75-6905 by Sec. 255, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 404, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 345, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 347, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 518, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 505, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6905(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 72, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 767, L. 1991.

20-9-316. En. 75-6905 by Sec. 255, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 404, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 345, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 347, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 518, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 505, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6905(1) thru (6); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 690, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 75, L. 1981; amd. Secs. 2, 5, Ch. 475, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 629, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 738, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 4, Sp. L. June 1989.

20-9-317. En. 75-6905 by Sec. 255, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 404, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 345, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 347, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 518, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 505, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6905(7) thru (9); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 690, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 75, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 629, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 738, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 4, Sp. L. June 1989.

20-9-318. En. 75-6905 by Sec. 255, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 404, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 345, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 347, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 518, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 505, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6905(10) thru (15); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 690, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 75, L. 1981; amd. Secs. 3, 5, Ch. 475, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 629, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 738, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 7, Sp. L. June 1986; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 666, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989.

20-9-319. En. 75-6905 by Sec. 255, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 404, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 345, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 347, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 518, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 505, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6905(16) thru (18); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 690, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 75, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 629, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 738, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 7, Sp. L. June 1986; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 666, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989.

20-9-320. En. 75-6905 by Sec. 255, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 404, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 345, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 347, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 518, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 505, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6905(19); amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989.

20-9-321. Allowable cost payment for special education. (1) For the purpose of establishing the allowable cost payment for a current year special education program for a school district, the superintendent of public instruction shall determine the total special education payment to a school district, cooperative, or joint board for special education services formed under 20-3-361 prior to July 1, 1992, using the following factors:

(a) the district ANB student count as established pursuant to 20-9-311 and 20-9-313;

(b) a per-ANB amount for the special education instructional block grant;

(c) a per-ANB amount for the special education-related services block grant;

(d) an amount for cooperatives or joint boards meeting the requirements of 20-7-457, to compensate for the additional costs of operations and maintenance, travel, supportive services, recruitment, and administration; and

(e) any other data required by the superintendent of public instruction to administer the provisions of this section.

(2) (a) The total special education allocation must be distributed according to the following formula:

(i) 52.5% through instructional block grants;

(ii) 17.5% through related services block grants;

(iii) 25% to reimbursement of local districts; and

(iv) 5% to special education cooperatives and joint boards for administration and travel.

(b) Special education allowable cost payments outlined in subsection (2)(a) must be granted to each school district and cooperative with a special education program as follows:

(i) The instructional block grant limit prescribed in subsection (2)(a)(i) must be awarded to each school district, based on the district ANB and the per-ANB special education instructional amount.

(ii) The special education-related services block grant limit prescribed in subsection (2)(a)(ii) must be awarded to each school district that is not a cooperative member, based on the district ANB and the per-ANB special education-related services amount, or to a cooperative or joint board that meets the requirements of 20-7-457. The special education-related services block grant amount for districts that are members of approved cooperatives or a joint board must be awarded to the cooperatives or joint board.

(iii) If a district's allowable costs of special education exceed the total of the special education instructional and special education-related services block grant plus the required district match required by subsection (4), the district is eligible to receive at least a 40% reimbursement of the additional costs. To ensure that the total of reimbursements to all districts does not exceed 25% of the total special education allocation limit established in subsection (2)(a)(iii), reimbursement must be made to districts for amounts that exceed a threshold level calculated annually by the office of public instruction. The threshold level is calculated as a percentage amount above the sum of the district's block grants plus the required district match.

(iv) Of the amount distributed under subsection (2)(a)(iv), three-fifths must be distributed based on the ANB count of the school districts that are members of the special education cooperative or joint board and two-fifths must be distributed based on distances, population density, and the number of itinerant personnel under rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules necessary to implement this section.

(4) A district shall provide a 25% local contribution for special education, matching every $3 of state special education instructional and special education-related services block grants with at least one local dollar. A district that is a cooperative member is required to provide the 25% match of the special education-related services grant amount to the special education cooperative.

(5) The superintendent of public instruction shall determine the actual district match based on the trustees' reports. Any unmatched portion reverts to the state and must be subtracted from the district's ensuing year's special education allowable cost payment.

(6) A district that demonstrates severe economic hardship because of exceptional special education costs may apply to the superintendent of public instruction for an advance on the reimbursement for the year in which the actual costs will be incurred.

History: **En. 75-6905 by Sec. 255, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 404, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 345, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 347, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 518, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 505, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6905(20) thru (22); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 315, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 249, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Secs. 22, 23, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 145, L. 2001.**

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 145 in (1)(d) at beginning substituted "an amount for cooperatives" for "weighted cost factors for cooperatives"; deleted former (1)(e) that read: "(e) district and cooperative expenditure reports"; inserted (2)(a) providing formula for distribution of special education allocation; in (2)(b) after "allowable cost payments" inserted "outlined in subsection (2)(a)"; in (2)(b)(i) after "instructional block grant" inserted "limit prescribed in subsection (2)(a)(i)"; in (2)(b)(ii) in first sentence near beginning after "education-related services block grant" inserted "limit prescribed in subsection (2)(a)(ii)", at end of second sentence inserted "or to a cooperative or joint board that meets the requirements of 20-7-457", and deleted last sentence that read: "If a cooperative or joint board meets the requirements of 20-7-457, the special education related services block grant must be weighted for the factors in subsection (1)(d)"; deleted former (3) that read: "(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall annually determine the per-ANB special education instructional and special education related services block grant amounts based on the prior years' trustees' expenditure data for special education instruction and related services"; inserted (2)(b)(iii) regarding reimbursement for additional special education costs; inserted (2)(b)(iv) regarding distributions under subsection (2)(a)(iv); in (4) in second sentence at end deleted "but the district is not required to match the weighted funding factors"; deleted part of former (7) that read: "(7) If a district's allowable costs of special education, as verified by the trustees' reports, exceed by at least 10% the total of the special education instructional and special education related services block grant plus the required district match, the district is eligible for a 65% reimbursement of the costs that exceed the additional 10%"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 3, Ch. 145, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for fiscal school years beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

20-9-322. Repealed. Sec. 54, Ch. 633, L. 1993.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 475, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 337, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989.**

20-9-323 through 20-9-330 reserved.

20-9-331. Basic county tax for elementary equalization and other revenue for county equalization of elementary BASE funding program. (1) Subject to 15-10-420, the county commissioners of each county shall levy an annual basic county tax of 33 mills on the dollar of the taxable value of all taxable property within the county, except for property subject to a tax or fee under 23-2-517, 23-2-803, 61-3-521, 61-3-527, 61-3-529, 61-3-537, 61-3-560 through 61-3-562, 61-3-570, and 67-3-204, for the purposes of elementary equalization and state BASE funding program support. The revenue collected from this levy must be apportioned to the support of the elementary BASE funding programs of the school districts in the county and to the state general fund in the following manner:

(a) In order to determine the amount of revenue raised by this levy that is retained by the county, the sum of the estimated revenue identified in subsection (2) must be subtracted from the total of the BASE funding programs of all elementary districts of the county.

(b) If the basic levy and other revenue prescribed by this section produce more revenue than is required to repay a state advance for county equalization, the county treasurer shall remit the surplus funds to the department of revenue, as provided in 15-1-504, for deposit to the state general fund immediately upon occurrence of a surplus balance and each subsequent month, with any final remittance due no later than June 20 of the fiscal year for which the levy has been set.

(2) The revenue realized from the county's portion of the levy prescribed by this section and the revenue from the following sources must be used for the equalization of the elementary BASE funding program of the county as prescribed in 20-9-335, and a separate accounting must be kept of the revenue by the county treasurer in accordance with 20-9-212(1):

(a) the portion of the federal Taylor Grazing Act funds distributed to a county and designated for the elementary county equalization fund under the provisions of 17-3-222;

(b) the portion of the federal flood control act funds distributed to a county and designated for expenditure for the benefit of the county common schools under the provisions of 17-3-232;

(c) all money paid into the county treasury as a result of fines for violations of law, except money paid to a justice's court, and the use of which is not otherwise specified by law;

(d) any money remaining at the end of the immediately preceding school fiscal year in the county treasurer's accounts for the various sources of revenue established or referred to in this section;

(e) any federal or state money distributed to the county as payment in lieu of property taxation, including federal forest reserve funds allocated under the provisions of 17-3-213;

(f) gross proceeds taxes from coal under 15-23-703; and

(g) oil and natural gas production taxes.

History: En. 75-6912 by Sec. 262, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 355, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6912; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 413, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 418, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 699, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 50, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 265, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 552, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 695, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 557, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 611, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 655, L. 1987; amd. Secs. 35, 84, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 267, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 6, Sp. L. July 1992; amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 9, Sp. L. November 1993; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 451, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 509, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 580, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 22, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 496, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 515, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 554, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 111, Ch. 584, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 191, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 257, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 119, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 191 in (2)(h) after "anticipated revenue from" deleted "property taxes and" and after "61-3-529" deleted "61-3-537, 61-3-570"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective April 3, 2001. The amendment by Ch. 574 rendered the amendment by Ch. 191 void.

Chapter 257 in (1)(b) substituted "department of revenue, as provided in 15-1-504" for "state treasurer". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Chapter 574 deleted former (2)(h) that read: "(h) anticipated revenue from property taxes and fees imposed under 23-2-517, 23-2-803, 61-3-521, 61-3-529, 61-3-537, 61-3-570, and 67-3-204"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Retroactive Applicability: Section 23, Ch. 191, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies retroactively, within the meaning of 1-2-109, to motor vehicles registered after December 31, 2000."

Applicability: Section 49, Ch. 257, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies to remittances of state money made to the department of revenue for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 2001."

2000 Amendment by Referendum — Code Commissioner Correction: Chapter 515, L. 1999, in (1) deleted reference to 61-3-504 and inserted references to 61-3-560 through 61-3-562 and 61-3-570; and in (2)(h) deleted references to 61-3-504 and 61-3-527 and inserted reference to 61-3-570. Amendment effective November 7, 2000. The amendment made by Ch. 515 was originally made in subsection (2)(i), which became subsection (2)(h) after the codification of Ch. 554, L. 1999.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 52(1), Ch. 515, L. 1999, provided: "If approved by the electorate, this act is effective on approval by the electorate, except as provided in subsection (2), and applies to motor vehicle registration periods beginning after December 31, 2000."

Cross-References

Collection and disposition of fines, penalties, forfeitures, and fees in Justice Court, 3-10-601.

20-9-332. Fines and penalties proceeds for elementary county equalization. All fines and penalties collected under the provisions of this title, except those collected by a justice's court, must be paid into the elementary county equalization fund as provided by 20-9-331(2)(c). In order to implement this section and any other provision of law requiring the deposit of fines in the elementary county equalization fund, a report must be made to the county superintendent of the county, at the close of each term, by the clerk of each district court, reporting all fines imposed and collected during the term and indicating the type of violation and the date of collection.

History: En. 75-8302 by Sec. 486, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8302; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 413, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 557, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 22, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Collection and disposition of fines, penalties, forfeitures, and fees in Justice Court, 3-10-601.

Penalty for violation of school laws, 20-1-207.

20-9-333. Basic county tax for high school equalization and other revenue for county equalization of high school BASE funding program. (1) Subject to 15-10-420, the county commissioners of each county shall levy an annual basic county tax of 22 mills on the dollar of the taxable value of all taxable property within the county, except for property subject to a tax or fee under 23-2-517, 23-2-803, 61-3-521, 61-3-527, 61-3-529, 61-3-537, 61-3-560 through 61-3-562, 61-3-570, and 67-3-204, for the purposes of high school equalization and state BASE funding program support. The revenue collected from this levy must be apportioned to the support of the BASE funding programs of high school districts in the county and to the state general fund in the following manner:

(a) In order to determine the amount of revenue raised by this levy that is retained by the county, the sum of the estimated revenue identified in subsection (2) must be subtracted from the sum of the county's high school tuition obligation and the total of the BASE funding programs of all high school districts of the county.

(b) If the basic levy and other revenue prescribed by this section produce more revenue than is required to repay a state advance for county equalization, the county treasurer shall remit the surplus funds to the department of revenue, as provided in 15-1-504, for deposit to the state general fund immediately upon occurrence of a surplus balance and each subsequent month, with any final remittance due no later than June 20 of the fiscal year for which the levy has been set.

(2) The revenue realized from the county's portion of the levy prescribed in this section and the revenue from the following sources must be used for the equalization of the high school BASE funding program of the county as prescribed in 20-9-335, and a separate accounting must be kept of the revenue by the county treasurer in accordance with 20-9-212(1):

(a) any money remaining at the end of the immediately preceding school fiscal year in the county treasurer's accounts for the various sources of revenue established in this section;

(b) any federal or state money distributed to the county as payment in lieu of property taxation, including federal forest reserve funds allocated under the provisions of 17-3-213;

(c) gross proceeds taxes from coal under 15-23-703; and

(d) oil and natural gas production taxes.

History: En. 75-6913 by Sec. 263, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 355, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6913; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 418, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 699, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 50, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 265, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 299, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 552, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 695, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 611, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 655, L. 1987; amd. Secs. 36, 85, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 267, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 6, Sp. L. July 1992; amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 9, Sp. L. November 1993; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 451, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 509, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 580, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 22, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 496, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 515, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 554, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 112, Ch. 584, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 191, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 257, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 120, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 191 in (2)(e) after "anticipated revenue from" deleted "property taxes and" and after "61-3-529" deleted "61-3-537, 61-3-570"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective April 3, 2001. The amendment by Ch. 574 rendered the amendment by Ch. 191 void.

Chapter 257 in (1)(b) substituted "department of revenue, as provided in 15-1-504" for "state treasurer". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Chapter 574 deleted former (2)(e) that read: "(e) anticipated revenue from property taxes and fees imposed under 23-2-517, 23-2-803, 61-3-521, 61-3-529, 61-3-537, 61-3-570, and 67-3-204"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Retroactive Applicability: Section 23, Ch. 191, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies retroactively, within the meaning of 1-2-109, to motor vehicles registered after December 31, 2000."

Applicability: Section 49, Ch. 257, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies to remittances of state money made to the department of revenue for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 2001."

2000 Amendment by Referendum — Code Commissioner Correction: Chapter 515, L. 1999, in (1) deleted reference to 61-3-504 and inserted references to 61-3-560 through 61-3-562 and 61-3-570; and in (2)(e) deleted references to 61-3-504 and 61-3-527 and inserted reference to 61-3-570. Amendment effective November 7, 2000. The amendment made by Ch. 515 was originally made in subsection (2)(f), which became subsection (2)(e) after the codification of Ch. 554, L. 1999.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 52(1), Ch. 515, L. 1999, provided: "If approved by the electorate, this act is effective on approval by the electorate, except as provided in subsection (2), and applies to motor vehicle registration periods beginning after December 31, 2000."

20-9-334. Repealed. Sec. 9, Ch. 464, L. 2001.

History: En. 75-6914 by Sec. 264, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6914; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 552, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 711, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 765, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 6, Sp. L. July 1992; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 22, L. 1997.

20-9-335. Formula for apportionment of county equalization money. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall calculate the apportionment of revenue available in the elementary and high school county equalization funds in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) determine the percentage that the county equalization money available for the support of the elementary direct state aid of the districts in the county is of the total elementary direct state aid of all districts in the county;

(b) multiply the elementary direct state aid amount of each district by the percentage determined in subsection (1)(a) to determine the portion of the county equalization money available to each school district.

(2) The procedure in subsection (1) must also be applied for the high school direct state aid after the deduction of the county's obligation for tuition paid under the provisions of 20-5-324(6) and (7).

(3) Territory situated within a county may not be excluded from the calculations of the county equalization money under this section solely because the territory lies within the boundaries of a joint district. Cash balances to the credit of any district at the end of a school fiscal year may not be considered in the apportionment procedure prescribed in this section.

(4) The county equalization money reported under these procedures is the first source of revenue for financing the elementary and high school direct state aid payments.

History: En. 75-6915 by Sec. 265, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 137, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 255, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6915; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 413, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 299, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 6, Sp. L. July 1992; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 22, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 464, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 464 in (2) after "county's obligation for" substituted "tuition paid under the provisions of 20-5-324(6) and (7)" for "high school out-of-county tuition". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Applicability: Section 11(1), Ch. 464, L. 2001, provided: "Except as provided in subsection (2), [this act] applies to tuition paid for students who enroll out of district in the school fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

20-9-336 through 20-9-340 reserved.

20-9-341. Definition of interest and income money. (1) As used in this title, the term "interest and income money" means the total of the following revenue, as provided for by Article X, section 5, of the 1972 Montana constitution:

(a) 95% of the interest received from the investment of the public school fund;

(b) 95% of the interest received from the investment of any other school funds held in trust by the state board of land commissioners;

(c) 95% of the income received from the leasing of or sale of timber from state school lands after any deductions that may be made under the provisions of Title 77, chapter 1, part 6; and

(d) 95% of any other income derived from any other covenant affecting the use of state school lands.

(2) The remaining 5% of the revenue described in subsections (1)(a) through (1)(d) must be annually credited to the public school fund after any deductions made under 77-1-109.

History: En. 75-6907 by Sec. 257, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 137, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6907; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 14, Sp. L. January 1992; amd. Sec. 113, Ch. 42, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 122, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Public school fund, Art. X, sec. 2, Mont. Const.
Board of Land Commissioners, Art. X, sec. 4, Mont. Const.
The Enabling Act, sec. 11 (see anno. vol. 1, Federal Materials).

20-9-342. Deposit of interest and income money by state board of land commissioners. The state board of land commissioners shall annually deposit the interest and income money for each calendar year into a subfund of the state general fund for state equalization aid by the last business day of February following the calendar year in which the money was received.

History: En. 75-6908 by Sec. 258, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 137, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6908; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 509, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 554, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 554 near middle after "year into" inserted "a subfund of". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Disposition of revenue and profits from state lands, 77-1-216.

20-9-343. Definition of and revenue for state equalization aid. (1) As used in this title, the term "state equalization aid" means revenue as required in this section for:

(a) distribution to the public schools for guaranteed tax base aid, BASE aid, state reimbursement for school facilities, and grants for school technology purchases; and

(b) negotiated payments authorized under 20-7-420(3) up to $500,000 a biennium.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction may spend throughout the biennium funds appropriated for the purposes of guaranteed tax base aid, BASE aid for the BASE funding program, state reimbursement for school facilities, negotiated payments authorized under 20-7-420(3), and school technology purchases.

(3) The following money must be paid into a subfund of the state general fund for the public schools of the state as indicated:

(a) (i) subject to subsection (3)(a)(ii), interest and income money described in 20-9-341 and 20-9-342; and

(ii) an amount of money equal to the income money attributable to the difference between the average sale value of 18 million board feet and the total income produced from the annual timber harvest on common school trust lands during the fiscal year to the school technology account in the state special revenue fund, which is statutorily appropriated, pursuant to 20-9-534, to be used for the purposes of 20-9-533;

(b) investment income earned by investing interest and income money described in 20-9-341 and 20-9-342.

History: En. 75-6916 by Sec. 266, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 137, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 355, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 502, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 356, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6916; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 634, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 317, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 20, Sp. L. June 1986; amd. Sec. 70, Ch. 370, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 662, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 666, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 622, L. 1991; amd. Secs. 1, 3, Ch. 729, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 787, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 375, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 593, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 509, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 517, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 237, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 554, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 237 in (1)(a) near beginning after "schools for" deleted "the purposes of payment of systems development and other related costs resulting from the enactment of legislation that requires changes to the automated system used to administer the BASE funding program" and near end after "facilities" deleted "matching funds for the systemic initiative for Montana mathematics and science grant"; deleted former (1)(c) that read: "(c) the Montana educational telecommunications network as provided in 20-32-101"; in (2) near beginning after "purposes of" deleted "systems development and other related costs resulting from the enactment of legislation that requires changes to the automated system used to administer the BASE funding program" and near end after "20-7-420(3)" deleted "the Montana educational telecommunications network"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001.

Chapter 554 in (3) in introductory clause substituted "money must be paid into a subfund of the state general fund" for "must be paid into the state general fund" and at end inserted "as indicated"; in (3)(a)(ii) near end substituted "to the school technology account in the state special revenue fund, which is statutorily appropriated, pursuant to 20-9-534, to be used for the purposes" for "to be appropriated for purposes"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Disposal of severance taxes, 15-35-108.

Funding for special education cooperatives or joint boards, 20-7-457.

Local impact and education trust fund account created, 90-6-202.

20-9-344. Duties of board of public education for distribution of BASE aid. (1) The board of public education shall administer and distribute the BASE aid and state advances for county equalization in the manner and with the powers and duties provided by law. To this end, the board of public education shall:

(a) adopt policies for regulating the distribution of BASE aid and state advances for county equalization in accordance with the provisions of law;

(b) have the power to require reports from the county superintendents, budget boards, county treasurers, and trustees as it considers necessary; and

(c) order the superintendent of public instruction to distribute the BASE aid on the basis of each district's annual entitlement to the aid as established by the superintendent of public instruction. In ordering the distribution of BASE aid, the board of public education may not increase or decrease the BASE aid distribution to any district on account of any difference that may occur during the school fiscal year between budgeted and actual receipts from any other source of school revenue.

(2) The board of public education may order the superintendent of public instruction to withhold distribution of BASE aid from a district when the district fails to:

(a) submit reports or budgets as required by law or rules adopted by the board of public education; or

(b) maintain accredited status.

(3) Prior to any proposed order by the board of public education to withhold distribution of BASE aid or county equalization money, the district is entitled to a contested case hearing before the board of public education, as provided under the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

(4) If a district or county receives more BASE aid than it is entitled to, the county treasurer shall return the overpayment to the state upon the request of the superintendent of public instruction in the manner prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction.

(5) Except as provided in 20-9-347(2), the BASE aid payment must be distributed according to the following schedule:

(a) from August to October of the school fiscal year, 10% of the direct state aid to each district;

(b) from December to April of the school fiscal year, 10% of the direct state aid to each district;

(c) in November of the school fiscal year, one-half of the guaranteed tax base aid payment to each district or county that has submitted a final budget to the superintendent of public instruction in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-134;

(d) in May of the school fiscal year, the remainder of the guaranteed tax base aid payment to each district or county; and

(e) in June of the school fiscal year, the remaining payment to each district of direct state aid.

(6) The distribution provided for in subsection (5) must occur by the last working day of each month.

History: En. 75-6917 by Sec. 267, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 166, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 345, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 346, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6917; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 317, L. 1981; amd. Secs. 1, 3, Ch. 236, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 287, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 18, Sp. L. June 1986; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 1, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 622, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 1, Sp. L. July 1992; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 6, Sp. L. July 1992; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 308, L. 1999.

20-9-345. Repealed. Sec. 7, Ch. 317, L. 1981.

History: En. 75-6917.1 by Sec. 2, Ch. 55, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6917.1; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 540, L. 1981.

20-9-346. Duties of superintendent of public instruction for state and county equalization aid distribution. The superintendent of public instruction shall administer the distribution of the state and county equalization aid by:

(1) establishing the annual entitlement of each district and county to state and county equalization aid, based on the data reported in the retirement, general fund, and debt service fund budgets for each district that have been adopted for the current school fiscal year and verified by the superintendent of public instruction;

(2) for the purposes of state advances and reimbursements for school facilities, limiting the distribution to no more than the amount appropriated for the school fiscal year to the districts that are eligible under the provisions of 20-9-366 through 20-9-371 by:

(a) determining the debt service payment obligation in each district for debt service on bonds that were sold as provided in 20-9-370(3) that qualify for a state advance or reimbursement for school facilities under the provisions of 20-9-366 through 20-9-369 and 20-9-370;

(b) based on the limitation of state equalization aid appropriated for debt service purposes, determining the state advance for school facilities and the proportionate share of state reimbursement for school facilities that each eligible district must receive for the school fiscal year; and

(c) distributing that amount by May 31 of each school fiscal year to each eligible district for reducing the property tax for the debt service fund for the ensuing school fiscal year;

(3) distributing by electronic transfer the BASE aid and state advances for county equalization, for each district or county entitled to the aid, to the county treasurer of the respective county for county equalization or to the county treasurer of the county where the

district is located or to the investment account identified by the applicable district for BASE aid, in accordance with the distribution ordered by the board of public education;

(4) keeping a record of the full and complete data concerning money available for state equalization aid, state advances for county equalization, and the entitlements for BASE aid of the districts of the state;

(5) reporting to the board of public education the estimated amount that will be available for state equalization aid; and

(6) reporting to the office of budget and program planning, as provided in 17-7-111:

(a) the figures and data available concerning distributions of state and county equalization aid during the preceding 2 school fiscal years;

(b) the amount of state equalization aid then available;

(c) the apportionment made of the available money but not yet distributed;

(d) the latest estimate of accruals of money available for state equalization aid; and

(e) the amount of state advances and repayment for county equalization.

History: En. 75-6918 by Sec. 268, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 166, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6918; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 112, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 6, Sp. L. July 1992; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 349, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 509, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 586, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 205, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 205 near end of (3) after "located" inserted "or to the investment account identified by the applicable district". Amendment effective April 5, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 5, Ch. 205, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective on passage and approval [approved April 5, 2001] and applies to the transfer of funds on or after [the effective date of this act]."

20-9-347. Distribution of BASE aid and special education allowable cost payments in support of BASE funding program — exceptions. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall:

(a) supply the county treasurer and the county superintendent with a monthly report of the payment of BASE aid in support of the BASE funding program of each district of the county;

(b) in the manner described in 20-9-344, provide for a state advance to each county in an amount that is no less than the amount anticipated to be raised for the elementary and high school county equalization funds as provided in 20-9-331 and 20-9-333; and

(c) adopt rules to implement the provisions of subsection (1)(b).

(2) (a) The superintendent of public instruction is authorized to adjust the schedule prescribed in 20-9-344 for distribution of the BASE aid payments if the distribution will cause a district to register warrants under the provisions of 20-9-212(8).

(b) To qualify for an adjustment in the payment schedule, a district shall demonstrate to the superintendent of public instruction, in the manner required by the office, that the payment schedule prescribed in 20-9-344 will result in insufficient money available in all funds of the district to make payment of the district's warrants. The county treasurer shall confirm the anticipated deficit. This section may not be construed to authorize the superintendent of public instruction to exceed a district's annual payment for BASE aid.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall:

(a) distribute special education allowable cost payments to districts; and

(b) supply the county treasurer and the county superintendent of schools with a report of payments for special education allowable costs to districts of the county.

History: En. 75-6919 by Sec. 269, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6919; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 6, Sp. L. July 1992; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 22, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 114, Ch. 42, L. 1997.

20-9-348. Estimation of state equalization aid for budget purposes. The apportionment of state equalization aid shall be the second source of revenue in calculating the financing of the elementary district BASE funding program and the high school district BASE funding program. In order to allow for the estimation of the amount of money to be realized from this source of revenue when the county superintendent is estimating the general fund budget revenues, the county superintendent shall consider that the state BASE funding program revenues and county equalization moneys, together, will be capable of financing 100% of the BASE funding program.

History: En. 75-6920 by Sec. 270, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6920; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 299, L. 1985.

20-9-349 and 20-9-350 reserved.

20-9-351. Funding of deficiency in BASE aid. If the money available for BASE aid is not the result of a reduction in spending under 17-7-140 and is not sufficient to provide the guaranteed tax base aid required under 20-9-366 through 20-9-369 and BASE aid support determined under 20-9-347, the superintendent of public instruction shall request the budget director to submit a request for a supplemental appropriation in the second year of the biennium that is sufficient to complete the funding of BASE aid for the elementary and high school districts for the current biennium.

History: En. 75-6921 by Sec. 271, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 355, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 317, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 540, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 15, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 299, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 5, Sp. L. July 1992; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 633, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Supplemental appropriations, 17-7-301.

20-9-352. Repealed. Sec. 94, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989.

History: En. 75-6922 by Sec. 272, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 355, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 212, L. 1975; R.C.M 1947, 75-6922; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 317, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 540, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 418, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 699, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 15, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 265, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 695, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 611, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 655, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 83, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 86, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989.

20-9-353. Additional financing for general fund — election for authorization to impose. (1) The trustees of a district may propose to adopt:

(a) an over-BASE budget amount for the district general fund that does not exceed the maximum general fund budget for the district or other limitations, as provided in 20-9-308(2); or

(b) a general fund budget amount in excess of the maximum general fund budget amount for the district, as provided in 20-9-308(3).

(2) When the trustees of the district propose to adopt an over-BASE budget under subsection (1)(a), any increase in local property taxes authorized by 20-9-308(5) must be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the district, as provided in 15-10-425. The trustees are not required to submit to the qualified electors any increase in state funding of the basic or per-ANB entitlements approved by the legislature. When the trustees of a district determine that a voted amount of financing is required for the general fund budget, the trustees shall submit the proposition to finance the voted amount to the electors who are qualified under 20-20-301 to vote upon the proposition. The election must be called and conducted in the manner prescribed by this title for school elections and must conform to the requirements of 15-10-425. The ballot for the election must conform to the requirements of 15-10-425.

(3) When the trustees of a district propose to adopt the general fund budget amount in excess of the maximum general fund budget under subsection (1)(b), the trustees shall submit the proposition to finance the additional amount of general fund budget authority to the electors who are qualified under 20-20-301 to vote upon the proposition. The election must be called and conducted in the manner prescribed by this title for school elections. The ballot for the election must state the amount of the budget to be financed, the approximate number of mills required to fund all or a portion of the budget amount, and the purpose for which the money will be expended. The ballot must be in the following format:

PROPOSITION

Shall the district be authorized to expend the sum of (state the additional amount to be expended) and being approximately (give number) mills for the purpose of (insert the purpose for which the additional financing is made)?

☐ FOR budget authority and any levy.

☐ AGAINST budget authority and any levy.

(4) If the election on any additional financing or budget authority for the general fund is approved by a majority vote of the electors voting at the election, the proposition carries and the

trustees may use any portion or all of the authorized amount in adopting the final general fund budget. The trustees shall certify any additional levy amount authorized by the election on the budget form that is submitted to the county superintendent, and the county commissioners shall levy the authorized number of mills on the taxable value of all taxable property within the district, as prescribed in 20-9-141.

(5) Authorization to levy an additional tax to support a budget amount adopted as allowed by 20-9-308(3) is effective for only 1 school fiscal year.

(6) All levies adopted under this section must be authorized by the election conducted before August 1 of the school fiscal year for which it is effective.

(7) If the trustees of a district are required to submit a proposition to finance an over-BASE budget amount or an amount in excess of the maximum general fund budget amount for the district, as allowed by 20-9-308(3), to the electors of the district, the trustees shall comply with the provisions of subsections (2) through (6) of this section.

History: En. 75-6923 by Sec. 273, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 83, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 355, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 214, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 230, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 346, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 454, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6923; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 72, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 75, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 110, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 338, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 266, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 211, L. 1997; amd. Secs. 7, 10(2), Ch. 514, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 495, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 495 in (2) in first sentence at end inserted "as provided in 15-10-425", in fourth sentence at end inserted "and must conform to the requirements of 15-10-425", and in fifth sentence substituted "conform to the requirements of 15-10-425" for "state the amount of the estimated increase in local property taxes and the estimated impact on the over-BASE mills needed to fund the general fund budget" and at end deleted "The ballot must be in the following format:

PROPOSITION

The district levied (state the total amount of local property taxes levied in support of the district's prior year's over-BASE general fund budget) dollars and (state the total number of mills levied in support of the district's prior year's over-BASE general fund budget) mills to support the previous year's over-BASE general fund budget. If this proposition is approved, the local property taxes to support the district's proposed over-BASE general fund budget will increase by (state the additional local property taxes) dollars. The mills will (increase or decrease as applicable) by (insert the number of mills) mills.

Shall the district be authorized to increase the local property taxes by (insert the amount), which will (increase or decrease as applicable) the local mills by approximately (insert the number of mills) mills?

[ ] FOR the additional levy.

[ ] AGAINST the additional levy." Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Property tax levies, Title 15, ch. 10.
School property, Title 20, ch. 6, part 6.
School elections, Title 20, ch. 20.

20-9-354 through 20-9-359 reserved.

20-9-360. State equalization aid levy. Subject to 15-10-420, there is a levy of 40 mills imposed by the county commissioners of each county on all taxable property within the state, except property for which a tax or fee is required under 23-2-517, 23-2-803, 61-3-521, 61-3-527, 61-3-529, 61-3-537, 61-3-560 through 61-3-562, 61-3-570, and 67-3-204. Proceeds of the levy must be remitted to the department of revenue, as provided in 15-1-504, and must be deposited to the credit of the state general fund for state equalization aid to the public schools of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 50, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 509, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 580, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 422, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 496, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 515, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 113, Ch. 584, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 257, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 257 in second sentence substituted "department of revenue, as provided in 15-1-504" for "state treasurer". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Applicability: Section 49, Ch. 257, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies to remittances of state money made to the department of revenue for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 2001."

2000 Amendment by Referendum: Chapter 515, L. 1999, deleted reference to 61-3-504 and inserted references to 61-3-560 through 61-3-562 and 61-3-570. Amendment effective November 7, 2000.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 52(1), Ch. 515, L. 1999, provided: "If approved by the electorate, this act is effective on approval by the electorate, except as provided in subsection (2), and applies to motor vehicle registration periods beginning after December 31, 2000."

20-9-361. County equalization revenue. Revenue received in support of county equalization under the provisions of 20-9-331 and 20-9-333 is to be used for county equalization aid for the public schools, as provided by law, and must be accounted for in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

History: En. Sec. 51, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 729, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 509, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 422, L. 1997.

20-9-362 through 20-9-365 reserved.

20-9-366. Definitions. As used in 20-9-366 through 20-9-369, the following definitions apply:

(1) "County retirement mill value per elementary ANB" or "county retirement mill value per high school ANB" means the sum of the taxable valuation in the previous year of all property in the county divided by 1,000, with the quotient divided by the total county elementary ANB count or the total county high school ANB count used to calculate the elementary school districts' and high school districts' current year total per-ANB entitlement amounts.

(2) (a) "District guaranteed tax base ratio" for guaranteed tax base funding for the BASE budget of an eligible district means the taxable valuation in the previous year of all property in the district divided by the sum of the district's current year BASE budget amount less direct state aid.

(b) "District mill value per ANB", for school facility entitlement purposes, means the taxable valuation in the previous year of all property in the district divided by 1,000, with the quotient divided by the ANB count of the district used to calculate the district's current year total per-ANB entitlement amount.

(3) (a) "Statewide elementary guaranteed tax base ratio" or "statewide high school guaranteed tax base ratio", for guaranteed tax base funding for the BASE budget of an eligible district, means the sum of the taxable valuation in the previous year of all property in the state, multiplied by 175% and divided by the total sum of either the state elementary school districts' or the high school districts' current year BASE budget amounts less total direct state aid.

(b) "Statewide mill value per elementary ANB" or "statewide mill value per high school ANB", for school facility entitlement and retirement guaranteed tax base purposes, means the sum of the taxable valuation in the previous year of all property in the state, multiplied by 121% and divided by 1,000, with the quotient divided by the total state elementary ANB count or the total state high school ANB amount used to calculate the elementary school districts' and high school districts' current year total per-ANB entitlement amounts.

History: En. Sec. 60, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 3, Sp. L. May 1990; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 711, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 790, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 211, L. 1999.

20-9-367. Eligibility to receive guaranteed tax base aid or state advance or reimbursement for school facilities. (1) If the district guaranteed tax base ratio of any elementary or high school district is less than the corresponding statewide elementary or high school guaranteed tax base ratio, the district may receive guaranteed tax base aid based on the number of mills levied in the district in support of up to 35.3% of the basic entitlement, up to 35.3% of the total per-ANB entitlement, and up to 40% of the special education allowable cost payment budgeted within the general fund budget.

(2) If the county retirement mill value per elementary ANB or the county retirement mill value per high school ANB is less than the corresponding statewide mill value per elementary ANB or high school ANB, the county may receive guaranteed tax base aid based on the number of mills levied in the county in support of the retirement fund budgets of the respective elementary or high school districts in the county.

(3) For the purposes of 20-9-370 and 20-9-371, if the district mill value per elementary ANB or the district mill value per high school ANB is less than the corresponding statewide mill value per elementary ANB or statewide mill value per high school ANB, the district may receive a state advance or reimbursement for school facilities in support of the debt service fund.

History: En. Sec. 61, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 711, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 586, L. 1995; amd. Secs. 4, 5, Ch. 211, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 11, Sp. L. May 2000.

Compiler's Comments

2000 Amendment: (Version effective July 1, 2000) Chapter 11 in (1) in two places substituted "35.3%" for "38.2%" in the figures for basic entitlement and total per-ANB entitlement. Amendment effective May 25, 2000.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 18(1), Ch. 11, Sp. L. May 2000, provided: "Except as provided in subsection (2), [this act] is effective on passage and approval [approved May 25, 2000], and [sections 6 through 13] [15-10-420, 20-9-141, 20-9-306, 20-9-367, 20-9-368, and 61-3-509 and amendments to secs. 167 and 169, Ch. 584, L. 1999] apply to fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2000, and to school budgets for school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2000."

20-9-368. Amount of guaranteed tax base aid. (1) The amount of guaranteed tax base aid per ANB that a county may receive in support of the retirement fund budgets of the elementary school districts in the county is the difference between the county mill value per elementary ANB and the statewide mill value per elementary ANB, multiplied by the number of mills levied in support of the retirement fund budgets for the elementary districts in the county.

(2) The amount of guaranteed tax base aid per ANB that a county may receive in support of the retirement fund budgets of the high school districts in the county is the difference between the county mill value per high school ANB and the statewide mill value per high school ANB, multiplied by the number of mills levied in support of the retirement fund budgets for the high school districts in the county.

(3) The amount of guaranteed tax base aid that a district may receive in support of up to 35.3% of the basic entitlement, up to 35.3% of the total per-ANB entitlement budgeted within the general fund budget, and up to 40% of the special education payment is calculated in the following manner:

(a) multiply the sum of the district's BASE budget amount less direct state aid by the corresponding statewide guaranteed tax base ratio;

(b) subtract the taxable valuation of the district from the product obtained in subsection (3)(a); and

(c) divide the remainder by 1,000 to determine the equivalent to the dollar amount of guaranteed tax base aid for each mill levied.

(4) Guaranteed tax base aid provided to any county or district under this section is earmarked to finance the fund or portion of the fund for which it is provided. If a county or district receives more guaranteed tax base aid than it is entitled to, the excess must be returned to the state as required by 20-9-344.

History: En. Sec. 62, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 711, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Secs. 6, 7, Ch. 211, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 11, Sp. L. May 2000.

Compiler's Comments

2000 Amendment: (Version effective July 1, 2000) Chapter 11 in (3) in two places substituted "35.3%" for "38.2%" in the figures for basic entitlement and total per-ANB entitlement. Amendment effective May 25, 2000.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 18(1), Ch. 11, Sp. L. May 2000, provided: "Except as provided in subsection (2), [this act] is effective on passage and approval [approved May 25, 2000], and [sections 6 through 13] [15-10-420, 20-9-141, 20-9-306, 20-9-367, 20-9-368, and 61-3-509 and amendments to secs. 167 and 169, Ch. 584, L. 1999] apply to fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2000, and to school budgets for school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2000."

20-9-369. Duties of superintendent of public instruction and department of revenue. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall administer the distribution of guaranteed tax base aid by:

(a) providing each school district and county superintendent, by March 1 of each year, with the preliminary statewide and district guaranteed tax base ratios and, by May 1 of each year, with the final statewide and district guaranteed tax base ratios, for use in calculating the guaranteed tax base aid available for the ensuing school fiscal year;

(b) providing each school district and county superintendent, by March 1 of each year, with the preliminary statewide, county, and district mill values per ANB and, by May 1 of each year, with the final statewide, county, and district mill values per ANB, for use in calculating the guaranteed tax base aid and state advance and reimbursement for school facilities available to counties and districts for the ensuing school fiscal year;

(c) requiring each county and district that qualifies and applies for guaranteed tax base aid to report to the county superintendent all budget and accounting information required to administer the guaranteed tax base aid;

(d) keeping a record of the complete data concerning appropriations available for guaranteed tax base aid and the entitlements for the aid of the counties and districts that qualify;

(e) distributing the guaranteed tax base aid entitlement to each qualified county or district from the appropriations for that purpose.

(2) The superintendent shall adopt rules necessary to implement 20-9-366 through 20-9-369.

(3) The department of revenue shall provide the superintendent of public instruction by December 1 of each year a final determination of the taxable value of property within each school district and county of the state reported to the department of revenue based on information delivered to the county clerk and recorder as required in 15-10-305.

(4) The superintendent of public instruction shall calculate the district and statewide guaranteed tax base ratios by applying the prior year's direct state aid payment.

History: En. Sec. 63, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 790, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 586, L. 1995.

20-9-370. Definitions. As used in this title, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "School facility entitlement" means:

(a) $220 per ANB for an elementary school district;

(b) $330 per ANB for a high school district; or

(c) $270 per ANB for an approved and accredited junior high school or middle school.

(2) "State advance for school facilities" is the amount of state equalization aid distributed to an eligible district to pay the debt service obligation for a bond in the first school fiscal year in which a debt service payment is due for the bond.

(3) "State reimbursement for school facilities" means the amount of state equalization aid distributed to a district that:

(a) has a district mill value per elementary ANB that is less than the corresponding statewide mill value per elementary ANB or a district mill value per high school ANB that is less than the corresponding statewide mill value per high school ANB; and

(b) has a debt service obligation in the ensuing school year on bonds for which the original issue was sold after July 1, 1991.

(4) "Total school facility entitlement" means the school facility entitlement times the total ANB for the district.

History: En. Sec. 38, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 18, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 586, L. 1995.

20-9-371. Calculation and uses of school facility entitlement amount. (1) The state reimbursement for school facilities for a district is the percentage determined in 20-9-346(2)(b) times (1-(district mill value per ANB/statewide mill value per ANB)) times the lesser of the total school facility entitlement calculated under the provisions of 20-9-370 or the district's current year debt service obligations on bonds that qualify under the provisions of 20-9-370(3).

(2) The state advance for school facilities for a district is determined as follows:

(a) Calculate the percentage of the district's debt service payment that will be advanced by the state using the district ANB, the district mill value and the statewide mill value for the current year, and the percentage used to determine the proportionate share of state reimbursement for school facilities in the prior year.

(b) Multiply the percentage determined in subsection (2)(a) by the lesser of the total school facility entitlement calculated under the provisions of 20-9-370 or the district's current year debt service obligation for bonds to which the state advance applies.

(3) Within the available appropriation, the superintendent of public instruction shall first distribute to eligible districts the state advance for school facilities. From the remaining appropriation, the superintendent shall distribute to eligible districts the state reimbursement for school facilities.

(4) The trustees of a district may apply the state reimbursement for school facilities to reduce the levy requirement in the ensuing school fiscal year for all outstanding bonded indebtedness on bonds sold in the debt service fund of the district after July 1, 1991. The

trustees may apply the state advance for school facilities to reduce the levy requirement in the current school fiscal year for debt service payments on bonds to which the state advance for school facilities applies.

History: En. Sec. 39, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 586, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Duty of Superintendent of Public Instruction to distribute state and county equalization aid, 20-9-346.

20-9-372 through 20-9-374 reserved.

20-9-375. Aid for technology acquisition, textbooks, library materials, and building maintenance. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall allocate the amount appropriated for technology acquisition and depreciation, textbooks, library materials, and building maintenance to each district based on the per-ANB of the district.

(2) The district may deposit the funds received under this section in the miscellaneous programs fund authorized in 20-9-507 or the technology acquisition and depreciation fund authorized in 20-9-533. Any portion of the funds deposited in the miscellaneous programs fund must be restricted for textbooks, library materials, and building maintenance. Any portion of the funds deposited in the technology acquisition and depreciation fund must be used consistent with the requirements of 20-9-533.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 437, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 474, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 474 in three places after "acquisition" inserted "and depreciation". Amendment effective April 30, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 4, Ch. 474, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective on passage and approval [approved April 30, 2001] and applies to school budgets for school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

Part 4
School Bonds

Part Cross-References

Investment of county money, Title 7, ch. 6, part 27.

Bond issues, Title 17, ch. 5.

Pledge of school bonds to secure deposits of public funds, 17-6-103.

20-9-401. Applicable laws for school district bonding. (1) The school district bonding provisions of this title and all applicable laws of the state shall govern:

(a) the issuance, refunding, and sale of school district bonds;

(b) the levying of taxes for payment of the principal and interest on school district bonds; and

(c) the redemption of bonds.

(2) Should there be a conflict between the provisions of this title and the provisions of any other law of the state, the provisions of this title shall govern.

History: En. 75-7101 by Sec. 302, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7101.

Cross-References

Property tax levies, Title 15, ch. 10.

Refunding bonds, Title 17, ch. 5, part 3.

20-9-402. Definition of school district for bonding purposes. For the purposes of indebting an elementary district, a high school district, or a community college district by the issuance of bonds under the provisions of this title, the term "school district" means any elementary district, high school district, county high school district, or community college district.

History: En. 75-7102 by Sec. 303, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 419, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7102; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

20-9-403. Bond issues for certain purposes. (1) The trustees of a school district may issue and negotiate bonds on the credit of the school district for the purpose of:

(a) building, altering, repairing, buying, furnishing, equipping, purchasing lands for, and/or obtaining a water supply for a school, teacherage, dormitory, gymnasium, other building, or combination of said buildings for school purposes;

(b) buying a school bus or buses;

(c) providing the necessary money to redeem matured bonds, maturing bonds, or coupons appurtenant to bonds when there is not sufficient money to redeem them;

(d) providing the necessary money to redeem optional or redeemable bonds when it is for the best interest of the school district to issue refunding bonds; or

(e) funding a judgment against the district, including the repayment of tax protests lost by the district.

(2) Any money realized from the sale of any bonds issued on the credit of a high school district shall not be used for any of the above purposes in an elementary school district, and such money may be used for any of the above purposes for a junior high school but only to the extent that the 9th grade of the high school is served thereby.

History: En. 75-7103 by Sec. 304, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 76, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 189, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7103; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 658, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 213, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Sale of notes in anticipation of federal or state revenue or issuance of bonds, 7-7-109.

Vote unnecessary if bond issue authorized, 20-6-603.

20-9-404. Contracts and bonds for joint construction. (1) The trustees of a school district may enter into a contract with the trustees of any school district within the county, with any school district in an adjoining county, with the governing body of another political subdivision within the county in which the school district is located, or with the governing body of a political subdivision of a county adjoining the school district to provide for the joint construction of a facility upon terms and conditions mutually agreed upon between the districts.

(2) The trustees of any district executing a contract in accordance with this section may, subject to 15-10-420, levy taxes and issue bonds for the purpose of constructing the facilities authorized by this section.

History: En. 75-7103.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 371, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7103.1; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 397, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 166, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 114, Ch. 584, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Interlocal Agreements, Title 7, ch. 11, part 1.

20-9-405. Proportional joint ownership — disposition of money. The facility constructed under 20-9-404 must be jointly owned by the school districts or other political subdivisions contributing to its construction in proportion to the contribution of each political subdivision. The sale or other disposition of a district's interest in the facility must be made in accordance with 20-6-604. Money received from the sale or disposition of a district's interest in a facility must be credited to the debt service fund, building fund, general fund, or any combination of these three funds, at the discretion of the trustees.

History: En. 75-7103.2 by Sec. 2, Ch. 371, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7103.2; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 397, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 166, L. 1999.

20-9-406. Limitations on amount of bond issue. (1) (a) Except as provided in subsection (1)(d), the maximum amount for which an elementary district or a high school district may become indebted by the issuance of bonds, including all indebtedness represented by outstanding bonds of previous issues and registered warrants, is 45% of the taxable value of the property subject to taxation, as ascertained by the last assessment for state, county, and school taxes previous to the incurring of the indebtedness.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (1)(d), the maximum amount for which a K-12 school district, as formed pursuant to 20-6-701, may become indebted by the issuance of bonds, including all indebtedness represented by outstanding bonds of previous issues and registered warrants, is up to 90% of the taxable value of the property subject to taxation, as ascertained by the last assessment for state, county, and school taxes previous to the incurring of the indebtedness.

(c) The total indebtedness of the high school district with an attached elementary district is limited to the sum of 45% of the taxable value of the property for elementary school program purposes and 45% of the taxable value of the property for high school program purposes.

(d) (i) The maximum amount for which an elementary district or a high school district with a district mill value per elementary ANB or per high school ANB that is less than the corresponding statewide mill value per elementary ANB or per high school ANB may become indebted by the issuance of bonds, including all indebtedness represented by outstanding bonds of previous issues and registered warrants, is 45% of the corresponding statewide mill value per ANB times 1,000 times the ANB of the district. For a K-12 district, the maximum amount for which the district may become indebted is 45% of the sum of the statewide mill value per elementary ANB times 1,000 times the elementary ANB of the district and the statewide mill value per high school ANB times 1,000 times the high school ANB of the district.

(ii) If mutually agreed upon by the affected districts, for the purpose of calculating its maximum bonded indebtedness under this subsection (1)(d), a district may include the ANB of the district plus the number of students residing within the district for which the district or county pays tuition for attendance at a school in an adjacent district. The receiving district may not use out-of-district ANB for the purpose of calculating its maximum indebtedness if the out-of-district ANB has been included in the ANB of the sending district pursuant to the mutual agreement.

(2) The maximum amounts determined in subsection (1), however, may not pertain to indebtedness imposed by special improvement district obligations or assessments against the school district or to bonds issued for the repayment of tax protests lost by the district. All bonds issued in excess of the amount are void, except as provided in this section.

(3) When the total indebtedness of a school district has reached the limitations prescribed in this section, the school district may pay all reasonable and necessary expenses of the school district on a cash basis in accordance with the financial administration provisions of this chapter.

(4) Whenever bonds are issued for the purpose of refunding bonds, any money to the credit of the debt service fund for the payment of the bonds to be refunded is applied toward the payment of the bonds and the refunding bond issue is decreased accordingly.

History: En. 75-7104 by Sec. 305, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 33, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 100, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 353, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 56, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 432, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7104(1), (2); amd. Sec. 61, Ch. 614, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 213, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 555, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 570, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 586, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 285, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 426, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 556, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 10, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 10 near end of (1)(a) substituted "last assessment" for "last-completed assessment" and at end deleted "plus"; deleted subsections (1)(a)(i) through (1)(a)(vii) that read: "(i) (A) for bonds to be issued during fiscal years 1999 through 2008, an additional 33% of the taxable value of class eight property within the district for tax year 1995, multiplied by 45%; and

(B) an additional 50% of the taxable value of telecommunications property under 15-6-141 within the district for tax year 1999, multiplied by 45%, and an additional 50% of the taxable value attributable to electrical generation property under 15-6-141 within the district for tax year 1999, multiplied by 45%;

(ii) for bonds to be issued during fiscal year 2001, an additional 25% of the taxable value of class six property within the district for tax year 1999, multiplied by 45%, and an additional 60% of the taxable value of class eight property within the district for tax year 1999, multiplied by 45%;

(iii) for bonds to be issued during fiscal year 2002, an additional 50% of the taxable value of class six property within the district for tax year 1999, multiplied by 45%, and an additional 60% of the taxable value of class eight property within the district for tax year 1999, multiplied by 45%;

(iv) for bonds to be issued during fiscal year 2003, an additional 75% of the taxable value of class six property within the district for tax year 1999, multiplied by 45%, and an additional 60% of the taxable value of class eight property within the district for tax year 1999, multiplied by 45%;

(v) for bonds to be issued during fiscal years in which the tax rate for class eight property is 2%, an additional 100% of the taxable value of class six property within the district for tax year 1999, in each case of class six property, multiplied by 45%, and an additional 77% of the taxable value of class eight property within the district for tax year 1999, multiplied by 45%;

(vi) for bonds to be issued during fiscal years in which the tax rate for class eight property is 1%, an additional 94% of the taxable value of former class eight property within the district for tax year 1999, in each case of former class eight property, multiplied by 45%; and

(vii) for bonds to be issued during the fiscal year and succeeding fiscal years in which 15-6-138 is repealed, an additional 100% of the taxable value of former class eight property within the district for tax year 1999, in each case of former class eight property, multiplied by 45%"; in (1)(b) near end substituted "last assessment" for "last-completed assessment" and at end deleted "plus"; deleted subsections (1)(b)(i) through (1)(b)(vii) that read: "(i) (A) for bonds to be issued during fiscal years 1999 through 2008, an additional 33% of the taxable value of class eight property within the district for tax year 1995, multiplied by 90%; and

(B) an additional 50% of the taxable value of telecommunications property under 15-6-141 within the district for tax year 1999, multiplied by 90%, and an additional 50% of the taxable value attributable to electrical generation property under 15-6-141 within the district for tax year 1999, multiplied by 90%;

(ii) for bonds to be issued during fiscal year 2001, an additional 25% of the taxable value of class six property within the district for tax year 1999, multiplied by 90%, and an additional 60% of the taxable value of class eight property within the district for tax year 1999, multiplied by 90%;

(iii) for bonds to be issued during fiscal year 2002, an additional 50% of the taxable value of class six property within the district for tax year 1999, multiplied by 90%, and an additional 60% of the taxable value of class eight property within the district for tax year 1999, multiplied by 90%;

(iv) for bonds to be issued during fiscal year 2003, an additional 75% of the taxable value of class six property within the district for tax year 1999, multiplied by 90%, and an additional 60% of the taxable value of class eight property within the district for tax year 1999, multiplied by 90%;

(v) for bonds to be issued during fiscal years in which the tax rate for class eight property is 2%, an additional 100% of the taxable value of class six property within the district for tax year 1999, in each case of class six property, multiplied by 90%, and an additional 77% of the taxable value of class eight property within the district for tax year 1999, multiplied by 90%;

(vi) for bonds to be issued during fiscal years in which the tax rate for class eight property is 1%, an additional 94% of the taxable value of former class eight property within the district for tax year 1999, in each case of former class eight property, multiplied by 90%; and

(vii) for bonds to be issued during the fiscal year and succeeding fiscal years in which 15-6-138 is repealed, an additional 100% of the taxable value of former class eight property within the district for tax year 1999, in each case of former class eight property, multiplied by 90%"; at end of (1)(c) deleted "adjusted as provided in this section"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Applicability: Section 3, Ch. 10, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies to the authorization and issuance of bonds occurring on or after July 1, 2001."

Cross-References

Refunding bonds, Title 17, ch. 5, part 3.

20-9-407. Industrial facility agreement for bond issue in excess of maximum. (1) In a school district within which a new major industrial facility which seeks to qualify for taxation as class five property under 15-6-135 is being constructed or is about to be constructed, the school district may require, as a precondition of the new major industrial facility qualifying as class five property, that the owners of the proposed industrial facility enter into an agreement with the school district concerning the issuing of bonds in excess of the 45% limitation prescribed in 20-9-406. Under such an agreement, the school district may, with the approval of the voters, issue bonds which exceed the limitation prescribed in this section by a maximum of 45% of the estimated taxable value of the property of the new major industrial facility subject to taxation when completed. The estimated taxable value of the property of the new major industrial facility subject to taxation shall be computed by the department of revenue when requested to do so by a resolution of the board of trustees of the school district. A copy of the department's statement of estimated taxable value shall be printed on each ballot used to vote on a bond issue proposed under this section.

(2) Pursuant to the agreement between the new major industrial facility and the school district and as a precondition to qualifying as class five property, the new major industrial facility and its owners shall pay, in addition to the taxes imposed by the school district on property owners generally, so much of the principal and interest on the bonds provided for under this section as represents payment on an indebtedness in excess of the limitation prescribed in 20-9-406. After the completion of the new major industrial facility and when the indebtedness of the school district no longer exceeds the limitation prescribed in this section, the new major industrial facility shall be entitled, after all the current indebtedness of the school district has been paid, to a tax credit over a period of no more than 20 years. The credit shall as a total amount be equal to the amount which the facility paid the principal and interest of the school district's bonds in excess of its general liability as a taxpayer within the district.

(3) A major industrial facility is a facility subject to the taxing power of the school district, whose construction or operation will increase the population of the district, imposing a significant burden upon the resources of the district and requiring construction of new school facilities. A significant burden is an increase in ANB of at least 20% in a single year.

History: En. 75-7104 by Sec. 305, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 33, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 100, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 353, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 56, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 432, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7104(3) thru (5); amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 693, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 15, L. 1985.

Cross-References

ANB defined, 20-1-101.

Educational impact statements, 20-1-208.

Calculation of average number belonging, 20-9-311.

20-9-408. Definition of forms of bonds. As used in this part:

(1) "amortization bond" means that form of bond on which a part of the principal is required to be paid each time that interest becomes due and payable. The part payment of principal increases with each following installment in the same amount that the interest payment decreases, so that the combined amount payable on principal and interest is the same on each payment date. However, the payment on the initial interest payment date may be less or greater than the amount of other payments on the bond, reflecting the payment of interest only or the payment of interest for a period different from that between other interest payment dates. The final payment may vary from prior payments in amount as a result of rounding prior payments.

(2) "serial bonds" means a bond issue payable in annual installments commencing not more than 2 years from the date of issue, any one installment consisting of one or more bonds, with the principal amount of bonds maturing in each installment not exceeding three times the principal amount of the bonds maturing in the immediately preceding installment.

History: En. 75-7105 by Sec. 306, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7105; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 631, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 256, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 423, L. 1995.

20-9-409. Repealed. Sec. 52, Ch. 423, L. 1995.

History: En. 75-7106 by Sec. 307, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7106.

20-9-410. Limitation of term and interest — timing for redemption. (1) School district bonds may not be issued for a term longer than 20 years, except that bonds issued to refund or redeem outstanding bonds may not be issued for a term longer than 10 years unless the unexpired term of the bonds to be refunded or redeemed is in excess of 10 years, in which case the refunding or redeeming bonds may be issued for the unexpired term. All bonds issued for a longer term than 5 years must be redeemable at the option of the school district on any interest payment date after one-half of the term for which they were issued has expired, and it must be so stated on the face of the bonds. The interest must be as provided under 17-5-102 and must be payable semiannually.

(2) For purposes of this section, the term of a bond issue commences on July 1 of the fiscal year in which the school district first levies taxes to pay the principal and interest on the bonds.

History: En. 75-7107 by Sec. 308, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 234, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 284, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7107; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 500, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 11, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 71, Ch. 370, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 256, L. 1989.

20-9-411. Dates of issue and payments. In order that the dates of payment of installments on school district bond issues may coincide as nearly as possible with the largest monthly tax collections, all school district bonds shall preferably bear a date of some day in June or December. For this reason, the bonds may be dated back not more than 5 months from the time of the actual sale, but no interest shall be charged on these bonds before they have been delivered to the purchaser and payment has been made by the purchaser. Interest accrued on such bonds according to their terms at the time of delivery shall either be refunded by the purchaser or deducted from the first interest payments. The failure to date such bonds in June or December shall not affect their validity.

History: En. 75-7108 by Sec. 309, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7108.

20-9-412. Issuance of refunding bonds without election. (1) Bonds of a school district issued for the purpose of providing the money needed to redeem outstanding bonds may be issued without submitting the proposition to the electorate at an election. In order to issue refunding bonds, the trustees, at a regular meeting or a special meeting, shall adopt a resolution setting forth:

(a) the facts regarding the outstanding bonds that are to be redeemed;

(b) the reasons for issuing new bonds; and

(c) the term and details of the new bond issue.

(2) After the adoption of the resolution, the trustees shall:

(a) sell the bonds at a private negotiated sale; or

(b) at their option, give notice of the sale of the new bonds in the same manner that notice is required to be given for the sale of bonds authorized at a school election and sell the new bonds in open competitive bidding, by written bids or by sealed bids.

(3) Except for bonds refunded by a school district under the provisions of Title 17, chapter 5, part 16, including any variable rate finance program so authorized, bonds may not be refunded by the issuance of new bonds unless the rate of interest offered on the new bonds is at least 1/2 of 1% a year less than the rate of interest in the bonds to be refunded or redeemed.

(4) If a refunding bond issue refunds only a portion of an outstanding bond issue, the unrefunded portion of the outstanding bond issue and the refunding bond issue must be treated as a single bond issue for the purposes of 20-9-408.

(5) Refunding bonds may be issued in a principal amount greater than the principal amount of the outstanding bonds if there is a reduction of total debt service cost to the district.

(6) Refunding bonds issued pursuant to this section may be issued to refund outstanding bonds in advance of the date on which the bonds mature or are subject to redemption, provided the proceeds of the refunding bonds, less any accrued interest or premium received upon the sale of the bonds, are deposited with other funds appropriated to the payment of the outstanding bonds in escrow with a suitable banking institution in or out of the state. Funds deposited must be invested in securities that are general obligations of the United States or the principal and interest of which are guaranteed by the United States and that mature or are callable at the option of the holder on the dates and bear interest at the rates and payable on the dates required to provide funds sufficient, with any cash retained in the escrow account, to pay when due the interest to accrue on each refunded bond to its maturity or redemption date, if called for redemption, to pay the principal of the bond at maturity or upon the redemption date, and to pay any redemption premium. The escrow account must be irrevocably appropriated to the payment of the principal of and interest and redemption premium, if any, on the refunded bonds. Funds to the credit of the debt service fund for the payment of the refunded bonds and not required for the payment of principal of or interest on the bonds due prior to issuance of the refunding bonds may be appropriated by the district to the escrow account. The school district may pay the reasonable costs and expenses of printing the refunding bonds and of establishing and maintaining the escrow account. Bonds refunded pursuant to this part are not to be considered outstanding for purposes of 20-9-406 or any other debt limitation.

History: En. 75-7109 by Sec. 310, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7109; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 647, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 158, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 423, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Counties — advance refunding bonds, 7-7-2316.
Cities — advance refunding bonds, 7-7-4316.
Refunding bonds, Title 17, ch. 5, part 3.

20-9-413 through 20-9-420 reserved.

20-9-421. Election to authorize the issuance of school district bonds and the methods of introduction. A school district shall not issue bonds for any purpose other than that provided in 15-1-402 and 20-9-412 unless the issuance of bonds has been authorized by the qualified electors of the school district at an election called for the purpose of considering a proposition to issue such bonds. A school district bond election shall be called by a resolution as prescribed under the provisions of 20-20-201 when:

(1) the trustees, of their own volition, adopt a resolution to that effect; or

(2) the trustees have received a petition which asks that an election be held to consider a bond proposition and which has been validated under the provisions of 20-9-425.

History: En. 75-7110 by Sec. 311, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7110; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 213, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Mail ballot elections prohibited, 13-19-104.
School elections, Title 20, ch. 20.

20-9-422. Additional requirements for trustees' resolution calling bond election. (1) In addition to the requirements for calling an election that are prescribed in 20-20-201 and 20-20-203, the trustees' resolution calling a school district bond election must:

(a) fix the exact amount of the bonds proposed to be issued, which may be more or less than the amounts estimated in a petition;

(b) fix the maximum number of years in which the proposed bonds would be paid;

(c) in the case of initiation by a petition, state the essential facts about the petition and its presentation; and

(d) state the amount of the state advance for school facilities estimated, pursuant to subsection (2), to be received by the district in the first school fiscal year in which a debt service payment would be due on the proposed bonds.

(2) Prior to the adoption of the resolution calling for a school bond election, the trustees of a district may request from the superintendent of public instruction a statement of the estimated amount of state advance for school facilities that the district will receive for debt service payments on the proposed bonds in the first school fiscal year in which a debt service payment is due. The district shall provide the superintendent with an estimate of the debt service payment due in the first school fiscal year. The superintendent shall estimate the state advance for the bond issue pursuant to 20-9-371(2).

History: En. 75-7111 by Sec. 312, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7111; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 586, L. 1995.

20-9-423. Form, contents, and circularization of petition proposing school district bond election. Any petition for the calling of an election on the proposition of issuing school district bonds shall:

(1) plainly state each purpose of the proposed bond issue and the estimated amount of the bonds that would be issued for each purpose;

(2) be signed by not less than 20% of the school district electors qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301 in order to constitute a valid petition;

(3) be a single petition or it may be composed of more than one petition, all being identical in form, and after being circulated and signed, they shall be fastened together to form a single petition when submitted to the county registrar;

(4) be circulated by any one or more qualified electors of the school district; and

(5) contain an affidavit of each registered elector circulating a petition attached to the portion of the petition he circulated. Such affidavit shall attest to the authenticity of the signatures and that the signers knew the contents of the petition at the time of signing it.

History: En. 75-7112 by Sec. 313, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 83, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7112.

20-9-424. Validation of petition — election administrator's certificate. (1) The petitioners for a school district bond election shall submit their petition to the county election administrator of the county where the school district is located for validation of the signatures on the petition. The county election administrator shall examine the petition and attach or endorse thereon a certificate which shall state:

(a) the total number of electors of the school district who are, at the time, qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301;

(b) which and how many of the individuals whose names are subscribed to the petition possess the qualifications to vote on a bond proposition; and

(c) whether the number of qualified signers established in subsection (1)(b) is more or less than 20% of the total number of registered electors established in subsection (1)(a).

(2) After completing the examination, the county election administrator shall immediately send the petition and his certificate to the school district. The county election administrator shall not receive compensation for the examination of school district bond petitions.

History: En. 75-7113 by Sec. 314, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 83, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7113; amd. Sec. 354, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Local Election Administrator, Title 13, ch. 1, part 3.

20-9-425. Trustees' consideration of validated petition proposing bond election. When a school district receives a school district bond petition from the county registrar, a meeting of the trustees shall be called for the consideration of the petition. The trustees shall be the judges of the adequacy of the petition, and their findings shall be conclusive against the school district in favor of the innocent holder of bonds issued pursuant to the election called and held by reason of the presentation of such petition. The petition shall be valid if the trustees find that it is in proper form and bears the signatures of not less than 20% of the school district electors who are qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301.

History: En. 75-7114 by Sec. 315, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 83, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7114.

Cross-References

Trustees' meetings and quorum, 20-3-322.

20-9-426. Preparation and form of ballots for bond election. (1) The school district shall cause ballots to be prepared for all bond elections, and whenever bonds for more than one purpose are to be voted upon at the same election, separate ballots must be prepared for each purpose.

(2) For bond elections that are not held in conjunction with a school election, the ballots for absentee voting must be printed and made available at least 30 days before the bond election.

(3) All ballots must be substantially in the following form:

OFFICIAL BALLOT SCHOOL DISTRICT BOND ELECTION

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS: Make an X or similar mark in the vacant square before the words "BONDS—YES" if you wish to vote for the bond issue; if you are opposed to the bond issue, make an X or similar mark in the square before the words "BONDS—NO".

Shall the board of trustees be authorized to issue and sell bonds of this school district in the amount of.... dollars ($....), bearing interest at a rate not more than.... percent (....%) a year, payable semiannually, during a period not more than.... years, for the purpose.... (here state the purpose the same way as in the notice of election)?

☐ BONDS — YES.

☐ BONDS — NO.

History: En. 75-7115 by Sec. 316, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 234, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7115; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 500, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 11, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 144, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Form of ballot for consolidation election with assumption of bonded indebtedness, 20-6-206.

20-9-427. Notice of bond election by separate purpose. (1) A school district bond election must be conducted in accordance with the school election provisions of this title, except that the election notice must be in substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF SCHOOL DISTRICT BOND ELECTION

Notice is hereby given by the trustees of School District No..... of.... County, state of Montana, that pursuant to a certain resolution adopted at a meeting of the board of trustees of the school district held on the.... day of...., ..., an election of the registered electors of School District No..... of.... County, state of Montana, will be held on the.... day of...., ..., at.... for the purpose of voting upon the question of whether or not the trustees may issue and sell bonds of the school district in the amount of.... dollars ($....), bearing interest at a rate not more than.... percent (....%) a year, payable semiannually, for the purpose of.... (here state purpose). The bonds to be issued will be payable in installments over a period not exceeding.... (state number) years.

The polls will be open from.... o'clock....m. and until.... o'clock....m. of the election day.

Dated and posted this.... day of...., ...

....
Presiding officer, School District No.......
of...... County
Address......

(2) If the bonds proposed to be issued are for more than one purpose, then each purpose must be separately stated in the notice, together with the proposed amount of bonds for each purpose.

History: En. 75-7116 by Sec. 317, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 234, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 176, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7116; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 500, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 11, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 423, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Form of ballot for consolidation election with assumption of bonded indebtedness, 20-6-206.

School elections, Title 20, ch. 20.

20-9-428. Determination of approval or rejection of proposition at bond election. (1) When the trustees canvass the vote of a school district bond election under the provisions of 20-20-415, they shall determine the approval or rejection of the school bond proposition in the following manner:

(a) determine the total number of electors of the school district who are qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301 from the list of electors supplied by the county registrar for such school bond election;

(b) determine the total number of qualified electors who voted at the school bond election from the tally sheet or sheets for such election;

(c) calculate the percentage of qualified electors voting at the school bond election by dividing the amount determined in subsection (1)(b) by the amount determined in subsection (1)(a); and

(d) when the calculated percentage in subsection (1)(c) is 40% or more, the school bond proposition shall be deemed to have been approved and adopted if a majority of the votes shall have been cast in favor of such proposition, otherwise it shall be deemed to have been rejected; or

(e) when the calculated percentage in subsection (1)(c) is more than 30% but less than 40%, the school bond proposition shall be deemed to have been approved and adopted if 60% or more of the votes shall have been cast in favor of such proposition, otherwise it shall be deemed to have been rejected; or

(f) when the calculated percentage in subsection (1)(c) is 30% or less, the school bond proposition shall be deemed to have been rejected.

(2) If the canvass of the vote establishes the approval and adoption of the school bond proposition, the trustees shall issue a certificate proclaiming the passage of such proposition and the authorization to issue bonds of the school district for the purposes specified on the ballot for such school district bond election.

History: En. 75-7117 by Sec. 318, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 83, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7117.

Cross-References

Cancellation and challenge of voter registration, Title 13, ch. 2, part 4.

Challenge of elector's right to vote, Title 13, ch. 13, part 3.

General canvassing requirements, Title 13, ch. 15.

Determination of annexation election with assumption of bonded indebtedness, 20-6-206.

20-9-429. Trustees' resolution to issue school district bonds. Anytime after the date of the election certificate, the trustees shall adopt a resolution calling for the sale of bonds of the school district. The resolution must specify:

(1) the number of series or installments in which the bonds are to be issued;

(2) the amount of bonds to be issued;

(3) the minimum purchase price of the bonds;

(4) the purpose or purposes of the issue;

(5) the date that the issue will bear;

(6) the period of time through which the issue will be paid;

(7) the manner of execution of the bonds;

(8) whether bids will be accepted for either serial or amortization bonds and, if so, the denomination of serial or amortization bonds;

(9) the date and time that the sale of the bonds must be conducted; and

(10) the minimum price fixed by the board of trustees for the bonds, which may not be less than 97% of the principal amount of the bonds if the board determines that the sale is in the best interests of the district.

History: En. 75-7118 by Sec. 319, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7118; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 423, L. 1995.

20-9-430. Notice of sale of school district bonds. The trustees shall give notice of the sale of school district bonds. The notice must state the purpose for which the bonds are to be issued and the amount proposed to be issued and must be substantially in the following form:

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS

Notice is hereby given by the trustees of School District No..... of.... County, state of Montana, that the trustees will on the.... day of...., ..., at the hour of.... o'clock....m. at...., in the school district, sell to the highest and best bidder for cash general obligation bonds of the school district in the total amount of.... dollars ($....), for the purpose of.....

The bonds will be issued and sold in the aggregate principal amount of.... dollars ($....) each and will become payable according to the maturity schedule set forth below (set forth maturity schedule adopted by the school district). (If the bonds are to be issued as amortization bonds, indicate that here.)

The bonds will bear an original issue date of...., ..., will pay interest commencing on the.... day of.... (month), ..., will be payable semiannually on the.... day of.... (month) and.... (month) in each year thereafter, and will be redeemable in full. (Here insert optional provisions, if any, to be recited on the bonds.)

The bonds will be sold for not less than $...., with accrued interest on the principal amount of the bonds to the date of their delivery, and all bidders shall state the lowest rate of interest at which they will purchase the bonds at the price specified for the bonds. The trustees reserve the right to reject any bids and to sell the bonds at private sale.

All bids must be accompanied by (insert appropriate bid security as permitted by 18-1-202) in the sum of.... dollars ($....) payable to the order of the district, which will be forfeited by the successful bidder in the event that the bidder refuses to purchase the bonds.

All bids should be addressed to the undersigned district.

....
Presiding officer, School District No.......
of...... County
Address:......

ATTEST:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.... day of....., ...; .... Notary Public for the State residing at...., Montana. My commission expires..........

History: En. 75-7119 by Sec. 320, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 234, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7119; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 500, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 11, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 631, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 423, L. 1995.

20-9-431. Publication of notice of sale of school district bonds. The trustees shall publish the notice of sale of the bonds, as provided in 17-5-106, in one or more newspapers as determined by the trustees.

History: En. 75-7120 by Sec. 321, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7120; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 384, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 173, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 423, L. 1995.

20-9-432. Sale of school district bonds. (1) The trustees shall meet at the time and place fixed in the notice to consider bids on the bond issue. The bonds must be sold at not less than the minimum bid specified for bonds with accrued interest to date of delivery, and each bidder shall specify the rate of interest and purchase price at which the bidder will purchase the bonds. The trustees shall accept the bid that they judge most advantageous to the school district. Consultant fees and attorney fees may be paid to any person or corporation for assisting in the proceedings, in the preparation of the bonds, or in negotiating the sale. The trustees are authorized to reject any bids and to sell the bonds at private sale if they consider it in the best interests of the school district, except that the bonds may not be sold at less than the minimum sale price with accrued interest to date of delivery.

(2) The trustees may cooperate and combine with other school districts within the same county for the purpose of preparing and negotiating the sale of bond issues if, in the opinion of the trustees, the cooperation or combination will facilitate the sale of school district bonds under more advantageous terms or with lower interest rates. However, bond issues prepared or negotiated for sale under this section may not be combined for any other purpose but must be entered separately on the books of the county treasurer and must be otherwise treated as separate bond issues.

History: En. 75-7121 by Sec. 322, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 234, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 66, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7121; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 631, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 423, L. 1995.

20-9-433. Form and execution of school district bonds. (1) At the time of the sale of the bonds or at a meeting held after the sale, the trustees shall adopt a resolution providing for the issuance of the bonds, prescribing the form of the bonds, whether amortization or serial bonds, and prescribing the manner of execution of the bonds.

(2) Each bond and coupon attached to a bond must be signed by or bear the facsimile signatures of the presiding officer of the trustees and the school district clerk, provided that one signature of a school official or the bond registrar must be a manual signature.

History: En. 75-7122 by Sec. 323, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7122; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 384, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 423, L. 1995.

20-9-434. Registration of school district bonds by county treasurer and copy for preservation. (1) When the school district bonds have been executed by the presiding officer of the trustees and the school district clerk, the bonds must be registered by the county treasurer in the treasurer's bond registration book before the bonds are delivered to the purchaser. The bond registration must show:

(a) the date of issue;

(b) the redeemable date of each bond; and

(c) the amount and due date of all payments required on the bonds.

(2) The trustees shall provide the county treasurer with an unsigned and canceled printed specimen copy of each issue of school district bonds for preservation in the office of the county treasurer.

History: En. 75-7123 by Sec. 324, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7123; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 423, L. 1995.

20-9-435. Delivery of school district bonds and disposition of sale money. (1) After the school district bonds have been registered, the county treasurer shall:

(a) when the board of investments has purchased the bonds, forward the bonds to the board that, in turn, shall send the bonds to the state treasurer and shall pay the bonds in the manner provided by law; or

(b) if the purchaser is anybody other than the board of investments, deliver the bonds to the purchaser when full payment of the bonds has been made by the purchaser.

(2) If any of the trustees fails or refuses to pay into the proper county treasury the money arising from the sale of a bond, the trustee is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 1 year or more than 10 years or by a fine of not more than $50,000, or both.

(3) All money realized from the sale of school district bonds must be paid to the county treasurer. The county treasurer shall credit the money to the building fund of the school district issuing the bonds, except money realized for accrued interest or the purposes defined in 20-9-403(1)(c) and (1)(d) must be deposited in the debt service fund and money realized for the purposes authorized in 20-9-403(1)(e) must be deposited in a fund, as provided for in 2-9-316, to pay a final judgment against the school district. The money realized from the sale of school district bonds must be immediately available to the school district, and the trustees may expend the money without budgeted authorization only for the purposes for which the bonds were authorized by the school district bond election.

History: En. 75-7124 by Sec. 325, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7124; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 384, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 198, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 568, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

20-9-436. County attorney to assist in the proceedings. The trustees of any school district conducting bond proceedings shall prepare and maintain a transcript of their bond proceedings. It is a part of the official duties of the county attorney of every county of this state to advise and assist the trustees of each school district of his county in its bond proceedings. Before any transcript of school district bond proceedings is sent to the board of investments, he shall carefully examine such transcript, and the transcript may not be sent until he has attached his opinion to the transcript that the proceedings are in full compliance with law. The trustees of any school district, however, may, upon consent of the county attorney, employ any attorney licensed in Montana to assist the county attorney in the performance of his duties.

History: En. 75-7125 by Sec. 326, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 263, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7125; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 384, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Conflict of interest, 20-1-205.

20-9-437. School district liable on bonds. (1) The full faith, credit, and taxable resources of a school district issuing bonds under the provisions of this title are pledged for the repayment of the bonds with interest according to the terms of the bonds. For the purpose of making the provisions of this part enforceable, each school district is a body corporate that may sue and be sued by or in the name of the trustees of the school district.

(2) A school district may use up to 25% of its federal impact aid funds received pursuant to 20-9-514 for repayment of bonds.

History: En. 75-7126 by Sec. 327, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7126; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 549, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 549 inserted (2) concerning use of up to 25% of impact aid funds; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective May 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Claims and actions against political subdivisions, Title 2, ch. 9, part 3.

20-9-438. Preparation of debt service fund budget — operating reserve. (1) The trustees of each school district having outstanding bonds shall include in the debt service fund of the final budget adopted in accordance with 20-9-133 an amount of money that is necessary to pay the interest and the principal amount becoming due during the ensuing school fiscal year for each series or installment of bonds, according to the terms and conditions of the bonds and the redemption plans of the trustees.

(2) The trustees shall also include in the debt service fund of the final budget:

(a) the amount of money necessary to pay the special improvement district assessments levied against the school district that become due during the ensuing school fiscal year; and

(b) a limited operating reserve for the school fiscal year following the ensuing school fiscal year as provided in subsection (3).

(3) At the end of each school fiscal year, the trustees of a school district may designate a portion of the end-of-the-year fund balance of the debt service fund to be earmarked as a limited operating reserve for the purpose of paying, whenever a cash flow shortage occurs, debt service fund warrants and bond obligations that must be paid from July 1 through November 30 of the school fiscal year following the ensuing school fiscal year. Any portion of the debt service fund end-of-the-year fund balance not earmarked for limited operating reserve purposes must be reappropriated to be used for property tax reduction as provided in 20-9-439.

(4) The county superintendent shall compare the final budgeted amount for the debt service fund with the bond retirement and interest requirement and the special improvement district assessments for the school fiscal year just beginning as reported by the county treasurer in the statement supplied under the provisions of 20-9-121. If the county superintendent finds that the requirement stated by the county treasurer is more than the final budget amount, the county superintendent shall increase the budgeted amount for interest or principal in the debt service fund of the final budget. The amount confirmed or revised by the county superintendent is the final budget expenditure amount for the debt service fund of the school district.

History: En. 75-7127 by Sec. 328, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 432, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7127; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 132, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 211, L. 1997.

20-9-439. Computation of net levy requirement — procedure when levy inadequate. (1) The county superintendent shall compute the levy requirement for each school district's debt service fund on the basis of the following procedure:

(a) Determine the total money available in the debt service fund for the reduction of the property tax on the district by totaling:

(i) the end-of-the-year fund balance in the debt service fund, less any limited operating reserve as provided in 20-9-438;

(ii) anticipated interest to be earned by the investment of debt service cash in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-213(4) or by the investment of bond proceeds under the provisions of 20-9-435;

(iii) any state advance for school facilities distributed to a qualified district under the provisions of 20-9-346, 20-9-370, and 20-9-371;

(iv) funds transferred from the impact aid fund established pursuant to 20-9-514 that are used to repay the district's bonds; and

(v) any other money, including money from federal sources, anticipated by the trustees to be available in the debt service fund during the ensuing school fiscal year from sources such as legally authorized money transfers into the debt service fund or from rental income, excluding any guaranteed tax base aid.

(b) Subtract the total amount available to reduce the property tax, determined in subsection (1)(a), from the final budget for the debt service fund as established in 20-9-438.

(2) The net debt service fund levy requirement determined in subsection (1)(b) must be reported to the county commissioners on the fourth Monday of August by the county superintendent as the net debt service fund levy requirement for the district, and a levy must be made by the county commissioners in accordance with 20-9-142.

(3) If the board of county commissioners fails in any school fiscal year to make a levy for any issue or series of bonds of a school district sufficient to raise the money necessary for payment of interest and principal becoming due during the next ensuing school fiscal year, in any amounts established under the provisions of this section, the holder of any bond of the issue or series or any taxpayer of the district may apply to the district court of the county in which the school district is located for a writ of mandate to compel the board of county commissioners of the county to make a sufficient levy for payment purposes. If, upon the hearing of the application, it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the board of county commissioners of the county has failed to make a levy or has made a levy that is insufficient to raise the amount required to be raised as established in the manner provided in this section, the court shall determine the amount of the deficiency and shall issue a writ of mandate directed to and requiring the board of county commissioners, at the next meeting for the purpose of fixing tax levies for county purposes, to fix and make a levy against all taxable property in the school district that is sufficient to raise the amount of the deficiency. The levy is in addition to any levy required to be made at that time for the ensuing school fiscal year. Any costs that may be allowed or awarded the petitioner in the proceeding must be paid by the members of the board of county commissioners and may not be a charge against the school district or the county.

History: En. 75-7128 by Sec. 329, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7128; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 132, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 133, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 586, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 549, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 549 inserted (1)(a)(iv) concerning impact aid funds used to repay bonds; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective May 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Property tax levies, Title 15, ch. 10.
Mandamus, Title 27, ch. 26.

20-9-440. Payment of debt service obligations — termination of interest. (1) The county treasurer shall maintain a separate debt service fund for each school district and shall credit all tax moneys collected for debt service to such fund and use the moneys credited to such fund for the payment of debt service obligations in accordance with the school financial administration provisions of this title.

(2) The county treasurer shall pay from the debt service fund all amounts of interest and principal on school district bonds as such interest or principal becomes due when the coupons or bonds are presented and surrendered for payment and shall pay all special improvement district assessments as the same become due. If the bonds are held by the state of Montana, then all payments shall be remitted to the state treasurer who shall cancel the coupons or bonds and return such coupons or bonds to the county treasurer with his receipt. If the bonds are not held by the state of Montana and the interest or principal is made payable at some designated bank or financial institution, the county treasurer shall remit the amount due for interest or principal to such bank or financial institution for payment against the surrender of the canceled coupons or bonds.

(3) Whenever any school district bond or installment on school district bonds shall become due and payable, interest shall cease on such date unless sufficient funds are available to pay

such bond when it is presented for payment or when payment of an installment is demanded. In either case, interest on such bond or installment shall continue until payment is made.

(4) Any installment on interest and principal on bonds held by the state that is not promptly paid when due shall draw interest at an annual rate of 6% from the date due until actual payment, irrespective of the rate of interest on the bonds.

History: En. 75-7129 by Sec. 330, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 432, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7129.

Cross-References

Administration of finances, Title 20, ch. 9, part 2.

20-9-441. Redemption of bonds — investment of debt service fund moneys. (1) Whenever there is a sufficient amount of money in any school district debt service fund available to pay and redeem one or more bonds of such school district held by the state of Montana, the county treasurer shall apply such money in payment of as many of such bonds as can be paid and redeemed. The county treasurer shall give notice not less than 30 days before the next interest due date to the board of investments that on such interest due date such bonds will be paid. Before such interest due date, the county treasurer shall remit to the state treasurer the amount of money that is necessary to pay the bonds that are being redeemed and the interest due on such bonds. When the state treasurer receives such payment, he shall cancel such bonds and any unpaid coupons of such bonds and return the canceled bonds and coupons to the county treasurer.

(2) Whenever there is a sufficient amount of money in any school district debt service fund available to pay and redeem one or more optional bonds of such school district not held by the state of Montana, not yet due but then redeemable or becoming redeemable on the next interest due date, the county treasurer shall apply such available money in payment of as many of such bonds as can be paid and redeemed. The county treasurer shall give notice to the holder of the bonds, if known to him, or to any bank or financial institution at which the bonds are payable, at least 30 days before the next interest due date, that the bonds will be paid and redeemed on such date. If the bonds are payable at some bank or financial institution, the county treasurer shall remit to the bank or financial institution, before such interest due date, an amount sufficient to pay and redeem the bonds. If the bonds are not presented for payment and redemption on such interest due date, the accrual of interest shall cease on such interest due date.

(3) Whenever there is money available in any school district debt service fund sufficient to pay and redeem one or more outstanding bonds not yet due or redeemable and not held by the state of Montana, the trustees of such school district may direct the county treasurer to purchase such bonds of the district if this can be done at not more than par and accrued interest or at such reasonable premium as the trustees may feel justified in paying, but in no case exceeding 6%.

(4) Whenever the trustees cannot purchase outstanding bonds of the school district at a reasonable price, the available debt service fund money shall be invested by the trustees under the provisions of 20-9-213(4). Such investments shall be sold in ample time before the debt service fund money is required for the payment of the bonds of the school district.

History: En. 75-7130 by Sec. 331, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7130; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 384, L. 1979.

20-9-442. Entries of payments and notification of school district. The county treasurer shall make the necessary entries of all payments of interest and principal on his bond registration record and shall promptly notify the clerk of the school district when such payments are made. The county treasurer also shall deliver the canceled coupons and bonds to the county clerk at the end of each month. The county clerk shall file such canceled coupons and bonds in his office.

History: En. 75-7131 by Sec. 332, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7131.

20-9-443. Disposition of remaining debt service fund. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), when all of the bonds and bond interest of a school district have been fully paid, all money remaining in the debt service fund for the school district and all money that may come into the debt service fund from the payment of the delinquent taxes must be transferred by the county treasurer to the building reserve levy fund, the technology acquisition and depreciation fund, or the general fund as designated by the school district, provided that the subsequent use of the funds by the school district is limited to constructing, equipping, or enlarging school buildings or purchasing land needed for school purposes in the district.

(2) Any federal impact aid funding remaining in the debt service fund of a school district that has fully repaid the bonds and bond interest must revert to the district's impact aid account established pursuant to 20-9-514.

History: En. 75-7132 by Sec. 333, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7132; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 480, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 549, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 480 near middle after "county treasurer to the" substituted "building reserve levy fund, the technology acquisition and depreciation fund, or the general fund as designated by the school" for "general fund of such school" and at end after "district" inserted "provided that the subsequent use of the funds by the school district is limited to constructing, equipping, or enlarging school buildings or purchasing land needed for school purposes in the district"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Chapter 549 in (1) at beginning inserted exception clause; inserted (2) concerning reversion of impact aid funds after bond repayment; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective May 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 5, Ch. 480, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to transfers during the school fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

20-9-444. Liability of officers for failure to provide fund for payment of bonds. When the trustees of a school district are required by law to provide, by a levy of taxes or by certifying the amount of money required or otherwise, a sinking fund or fund required to pay at maturity any bonds issued or created after February 6, 1923, such trustees are jointly and severally liable to the school district which they represent if they fail to perform any duties so required by law, as specified in this section, in an amount equal to the sum which would have been added to such fund had they performed such duty. However, whenever any such board of trustees fails or neglects to perform any such duty, no minority member of the board who moved the board or voted in favor of performance of such duty may be held liable.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 5, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 463.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 59-534; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 384, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Penalty for violation of school laws, 20-1-207.

Trustee removal, 20-3-310.

Personal immunity and liability of trustees, 20-3-332.

20-9-445. Liability for misuse of bond payment fund. Any person or persons who shall take, use, appropriate, or permit to be taken, used, or appropriated any portion of any such fund as herein specified for any purpose other than that permitted by law shall be jointly and severally liable to the county, city, school district, irrigation district, or other municipal or public corporation to which said fund shall belong for the portion of such fund so unlawfully taken, used, or appropriated.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 5, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 463.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 59-535.

Cross-References

Penalty for violation of school laws, 20-1-207.

Trustee removal, 20-3-310.

Personal immunity and liability of trustees, 20-3-332.

20-9-446. Duty of county attorney to prosecute. It shall be the duty of the county attorney in each county to commence and prosecute all actions to enforce any liability created by 20-9-444 or 20-9-445. Such actions shall be tried as civil actions at law.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 5, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 463.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 59-536.

Cross-References

Conflict of interest, 20-1-205.

20-9-447 through 20-9-450 reserved.

20-9-451 through 20-9-456. Repealed. Sec. 22, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

20-9-451. En. 75-7133 by Sec. 334, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7133.

20-9-452. En. 75-7134 by Sec. 335, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 83, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7134; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 42, L. 1985.

20-9-453. En. 75-7135 by Sec. 336, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7135.

20-9-454. En. 75-7136 by Sec. 337, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7136.

20-9-455. En. 75-7137 by Sec. 338, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7137.

20-9-456. En. 75-7138 by Sec. 339, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7138.

20-9-457 through 20-9-460 reserved.

20-9-461. Purpose. Sections 20-9-461 through 20-9-464 are intended to improve the marketability of bonds issued by school districts in order that said bonds may be sold upon the most favorable terms.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 139, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 82-413(part).

20-9-462. Bond issue proceedings to be submitted to attorney general. The governing body of any school district shall submit a certified copy of all proceedings preliminary to such bond issue to the attorney general, together with such other proceedings, certificates, and records as he may require, and request his report as to examination and validity.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 82-410(part).

20-9-463. Attorney general to report as to validity of bonds. It is hereby made the duty of the attorney general to examine certified copies of all proceedings preliminary to the issuance of bonds by any school district which may be submitted to him for such examination, and if found regular and valid, he shall deliver to the recording officer of such district a report of his examination and determination as to the validity of such bonds. A certified copy of such report shall be filed with the officer required by law to register said bonds, and a notation thereof shall be entered in the bond register.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 139, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 82-411(part).

Cross-References

Bond Validating Act, Title 17, ch. 5, part 2.

20-9-464. Statute of limitations — action to test validity. No bond of any issue, whereof the preliminary proceedings have been submitted to and approved by the attorney general, shall be held invalid because of any defect or failure to comply with any statutory provision relating to the authorization, issuance, or sale of said bonds, unless an action to contest the validity thereof shall be brought within 30 days after the date of sale.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 139, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 82-412(part).

Cross-References

Bond Validating Act, Title 17, ch. 5, part 2.

20-9-465. Action to restrain bond issue — time for bringing. (1) No action may be brought for the purpose of restraining the issuance and sale of bonds or other obligations by any school district or for the purpose of restraining the levy and collection of taxes for the payment of such bonds or other obligations after the expiration of 60 days from the date of the election on such bonds or obligations or, if no election was held thereon, after the expiration of 60 days from the date of the resolution authorizing the issuance thereof on account of any defect, irregularity, or informality in giving notice of or in holding the election; nor may any defense based upon any such defect, irregularity, or informality be interposed in any action unless brought within this period.

(2) This section applies but is not limited to any action and defense in which the issue is raised whether a voted debt or liability has carried by the required majority vote of the electors qualified and offering to vote thereon.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 114, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 9040, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9040, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 158, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2612(part); amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 384, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Issuance of injunctions on nonjudicial days, 3-1-302, 3-5-302.
Contempts, Title 3, ch. 1, part 5.
Property tax levies, Title 15, ch. 10.
Bond Validating Act, Title 17, ch. 5, part 2.
Injunctions, Rule 65, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20); Title 27, ch. 19.

20-9-466. School district bonds — state loan — qualifications for state loan. (1) The department of administration shall make a loan from the coal severance tax school bond contingency loan fund, established in 17-5-703, to a school district in an amount equal to the principal and interest payment on qualifying bonds when due in accordance with the provisions contained in the bonds. In order to receive a loan, the school district must:

(a) have issued bonds between January 21, 1992, and January 1, 1993, pursuant to 20-9-421 through 20-9-464;

(b) be prevented from making principal and interest payments on the bonds because the debt service levy for the bonds:

(i) has been declared invalid or unenforceable under Article II, section 4, or Article X, section 1, of the Montana constitution by a final court order; or

(ii) is prevented by an injunction;

(c) have exhausted the debt service reserve for the bonds; and

(d) have complied with all the requirements for the bonds contained in 20-9-467 and this section.

(2) To qualify for the state loan described in subsection (1), a school district, before issuing its bonds, must have:

(a) received voter approval for bonds pursuant to 20-9-421;

(b) following voter approval, received a certificate of eligibility from the board of public education stating that after consultation with the superintendent of public instruction, the board has determined that a minimum of 75% of the principal amount of the proposed bonds will be used to:

(i) restore, rebuild, or replace a destroyed or severely damaged school building;

(ii) correct one or more building deficiencies that affect the health and safety of school children;

(iii) correct one or more deficiencies that prevent the school district from meeting current accreditation standards; or

(iv) address any combination of circumstances described under subsections (2)(b)(i) through (2)(b)(iii); and

(c) received a final certificate of allocation from the department of administration pursuant to subsection (5).

(3) The board of public education shall:

(a) maintain a record of the total principal amount of bonds for which certification has been issued; and

(b) immediately furnish to the department a copy of each certificate issued.

(4) Upon receipt of a copy of the certificate from the board of public education, the department shall temporarily allocate loan authority to the school district equal to the principal amount of bonds indicated in the board's certificate. The principal amount of bonds for which final certification is issued may be less than the principal amount of bonds approved by the voters pursuant to subsection (2)(a).

(5) To obtain a final certificate of allocation, a school district shall provide the department, on a form provided by the department, the following information:

(a) the tentative date of sale of the school district's bonds;

(b) the principal amount of the bonds to be issued;

(c) the name and addresses of bond counsel and the financial advisor; and

(d) other information as requested by the department.

(6) Upon issuance of the bonds, a school district shall forward to the department a copy of the district's bond resolution, the final opinion of bond counsel on the bonds, and a schedule of principal and interest payments on the bonds to maturity. The bond resolution must include a covenant agreeing to:

(a) defend any lawsuit challenging the school district's authority to sell and issue the bonds and to levy a tax for payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds;

(b) provide to the department before August 1 of each year a report of the school district's outstanding principal balance as of the preceding June 30 on the bonds secured by state loans;

(c) refund the bonds on any normal call date if, during the term of the bonds, the school district can refund its bonds without the state loan security and without increasing its total debt service costs on the bonds; and

(d) enter into a contract with the department establishing a schedule to repay the state if the state loans the school district money to make payments on district bonds. Notwithstanding other provisions of law, the loan must be repaid by the school district at a rate equivalent to the average yield of the pooled investment fund established in 17-6-203(3), commonly known as the short-term investment pool, for the period of the loan. The loan must be repaid in full within 10 years from the date the first loan is issued to a school district. Repayment must be paid from the sources designated for repayment of the bonds or from any other revenue and assets of the school district, including state equalization funds currently distributed or which may be distributed to the district. Loan repayments received by the department must be deposited in the coal severance tax school bond contingency loan fund.

(7) The department shall maintain a record of the total principal amount of bonds secured by state loans.

(8) A school district issuing bonds subject to 20-9-467 and this section may apply to the attorney general for a determination as to whether its bonds are affected by a court order declaring that the bonds of another district are invalid or unenforceable.

(9) A school district whose authority to levy a property tax to pay principal of and interest on bonds has been challenged shall, upon notification of the challenge, immediately notify the attorney general and the department.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 12, Sp. L. January 1992; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 18, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 115, Ch. 42, L. 1997.

20-9-467. State loan — limitation on state loan authority — priority of loan allocation — application. (1) The allocation of the state's loan authority for bonds issued pursuant to 20-9-466 is intended only to enable a school district to issue bonds pending resolution of the financing of capital outlay.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (5), the total principal amount of school district bonds that may be secured by loans under 20-9-466 may not exceed $25 million and must be allocated to qualifying school districts on a first-come, first-serve basis in order of issuance of final certificates of allocation by the department of administration.

(3) An individual school district may not issue bonds secured by a state loan with a principal amount in excess of $6 million.

(4) If more than one school district qualifies for a state loan and an insufficient amount of state loan authority remains, the board of public education shall allocate the state loan authority to the district with the earliest voter approval of its bonds.

(5) Prior to allocating the final $1.5 million of state loan authority under 20-9-466, the board of public education shall determine if there is a school district eligible for a state loan under 20-9-466(2)(b)(i) and, if so, shall give that district first priority to the remaining loan authority.

(6) This section does not apply unless a bond resolution contains the covenant required under 20-9-466(6).

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 12, Sp. L. January 1992.

20-9-468 through 20-9-470 reserved.

20-9-471. Issuance of obligations — authorization — conditions. (1) The trustees of a school district may, without a vote of the electors of the district, issue and sell to the board of investments obligations for the purpose of financing all or a portion of:

(a) the costs of vehicles and equipment;

(b) the costs associated with renovating, rehabilitating, and remodeling facilities, including but not limited to roof repairs, heating, plumbing, and electrical systems;

(c) any other expenditure that the district is otherwise authorized to make, subject to subsection (4), including the payment of settlements of legal claims and judgments; and

(d) the costs associated with the issuance and sale of the obligations.

(2) The term of the obligation, including an obligation for a qualified energy project, may not exceed 10 fiscal years. For the purposes of this subsection, a "qualified energy project" means a project designed to reduce energy use in a school facility and from which the resulting energy cost savings are projected to meet or exceed the debt service obligation for financing the project, as determined by the department of environmental quality.

(3) At the time of issuing the obligation, there must exist an amount in the budget for the current fiscal year available and sufficient to make the debt service payment on the obligation

coming due in the current year. The budget for each following year in which any portion of the principal of and interest on the obligation is due must provide for payment of that principal and interest.

(4) Except as provided in 20-9-502 and 20-9-503, the proceeds of the obligation may not be used to acquire real property or construct a facility unless:

(a) the acquisition or construction project does not constitute more than 20% of the square footage of the existing real property improvements made to a facility containing classrooms;

(b) the 20% square footage limitation may not be exceeded within any 5-year period; and

(c) the electors of the district approve a proposition authorizing the trustees to apply for funds through the board of investments for the construction project. The proposition must be approved at a special or regular election in accordance with all of the requirements of 20-9-428, except that the proposition is considered to have passed if a majority of the qualified electors voting approve the proposition.

(5) An obligation issued is payable from any legally available fund of the district and constitutes a general obligation of the district.

(6) The obligation may bear interest at a fixed or variable rate and may be sold to the board of investments at par, at a discount, or with a premium and upon any other terms and conditions that the trustees determine to be in the best interests of the district.

(7) The principal amount of the obligation, when added to the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the district, may not exceed the debt limitation established in 20-9-406.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 264, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 719, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 23, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 499, L. 1997.

Part 5
Special Purpose Funds

Part Cross-References

Management of school money, Title 7, ch. 6, part 28.
Bus depreciation reserve fund, 20-10-147.
School food services fund, 20-10-204, 20-10-207.

20-9-501. Retirement fund. (1) The trustees of a district employing personnel who are members of the teachers' retirement system or the public employees' retirement system or who are covered by unemployment insurance or who are covered by any federal social security system requiring employer contributions shall establish a retirement fund for the purposes of budgeting and paying the employer's contributions to the systems. The district's contribution for each employee who is a member of the teachers' retirement system must be calculated in accordance with Title 19, chapter 20, part 6. The district's contribution for each employee who is a member of the public employees' retirement system must be calculated in accordance with 19-3-316. The district's contributions for each employee covered by any federal social security system must be paid in accordance with federal law and regulation. The district's contribution for each employee who is covered by unemployment insurance must be paid in accordance with Title 39, chapter 51, part 11.

(2) The trustees of a district required to make a contribution to a system referred to in subsection (1) shall include in the retirement fund of the final budget the estimated amount of the employer's contribution. After the final retirement fund budget has been adopted, the trustees shall pay the employer contributions to the systems in accordance with the financial administration provisions of this title.

(3) When the final retirement fund budget has been adopted, the county superintendent shall establish the levy requirement by:

(a) determining the sum of the money available to reduce the retirement fund levy requirement by adding:

(i) any anticipated money that may be realized in the retirement fund during the ensuing school fiscal year;

(ii) oil and natural gas production taxes;

(iii) coal gross proceeds taxes under 15-23-703;

(iv) countywide school retirement block grants distributed under section 245, Chapter 574, Laws of 2001;

(v) any fund balance available for reappropriation as determined by subtracting the amount of the end-of-the-year fund balance earmarked as the retirement fund operating reserve for the ensuing school fiscal year by the trustees from the end-of-the-year fund balance in the retirement fund. The retirement fund operating reserve may not be more than 35% of the final retirement fund budget for the ensuing school fiscal year and must be used for the purpose of paying retirement fund warrants issued by the district under the final retirement fund budget.

(vi) any other revenue anticipated that may be realized in the retirement fund during the ensuing school fiscal year, excluding any guaranteed tax base aid.

(b) notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (8), subtracting the money available for reduction of the levy requirement, as determined in subsection (3)(a), from the budgeted amount for expenditures in the final retirement fund budget.

(4) The county superintendent shall:

(a) total the net retirement fund levy requirements separately for all elementary school districts, all high school districts, and all community college districts of the county, including any prorated joint district or special education cooperative agreement levy requirements; and

(b) report each levy requirement to the county commissioners on the fourth Monday of August as the respective county levy requirements for elementary district, high school district, and community college district retirement funds.

(5) The county commissioners shall fix and set the county levy or district levy in accordance with 20-9-142.

(6) The net retirement fund levy requirement for a joint elementary district or a joint high school district must be prorated to each county in which a part of the district is located in the same proportion as the district ANB of the joint district is distributed by pupil residence in each county. The county superintendents of the counties affected shall jointly determine the net retirement fund levy requirement for each county as provided in 20-9-151.

(7) The net retirement fund levy requirement for districts that are members of special education cooperative agreements must be prorated to each county in which the district is located in the same proportion as the special education cooperative budget is prorated to the member school districts. The county superintendents of the counties affected shall jointly determine the net retirement fund levy requirement for each county in the same manner as provided in 20-9-151, and the county commissioners shall fix and levy the net retirement fund levy for each county in the same manner as provided in 20-9-152.

(8) The county superintendent shall calculate the number of mills to be levied on the taxable property in the county to finance the retirement fund net levy requirement by dividing the amount determined in subsection (4)(a) by the sum of:

(a) the amount of guaranteed tax base aid that the county will receive for each mill levied, as certified by the superintendent of public instruction; and

(b) the taxable valuation of the district divided by 1,000.

(9) The levy for a community college district may be applied only to property within the district.

History: En. 75-7204 by Sec. 343, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 281, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 202, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 121, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7204; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 57, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 481, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 699, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 695, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 611, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 635, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 655, L. 1987; amd. Secs. 43, 89, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 133, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 451, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 580, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 211, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 496, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 379, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 515, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 554, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 121, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 574 at end of (3)(a)(i) deleted "including anticipated revenue from property taxes and fees imposed under 23-2-517, 23-2-803, 61-3-521, 61-3-527, 61-3-529, 61-3-537, 61-3-560 through 61-3-562, 61-3-570, and 67-3-204"; inserted (3)(a)(iv) concerning retirement block grants; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

School Retirement Block Grants: Section 245, Ch. 574, L. 2001, provided that the office of public instruction shall distribute one-half of the amount appropriated for countywide school retirement in November and the remainder in

May. The total amount for each county for elementary and high school purposes is set forth in sec. 245(1). See 2001 Session Law for text.

Section 245(2) provided that the average amount of the block grants in fiscal years 2002 and 2003 must be increased by 0.76% in each succeeding fiscal year.

Appropriation: Section 248, Ch. 574, L. 2001, provided: "(1) There is appropriated from the general fund to the office of public instruction $114,394,755 for the biennium ending June 30, 2003, for the purpose of school district block grants as provided in [section 244] [not codified].

(2) There is appropriated from the general fund to the office of public instruction $10,920,239 for fiscal year 2002 and $11,003,234 for fiscal year 2003 for the purpose of countywide school retirement block grants as provided in [section 245] [not codified].

(3) There is appropriated from the general fund to the office of public instruction $1,814,759 for fiscal year 2002 and $1,828,551 for fiscal year 2003 for the purpose of countywide school transportation block grants as provided in [section 246] [not codified].

(4) If Senate Bill No. 176 [Ch. 585, L. 2001] is passed and approved, then there is appropriated from the general fund to the supreme court for fiscal year 2003 the amount deducted from the entitlement share payment in [section 1(2)] [15-1-121(2)] plus an additional 6%. The amount appropriated is up to $25 million to be used for the purpose of implementing Senate Bill No. 176."

Inclusion of Appropriations in Budget: Section 249, Ch. 574, L. 2001, provided: "The governor shall include the appropriation in [section 248(1)] [not codified] in the present law base budget prepared for the 58th legislative session for continued funding of the school district budget items funded by that appropriation."

2000 Amendment by Referendum: Chapter 515, L. 1999, in (3)(a)(i) deleted reference to 61-3-504 and inserted references to 61-3-560 through 61-3-562 and 61-3-570. Amendment effective November 7, 2000.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 52(1), Ch. 515, L. 1999, provided: "If approved by the electorate, this act is effective on approval by the electorate, except as provided in subsection (2), and applies to motor vehicle registration periods beginning after December 31, 2000."

Cross-References

Participation of teachers in Social Security system, Title 19, ch. 1, part 8.
School fiscal year, 20-1-301.
Special funding provisions for special education cooperatives, 20-7-451.
Administration of finances, Title 20, ch. 9, part 2.

20-9-502. Purpose and authorization of building reserve fund by election — levy for school transition costs. (1) The trustees of any district, with the approval of the qualified electors of the district, may establish a building reserve for the purpose of raising money for the future construction, equipping, or enlarging of school buildings, for the purpose of purchasing land needed for school purposes in the district, or for the purpose of funding school transition costs as provided in subsection (5). In order to submit to the qualified electors of the district a building reserve proposition for the establishment of or addition to a building reserve, the trustees shall pass a resolution that specifies:

(a) the purpose or purposes for which the new or addition to the building reserve will be used;

(b) the duration of time over which the new or addition to the building reserve will be raised in annual, equal installments;

(c) the total amount of money that will be raised during the duration of time specified in subsection (1)(b); and

(d) any other requirements under 15-10-425 and 20-20-201 for the calling of an election.

(2) The total amount of building reserve, less the amount provided for in subsection (5), when added to the outstanding indebtedness of the district may not be more than the limitations provided in 20-9-406. Except as provided in subsection (5)(b), a building reserve tax authorization may not be for more than 20 years.

(3) The election must be conducted in accordance with the school election laws of this title, and the electors qualified to vote in the election must be qualified under the provisions of 20-20-301. The ballot for a building reserve proposition must be substantially in compliance with 15-10-425.

(4) The building reserve proposition is approved if a majority of those electors voting at the election approve the establishment of or addition to the building reserve. The annual budgeting and taxation authority of the trustees for a building reserve is computed by dividing the total authorized amount by the specified number of years. The authority of the trustees to budget and impose the taxation for the annual amount to be raised for the building reserve lapses when, at a later time, a bond issue is approved by the qualified electors of the district for the same purpose or purposes for which the building reserve fund of the district was established.

Whenever a subsequent bond issue is made for the same purpose or purposes of a building reserve, the money in the building reserve must be used for the purpose or purposes before any money realized by the bond issue is used.

(5) (a) The trustees may submit a proposition to the qualified electors of the district for a levy to provide funding for transition costs incurred when the trustees:

(i) open a new school under the provisions of Title 20, chapter 6;

(ii) close a school;

(iii) replace a school building; or

(iv) consolidate with or annex another district under the provisions of Title 20, chapter 6.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (5)(c), the total amount the trustees may submit to the electorate for transition costs may not exceed the number of years specified in the proposition times the greater of 5% of the district's maximum general fund budget for the current year or $250 per ANB for the current year. The duration of the levy for transition costs may not exceed 6 years.

(c) If the levy for transition costs is for consolidation or annexation:

(i) the limitation on the amount levied is calculated using the ANB and the maximum general fund budget for the districts that are being combined; and

(ii) the proposition must be submitted to the qualified electors in the combined district.

(d) The levy for transition costs may not be considered as outstanding indebtedness for the purpose of calculating the limitation in 20-9-406.

History: En. 75-7205 by Sec. 344, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 83, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7205; amd. Sec. 62, Ch. 614, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 555, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 237, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 495, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 237 in (1) at end of first sentence inserted "or for the purpose of funding school transition costs as provided in subsection (5)"; in (2) near beginning of first sentence inserted "less the amount provided for in subsection (5)" and at beginning of second sentence inserted exception clause; inserted (5) requiring voter approval for a levy to fund transition costs when a school district opens or closes a school or replaces a school building or when a school district consolidates with or annexes another school district; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001.

Chapter 495 in (1)(d) inserted reference to 15-10-425; and at end of (3) substituted "in compliance with 15-10-425" for "in the following form:

OFFICIAL BALLOT
SCHOOL DISTRICT BUILDING RESERVE ELECTION

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS: Make an X or similar mark in the vacant square before the words "BUILDING RESERVE—YES" if you wish to vote for the establishment of a building reserve (addition to the building reserve); if you are opposed to the establishment of a building reserve (addition to the building reserve) make an X or similar mark in the square before the words "BUILDING RESERVE—NO".

Shall the trustees be authorized to impose an additional levy each year for .... years to establish a building reserve (add to the building reserve) of this school district to raise a total amount of .... dollars ($....), for the purpose(s) .... (here state the purpose or purposes for which the building reserve will be used)?

[ ] BUILDING RESERVE—YES.

[ ] BUILDING RESERVE—NO"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Mail ballot elections prohibited, 13-19-104.

School property, Title 20, ch. 6, part 6.

20-9-503. Budgeting, tax levy, and use of building reserve fund. (1) Whenever an annual building reserve authorization to budget is available to a district, the trustees shall include the authorized amount in the building reserve fund of the final budget. The county superintendent shall report the amount as the building reserve fund levy requirement to the county commissioners on the fourth Monday of August, and a levy on the district must be made by the county commissioners in accordance with 20-9-142.

(2) The trustees of any district maintaining a building reserve fund may:

(a) pledge the revenue for loans from the building reserve fund levy for up to 5 years. However, loan proceeds may be used only for projects authorized by 20-9-502.

(b) expend money from the fund for the purpose or purposes for which it was authorized without the specific expenditures being included in the final budget when, in their discretion, there is a sufficient amount of money to begin the authorized projects. The expenditures may not invalidate the district's authority to continue the annual imposition of the building reserve taxation authorized by the electors of the district.

(3) Whenever there is money credited to the building reserve fund for which there is no immediate need, the trustees may invest the money in accordance with 20-9-213(4). The interest earned from the investment must be credited to the building reserve fund or the debt service fund, at the discretion of the trustees, and expended for any purpose authorized by law for the fund.

History: En. 75-7206 by Sec. 345, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7206; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 133, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 23, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 211, L. 1997.

20-9-504. Extracurricular fund for pupil functions. (1) The government of the pupils of the school within a district or the administration of a school on behalf of the pupils may establish an extracurricular fund for the purposes of the receipts and expenditures of money collected for pupil extracurricular functions with the approval of the trustees of the district. All extracurricular money of a pupil organization of the school must be deposited and expended by check from a bank account maintained for the extracurricular fund.

(2) An accounting system for the extracurricular fund recommended by the superintendent of public instruction must be implemented by the trustees. The accounting system must provide for:

(a) the internal control of the cash receipts and expenditures of the money; and

(b) a general account that can be reconciled with the bank account for the extracurricular fund and reconciled with the detailed accounts within the extracurricular fund maintained for each student function.

History: En. 75-6323 by Sec. 136, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 349, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 218, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 380, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6323; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 287, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 767, L. 1991.

20-9-505. Purpose and establishment of nonoperating fund. (1) The trustees of a district that will not operate a school during the ensuing school fiscal year shall establish a nonoperating fund on the first day of the school fiscal year. In establishing the nonoperating fund, the trustees shall cause the transfer of the end-of-the-year fund balance of each fund maintained by the district during the immediately preceding school fiscal year to the nonoperating fund. However, fund balances of the debt service fund and the miscellaneous programs fund, if any, must be maintained in their individual funds.

(2) The trustees of a district establishing a nonoperating fund for the first year of nonoperation may earmark a portion of the nonoperating fund balance as a nonoperating fund operating reserve when they anticipate the reopening of a school in the following school fiscal year. The operating reserve may not be more than the general fund operating reserve designated for the immediately preceding school fiscal year. If a school is not operated in the following school fiscal year, the authority of the trustees to earmark a nonoperating fund operating reserve terminates and the money earmarked as an operating reserve must be used to reduce the levy requirement of the nonoperating fund. If the trustees acquire approval to reopen a school in the following school fiscal year under the provisions of 20-6-502 or 20-6-503 and operate the school, the nonoperating fund operating reserve must be restored as the general fund operating reserve.

(3) The purpose of the nonoperating fund is to centralize the financing and budgeting for the limited functions of a district not operating a school. The functions include:

(a) elementary tuition obligations to other districts;

(b) transportation of the resident pupils;

(c) maintenance of district-owned property; and

(d) any other nonoperating school function of the district considered necessary by the trustees or required by law.

(4) Any expenditure of nonoperating fund money must be made in accordance with the financial administration provisions of this title for a budgeted fund.

History: En. 75-7209 by Sec. 348, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7209; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 767, L. 1991.

Cross-References

School fiscal year, 20-1-301.

Elementary district abandonment, 20-6-209.

Joint elementary district abandonment, 20-6-210.
High school district abandonment, 20-6-307.

20-9-506. Budgeting and net levy requirement for nonoperating fund. (1) The trustees of any district which does not operate a school or will not operate a school during the ensuing school fiscal year shall adopt a nonoperating school district budget in accordance with the school budgeting provisions of this title. Such nonoperating budget shall contain the nonoperating fund and, when appropriate, a debt service fund. The nonoperating budget form shall be promulgated and distributed by the superintendent of public instruction under the provisions of 20-9-103.

(2) After the adoption of a final budget for the nonoperating fund, the county superintendent shall compute the net levy requirement for such fund by subtracting from the amount authorized by such budget the sum of:

(a) the end-of-the-year cash balance of the nonoperating fund or, if it is the first year of nonoperation, the cash balance determined under the transfer provisions of 20-9-505;

(b) the estimated state and county transportation reimbursements; and

(c) any other moneys that may become available during the ensuing school fiscal year.

(3) The county superintendent shall report the net nonoperating fund levy requirement and any net debt service fund levy requirement determined under the provisions of 20-9-439 to the county commissioners on the fourth Monday of August, and such levies shall be made on the district by the county commissioners in accordance with 20-9-142.

History: En. 75-7210 by Sec. 349, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7210; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 133, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Property tax levies, Title 15, ch. 10.
State transportation reimbursement, 20-10-145.
County transportation reimbursement, 20-10-146.

20-9-507. Miscellaneous programs fund. (1) The trustees of a district receiving money from local, state, federal, or other sources provided in 20-5-324, other than money under the provisions of impact aid, as provided in 20 U.S.C. 7701, et seq., or federal money designated for deposit in a specific fund of the district, shall establish a miscellaneous programs fund for the deposit of the money. The money may be a reimbursement of miscellaneous program fund expenditures already realized by the district, indirect cost recoveries, the transfer of a fund balance from a tuition fund closed under 20-9-201, or a grant of money for the financing of expenditures to be realized by the district for a special, approved program to be operated by the district. When the money is a reimbursement, the transfer of a tuition fund balance, or a local government severance tax payment, the money may be expended at the discretion of the trustees for school purposes. When the money is a grant, the money must be expended according to the conditions of the program approval by the superintendent of public instruction or any other approval agent. Within the miscellaneous programs fund, the trustees shall maintain a separate accounting for each local, state, or federal grant project, funds transferred from a closed tuition fund, and the indirect cost recoveries.

(2) The financial administration of the miscellaneous programs fund must be in accordance with the financial administration provisions of this title for a nonbudgeted fund.

History: En. 75-7212 by Sec. 351, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7212; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 310, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 466, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 563, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 451, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 22, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 554, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 356, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 356 in (1) in middle of second sentence inserted "the transfer of a fund balance from a tuition fund closed under 20-9-201", in third sentence inserted "the transfer of a tuition fund balance", and in last sentence near end inserted "funds transferred from a closed tuition fund"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective April 23, 2001.

Cross-References

Administration of finances, Title 20, ch. 9, part 2.

20-9-508. Building fund. (1) The trustees of a district shall establish or credit the building fund whenever the district:

(a) issues and sells bonds under the school district bonding provisions of this title for purposes other than refunding bonds of the district;

(b) receives federal money for the express purpose of building, enlarging, or remodeling a school building or other building of the district;

(c) sells property of the district in accordance with the law authorizing the sale;

(d) earns interest from the investment of building fund money under the provisions of 20-9-213(4), except that interest earned from the investment of bond money under the provisions of 20-9-435 must be credited to a fund in accordance with that section; or

(e) receives any other money, including payments made by a developer under the provisions of 20-9-615, for the express purpose of building, enlarging, or remodeling a school building or other building of the district.

(2) The financial administration of the building fund must be in accordance with the financial administration provisions of this title for a nonbudgeted fund and must provide for a separate accounting of the money realized by each bond issue or by each construction project financed by a federal grant of money. Any other money deposited to the credit of this fund must be expended for building, enlargement, remodeling, or repairing of buildings of the district at the discretion of the trustees.

(3) Money credited to the building fund under the provisions of subsection (1)(a) must be expended for the express purpose or purposes authorized by the bond proposition approved at the election authorizing the issuance of the bonds. Any money realized by the sale of bonds and remaining to the credit of the building fund after the full accomplishment of the purpose for which the bonds were sold must be transferred to the debt service fund to be used for the redemption of the bonds.

(4) Money credited to the building fund under the provisions of subsection (1)(b) must be expended for the express purpose or purposes authorized by the federal government in granting the money.

History: En. 75-7213 by Sec. 352, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7213; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 506, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 343, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Trustees' authority to acquire or dispose of sites and buildings, 20-6-603.
Sale of property when resolution passed after hearing, 20-6-604.
Administration of finances, Title 20, ch. 9, part 2.
Lease or sale of district property, 20-15-107.

20-9-509. Lease or rental agreement fund. (1) The trustees of any district that provides pupil or teacher housing in district-owned buildings under a lease or rental agreement with pupils or teachers or receives money under the provision of 20-6-607 may establish a lease or rental agreement fund. All money received from the lease or rental agreements may be deposited with the county treasurer to the credit of the lease or rental agreement fund, general fund, the debt service fund, or any other appropriate fund. Whenever the end-of-the-year cash balance of a lease or rental agreement fund is more than $10,000 for an elementary or high school district or $20,000 for a K-12 district, the cash balance in excess of this limit must be transferred to the general fund of the district.

(2) Any expenditure of money from a lease or rental agreement fund must be made for the maintenance and operation of the district-owned buildings to which the lease or rental agreements apply or for the acquisition of additional housing or dormitory facilities. The financial administration of the lease or rental agreement fund must be in accordance with the financial administration provisions of this title for a nonbudgeted fund.

History: En. 75-7214 by Sec. 353, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 88, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 424, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7214; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 58, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 135, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 22, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Leasing district property and disposition of any rentals, 20-6-607.

20-9-510. Traffic education fund. The trustees of any district offering a state reimbursed traffic education program shall establish a traffic education fund under the provisions of 20-7-507. Such fund shall be a nonbudgeted fund and shall be financially administered under the provisions of this title for a nonbudgeted fund.

History: En. 75-7215 by Sec. 354, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7215.

20-9-511. Interlocal cooperative agreement fund. The trustees of any district serving as a prime agency under an interlocal cooperative agreement shall establish an interlocal cooperative fund under the provisions of 20-9-703 for the financial administration of the interlocal cooperative agreement. Such fund shall be a nonbudgeted fund and shall be financially administered under the provisions of this title for a nonbudgeted fund.

History: En. 75-7216 by Sec. 355, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7216.

Cross-References

Interlocal Cooperation Act, Title 7, ch. 11, part 1.

20-9-512. Compensated absence liability fund. (1) The trustees of a school district may establish a compensated absence liability fund for the purpose of paying:

(a) any accumulated amount of sick leave that a nonteaching or administrative school district employee is entitled to upon termination of employment with the district in accordance with the provisions of 2-18-618; and

(b) any accumulated amount of vacation leave that a nonteaching or administrative school district employee is entitled to upon termination of employment with the district.

(2) The compensated absence liability fund may be used only for the stated purpose of this section.

(3) The trustees may transfer money from the general fund, within the adopted budget, to establish and maintain the compensated absence liability fund.

(4) The maximum amount in a reserve fund established under the provisions of subsections (1) and (3) may not exceed 30% of:

(a) the total school district liability for accumulated sick leave of nonteaching and administrative school district employees on June 30 of the current school fiscal year; and

(b) the total school district liability for accumulated vacation leave of nonteaching and administrative school district employees on June 30 of the current school fiscal year.

(5) For the purposes of this section, "administrative school district employee" means a school district employee who is employed in an administrative position and who accrues vacation leave as part of the employee's contract with the school district.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 138, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 568, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 754, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1995.

Cross-References

School fiscal year, 20-1-301.

20-9-513. Repealed. Sec. 94, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 384, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 281, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-9-514. Impact aid fund. (1) The trustees of a district that receives federal funds under the provisions of impact aid, as provided in 20 U.S.C. 7701, et seq., shall establish an impact aid fund. Money received under the provisions of 20 U.S.C. 7701, et seq., must be deposited with the county treasurer to the credit of the impact aid fund.

(2) The expenditure of money from the impact aid fund must be made pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 7701, et seq. The impact aid fund must be administered pursuant to the financial administration provisions of this title for nonbudgeted funds.

History: En. Sec. 41, Ch. 633, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 22, L. 1997.

Cross-References

State educational goals to preserve cultural integrity of American Indians, Art. X, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

20-9-515. Litigation reserve fund. (1) The trustees of a school district may establish a litigation reserve fund only when litigation that is pending against the district could result in an award against the district.

(2) At the end of each school fiscal year, the trustees of a district may transfer money from the general fund, within the adopted budget, to establish the fund.

(3) Upon conclusion of litigation, the balance of the money in the fund reverts to the general fund and must be used to reduce the district's general fund BASE budget levy requirement computed pursuant to 20-9-141.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 493, L. 1995.

20-9-516 through 20-9-530 reserved.

20-9-531. Repealed. Sec. 94, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989.
History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 635, L. 1987.

20-9-532. Repealed. Sec. 94, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989.
History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 635, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 337, L. 1989.

20-9-533. Technology acquisition and depreciation fund — limitations. (1) The trustees of a district may establish a technology acquisition and depreciation fund for school district expenditures incurred and depreciation accrued for:

(a) the purchase, rental, repair, maintenance, and depreciation of technological equipment, including computers and computer network access; and

(b) associated technical training for school district personnel.

(2) Any expenditures from the technology acquisition and depreciation fund must be made in accordance with the financial administration requirements for a budgeted fund pursuant to this title. The trustees of a district shall fund the technology acquisition and depreciation fund with:

(a) the state money received under 20-9-534; and

(b) other local, state, private, and federal funds received for the purpose of funding technology or technology-associated training.

(3) In depreciating the technological equipment of a school district, the trustees may include in the district's budget, contingent upon voter approval of a levy under subsection (6) and pursuant to the school budgeting requirements of this title, an amount each fiscal year that does not exceed 20% of the original cost of any technological equipment, including computers and computer network access, that is owned by the district. The amount budgeted may not, over time, exceed 150% of the original cost of the equipment.

(4) The annual revenue requirement for each district's technology acquisition and depreciation fund determined within the limitations of this section must be reported by the county superintendent of schools to the board of county commissioners on the fourth Monday of August as the technology acquisition and depreciation fund levy requirement for that district, and a levy must be made by the county commissioners in accordance with 20-9-142.

(5) Any expenditure of technology acquisition and depreciation fund money must be within the limitations of the district's final technology acquisition and depreciation fund budget and the school financial administration provisions of this title.

(6) In addition to the funds received pursuant to subsection (2), the trustees of a school district may submit a proposition to the qualified electors of the district to approve an additional levy to fund the depreciation of technological equipment authorized under this section. The election must be called and conducted in the manner prescribed by this title for school elections and in the manner prescribed by 15-10-425.

(7) The technology proposition is approved if a majority of those electors voting at the election approve the levy. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the levy under subsection (6) is subject to 15-10-420.

(8) The trustees of a district may not use revenue in the technology acquisition and depreciation fund to finance contributions to the teachers' retirement system, the public employees' retirement system, or the federal social security system or for unemployment compensation insurance.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 517, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 22, L. 1997; amd. Secs. 2, 3, Ch. 474, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment — Coordination: Chapter 474 in (1), (1)(a), (2), and (8) inserted "and depreciation"; in (1) after "incurred" inserted "and depreciation accrued"; in (2) inserted first sentence requiring expenditures from fund to be made in accordance with financial administration requirements for budgeted fund; in (2)(b) after "state" inserted "private" and at end inserted "or technology-associated training"; inserted (3) requiring trustees upon voter approval to include up to 20% of original cost of equipment in district's budget when depreciating technology equipment and limiting amount budgeted to 150% of original cost of equipment; inserted (4) requiring annual revenue requirement of fund to be reported by county superintendent to county commissioners for setting fund levy requirement; inserted (5) requiring expenditure of fund money to be within limits of fund budget and financial administration provisions; inserted (6) authorizing trustees to submit additional levy to fund depreciation of technological equipment to voters as prescribed in Title 20 and requiring specific ballot provisions for the levy; inserted (7) requiring approval by majority of voters for passage of proposed technology levy and providing that levy is subject to 15-10-420; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective April 30, 2001.

The amendments to subsection (6) made by sec. 2, Ch. 474, L. 2001, were rendered void by sec. 3, Ch. 474, L. 2001, a coordination instruction, which provided: "If House Bill No. 179 is passed and approved, then [section 2(6) [20-9-533(6)] of this act] must read as follows: "(6) In addition to the funds received pursuant to subsection (2), the trustees of a school district may submit a proposition to the qualified electors of the district to approve an additional levy to fund the depreciation of technological equipment authorized under this section. The election must be called and conducted in the manner prescribed by this title for school elections and in the manner prescribed by [section 1 of House Bill No. 179] [15-10-425]."" House Bill No. 179 was passed and approved as Ch. 495, L. 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 4, Ch. 474, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective on passage and approval [approved April 30, 2001] and applies to school budgets for school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

20-9-534. School technology purchases. By September 1, the superintendent of public instruction shall allocate the annual amount for grants for school technology purchases to each district based on the ratio that each district's BASE budget bears to the statewide BASE budget amount for all school districts multiplied by the amount of money provided in 20-9-343(3)(a)(ii) in the prior fiscal year. The grants for school technology purchases are statutorily appropriated, as provided in 17-7-502.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 517, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 22, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 554, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 554 in first sentence near beginning after "annual amount" deleted "appropriated" and at end substituted "prior fiscal year" for "current school year" and inserted second sentence statutorily appropriating the grants. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

20-9-535 through 20-9-540 reserved.

20-9-541. Definitions. As used in 20-9-542 and this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Average student amount" means the amount calculated by:

(a) multiplying the money available in the school flexibility account, provided for in 20-9-542, by 40%; and

(b) dividing the amount calculated in subsection (1)(a) by the total statewide ANB in the previous fiscal year when averaged with the total statewide ANB for the previous 4 fiscal years.

(2) "Current student amount" means the amount calculated by:

(a) multiplying the money available in the school flexibility account, provided for in 20-9-542, by 20%; and

(b) dividing the amount calculated in subsection (2)(a) by the total statewide ANB in the previous fiscal year.

(3) "District K-12 public school funding amount" means the K-12 public schools amount multiplied by the number of K-12 public schools in the school district in the fiscal year in which the funding is distributed.

(4) "District large K-12 public school funding amount" means the large K-12 public schools amount multiplied by the number of K-12 public schools with an enrollment of at least 250 students in the school district in the fiscal year in which the funding is distributed.

(5) "District student funding amount" means the current student amount multiplied by a district's ANB for the previous fiscal year plus the average student amount multiplied by a district's ANB for the previous fiscal year when averaged with the district's ANB for the 4 previous fiscal years.

(6) "K-12 public schools amount" means the amount calculated by:

(a) multiplying the money available in the school flexibility account, provided for in 20-9-542, by 15%; and

(b) dividing the amount calculated in subsection (6)(a) by the number of K-12 public schools that anticipate having students in the fiscal year in which the funding is distributed.

(7) "Large K-12 public schools amount" means the amount calculated by:

(a) multiplying the money available in the school flexibility account, provided for in 20-9-542, by 25%; and

(b) dividing the amount calculated in subsection (7)(a) by the number of K-12 public schools with an enrollment of at least 250 students that anticipate having students in the fiscal year in which the funding is distributed.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 237, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 23(1), Ch. 237, L. 2001, provided that this section is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001.

20-9-542. School flexibility account — distribution of funds. (1) There is a school flexibility account in the state special revenue fund. The superintendent of public instruction shall allocate the money in the account, including any interest earned on money allocated to the account, to each school district. Each school district's total allocation is the sum of the district K-12 public school funding amount, the district large K-12 public school funding amount, and the district student funding amount.

(2) In addition to funds allocated or appropriated to the school flexibility account, all money saved by the state if the actual statewide ANB in a given fiscal year is less than the statewide ANB projected by the legislature during the preceding legislative session must be deposited in the school flexibility account.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 237, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 23(1), Ch. 237, L. 2001, provided that this section is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001.

20-9-543. School flexibility fund — uses. (1) (a) The trustees of a district shall establish a school flexibility fund and may use the fund, in their discretion, for school district expenditures incurred for:

(i) technological equipment enhancements and expansions considered by the trustees to support enhanced educational programs in the classroom;

(ii) facility expansion and remodeling considered by the trustees to support the delivery of educational programs or the removal and replacement of obsolete facilities;

(iii) supplies and materials considered by the trustees to support the delivery of enhanced educational programs;

(iv) student assessment and evaluation;

(v) the development of curriculum materials;

(vi) training for classroom staff considered by the trustees to support the delivery of enhanced educational programs;

(vii) purchase, lease, or rental of real property that must be used to provide free or reduced price housing for classroom teachers;

(viii) salaries, benefits, bonuses, and other incentives for the recruitment and retention of classroom teachers and other certified staff, subject to collective bargaining when applicable; or

(ix) increases in energy costs caused by an increase in energy rates from the rates paid by the district in fiscal year 2001 or from increased use of energy as a result of the expansion of facilities, equipment, or other resources of the district.

(b) If the district's ANB calculated for the current fiscal year is less than the ANB for the current fiscal year when averaged with the 4 previous fiscal years, the district may use money from the school flexibility fund to phase in over a 5-year period the spending reductions necessary because of the reduction in ANB.

(2) The trustees of a district shall fund the school flexibility fund with the money allocated under 20-9-542 and with the money raised by the levy under 20-9-544.

(3) The financial administration of the school flexibility fund must be in accordance with the financial administration provisions of this title for a budgeted fund.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 237, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 23(1), Ch. 237, L. 2001, provided that this section is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001.

20-9-544. District school flexibility fund levy. (1) In addition to the money allocated in 20-9-542 for a district's school flexibility fund, the trustees of a school district may submit a proposition to the qualified electors of the district to approve a levy in an amount not to exceed 25% of the district's allocation in 20-9-542 to fund the school flexibility fund authorized under 20-9-543. An election called pursuant to this section must be called and conducted in the manner prescribed by this title for school elections. The ballot for a proposition must provide "FOR" and "AGAINST" provisions, stating whether the district is authorized to impose a levy of (state the dollars) dollars and (state the approximate number of mills) mills to fund the school flexibility fund in the school district. The school flexibility fund proposition is approved if a majority of those electors voting at the election approve the levy.

(2) Money collected from the levy must be deposited in the district's school flexibility fund and spent in accordance with 20-9-543.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 237, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 23(1), Ch. 237, L. 2001, provided that this section is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001.

Part 6
Public School Fund and Grants to Schools

20-9-601. Public school fund. The public school fund must be maintained by the state treasurer as a fund in the permanent fund type, and the principal amount of the fund is irreducible and permanent. The following money must be credited to the fund as an addition to the irreducible and permanent principal amount:

(1) appropriations and donations by the state;

(2) donations and bequests by individuals to the state or schools;

(3) the proceeds of land and other property that revert to the state by escheat and forfeiture;

(4) the proceeds of all property granted to the state, when the purpose of the grant is not specified or is uncertain;

(5) funds accumulated in the treasury of the state for the disbursement of which provision has not been made by law;

(6) except as provided in 77-1-109, the proceeds of the sale of stone, materials, or other property from school lands other than those granted for specific purposes and all money other than rental recovered from persons trespassing on the lands;

(7) the principal of all money arising from the sale of lands and other property that has been and may be granted to the state for the support of common schools;

(8) except as provided in 77-1-109, the amount earmarked for deposit in this fund under the provisions of 20-9-341; and

(9) other money as may be provided by the legislature.

History: En. 75-7301 by Sec. 356, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7301; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 281, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 14, Sp. L. January 1992; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 122, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 34, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 34 in first sentence of introductory clause substituted "permanent fund type" for "nonexpendable trust fund type". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Public school fund, Art. X, sec. 2, Mont. Const.
Public school fund inviolate, Art. X, sec. 3, Mont. Const.
Board of Land Commissioners, Art. X, sec. 4, Mont. Const.
Public school fund revenue, Art. X, sec. 5, Mont. Const.
The Enabling Act, sec. 11 (see anno. vol. 1, Federal Materials).
Escheated estates, Title 72, ch. 14.

20-9-602. Title to farm mortgage lands vested in state and transfers validated. (1) The transfer of farm mortgage lands, made by Chapter 250, Laws of 1953, shall be deemed to have vested title in such lands in the state of Montana in trust for the state public school fund.

(2) All contracts, certificates of purchase, deeds, and conveyances executed by the state of Montana in the administration of such lands since March 11, 1953, shall be deemed sufficient in law to dispose of the right, title, and interest therein described by the state of Montana.

History: En. 75-7302 by Sec. 357, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7302.

20-9-603. Acceptance and expenditure of federal moneys for state. (1) The governor and the superintendent of public instruction are authorized on behalf of the state of Montana to request and accept such moneys as are now or will be made available under any act of congress of the United States or otherwise for purposes of public school building construction or for any other purposes of public schools and public education as permitted under the laws of the state of Montana and as authorized by the grants from the federal government. Such moneys shall be deposited by the governor and superintendent of public instruction in the state treasury and are appropriated and made available to the superintendent of public instruction. All such moneys shall be expended for the purpose of public school building construction or for any other purposes of public schools and public education as permitted under the laws of the state of Montana and as authorized by the grants from the federal government.

(2) The governor and superintendent of public instruction are further authorized on behalf of the state of Montana to accept moneys provided from federal sources for the express purpose of distribution to nonpublic education. Such moneys shall be deposited by the governor and superintendent of public instruction in the state treasury and are appropriated and made available to the superintendent of public instruction. All such moneys shall be distributed in the manner provided by the laws of the state of Montana and as authorized or expressed by grants from the federal government.

(3) All expenditures of moneys from federal sources under this section shall be made under the supervision and in the discretion of the superintendent of public instruction. Any balance in the account in which such moneys are maintained shall not lapse at any time but shall be continuously available to the superintendent of public instruction for expenditures consistent with this title and acts of the federal government.

History: En. 75-7303 by Sec. 358, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1973; (amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 434, L. 1975 — [unconstitutional, 167 M 261]; Sec. 7, Ch. 434, L. 1975 repealed by Sec. 1, Ch. 4, L. 1977); R.C.M. 1947, 75-7303.

Cross-References

Aid prohibited to sectarian schools, Art. X, sec. 6, Mont. Const.

Power to accept gifts, 20-6-601.

Trustees' authority to acquire or dispose of sites and buildings — when election required, 20-6-603.

20-9-604. Gifts, legacies, devises, and administration of endowment fund. (1) The trustees of a district may accept gifts, legacies, and devises, subject to the conditions imposed by the deed of the donor or the will of the testator or without any conditions imposed. Unless otherwise specified by the donor, devisor, or testator, when a district receives a gift, legacy, or devise, the trustees shall deposit the gift, legacy, devise, or the proceeds in an endowment fund. The trustees shall administer the endowment fund so as to preserve the principal from loss, and only the income from the fund may be appropriated for any purpose.

(2) Unless the conditions of the endowment instrument require an immediate disbursement of the money, the money deposited in the endowment fund must be invested by the trustees according to the provisions of the Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act, Title 72, chapter 30.

(3) All interest collected on the deposits or investments must be credited to the endowment fund. No portion of the endowment fund may be loaned to the district, nor may any money of the fund be invested in warrants of the district.

(4) Whenever a district has been abandoned, the endowment fund of the abandoned district must be transferred and placed in the endowment fund in the district to which the territory is attached.

(5) As the custodian of the endowment fund, the county treasurer is liable on the treasurer's official bond for the endowment fund of any district of the county. No later than July 1 each school fiscal year, the county treasurer shall report to the trustees of each district on the condition of its endowment fund, including the status of the investments that have been made with the money of the fund. The county treasurer shall also include the endowment fund in the treasurer's reports to the board of county commissioners.

(6) The trustees of any district having an endowment fund shall provide suitable memorials for all persons or associations of persons making gifts to the district that become a part of the endowment fund.

History: En. 75-7309 by Sec. 364, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 342, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7309; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 76, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 76 in (2) at end after "trustees" substituted "according to the provisions of the Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act, Title 72, chapter 30" for "notwithstanding the provisions of any other state law, in:

(a) school district bonds of the district;

(b) bonds of other school districts within the state;

(c) first mortgage bonds, debentures, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness issued, assumed, or guaranteed by any solvent and operating public utility corporation existing under the laws of the United States of America or any state thereof, which bonds, debentures, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness are, at the time of such investment, within the three highest quality grades for the rating of such bonds, debentures, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness by any nationally recognized investment rating agency;

(d) certificates of deposit of Montana banks insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation; or

(e) direct obligations of the United States government"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 2, Ch. 76, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to investment of school district endowments on or after July 1, 2001."

Cross-References

General provisions related to official bonds, Title 2, ch. 9, part 5.

Power to accept gifts, 20-6-601.

20-9-605 through 20-9-614 reserved.

20-9-615. Voluntary rural residential impact payments. (1) The trustees of a rural school district may negotiate with a real estate developer or subdivision developer in the school district to voluntarily contribute an impact payment to the district's building fund. The maximum amount of the payment that the trustees may accept must be based upon the number of pupils reasonably expected to move into the district because of the real estate development or subdivision development. Negotiations and any resulting contributions must be voluntary.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "rural school district" means a school district in which a majority of the pupils in the district reside outside the limits of any incorporated city or town.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 506, L. 1995.

20-9-616 through 20-9-619 reserved.

20-9-620. Definition. (1) As used in 20-9-621, 20-9-622, and this section, "distributable revenue" means, except for that portion of revenue described in 20-9-343(3)(a)(ii), 77-1-607, and 77-1-613, 95% of all revenue from the management of school trust lands and the permanent fund, including timber sale proceeds, lease fees, interest, dividends, and net realized capital gains.

(2) The term does not include mineral royalties or land sale proceeds that are deposited directly in the permanent fund or net unrealized capital gains that remain in the permanent fund until realized.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 418, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 9(1), Ch. 554, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment — Coordination: Section 9(1), Ch. 554, L. 2001, a coordination instruction, provided that if House Bill No. 41 (Ch. 554, L. 2001) and Senate Bill No. 495 (Ch. 418, L. 2001) are both passed and approved, then subsection (1) of this section must be amended as follows: near beginning after "means" inserted "except for that portion of revenue described in 20-9-343(3)(a)(ii), 77-1-607, and 77-1-613". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Effective Date: Section 13(1), Ch. 418, L. 2001, provided that this section is effective July 1, 2001.

20-9-621. Permanent fund. (1) The public school fund provided for in Article X, section 2, of the Montana constitution consists of the permanent fund, which consists of the permanent corpus fund.

(2) The permanent fund must be invested for the purpose of generating future income for distribution to public elementary and secondary school districts as provided in Article X, section 5, of the Montana constitution.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 418, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date: Section 13(1), Ch. 418, L. 2001, provided that this section is effective July 1, 2001.

20-9-622. Guarantee account. (1) There is a guarantee account in a subfund of the state general fund. The guarantee account is intended to stabilize the long-term growth of the permanent fund and to maintain a constant and increasing distributable revenue stream. All realized capital gains and all distributable revenue must be deposited in the guarantee account. Except as provided in subsection (2), the guarantee account must be distributed to school districts through the basic and per-ANB entitlements.

(2) As long as a portion of the coal severance tax loan authorized in section 8, Chapter 418, Laws of 2001, is outstanding, the department shall annually transfer from the guarantee account to the general fund an amount that represents the amount of interest income that would be earned from the investment of the amount of the loan that is outstanding in the prior year.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 418, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 9(2), Ch. 554, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

Coal Severance Tax Loan — Agreement: Sections 8 and 9, Ch. 418, L. 2001, provided: "Section 8. Coal severance tax loan — rate of interest — appropriation. (1) There is appropriated to the department of natural resources and conservation from the coal severance tax permanent fund an amount not to exceed $75 million for the biennium ending June 30, 2003, for the purpose of purchasing mineral production rights as provided in [section 4] [17-6-340]. The department shall deposit the appropriated loan proceeds in the guarantee account provided for in [section 3] [20-9-622].

(2) The interest to be paid on the loan authorized under subsection (1) must be at the long-term investment rate. The interest is payable as of the date of the transfer of the loan proceeds from the coal severance tax permanent fund to the department.

Section 9. Loan agreement. (1) In order to make the loan authorized in [section 8] [not codified], the board of investments shall enter into a contract with the department of natural resources and conservation pledging the percentage of mineral royalties to the repayment of the loan over a period of 30 years. The loan agreement may not require a payment on the loan until fiscal year 2004. In fiscal years 2004 and 2005, 20% of the mineral royalties deposited in the guarantee account provided for in [section 3] [20-9-622] must be pledged to the loan repayment. In fiscal years 2006 through 2011, not less than 25% of the mineral royalties deposited in the guarantee account must be pledged to the loan repayment, and in succeeding fiscal years, not less than 34% of the mineral royalties deposited in the guarantee account must be pledged to the loan repayment until the loan is fully paid.

(2) The contract must provide that the loan repayment proceeds be deposited in the coal severance tax permanent fund. To the extent possible, the board of investments shall make the loan from the portion of the coal severance tax permanent fund invested in the short-term pool. The loan authorized in [section 8] [not codified] may not be made until the contract required by this section has become effective."

2001 Amendment — Coordination: Section 9(2), Ch. 554, L. 2001, a coordination instruction, provided that if House Bill No. 41 (Ch. 554, L. 2001) and Senate Bill No. 495 (Ch. 418, L. 2001) are both passed and approved, then subsection (1) of this section must be amended as follows: near beginning substituted "account in a subfund of the state general fund" for "account in the state special revenue fund". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Effective Date: Section 13(1), Ch. 418, L. 2001, provided that this section is effective July 1, 2001.

Part 7

Educational Cooperative Agreements

Part Cross-References

Interlocal Cooperation Act, Title 7, ch. 11, part 1.

Authorization to create full service special education cooperatives, 20-7-451.

20-9-701. Definitions of prime and cooperating agencies. For the purposes of an interlocal cooperative agreement, the prime agency shall be the district or other public agency vested with the financial administration of the interlocal cooperative agreement under the terms of such agreement and the cooperating agency shall be any district or public agency other than a prime agency who is a party to the contract creating the interlocal cooperative agreement.

History: En. 75-7305 by Sec. 360, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7305.

20-9-702. Financial administration of interlocal cooperative agreement. Any district contracting with other districts or other public agencies to establish an interlocal cooperative agreement under the provisions of Title 7, chapter 11, part 1, shall be subject to the provisions of 20-9-701, 20-9-703, and 20-9-704 for the purposes of the financial administration of such agreement.

History: En. 75-7304 by Sec. 359, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7304.

20-9-703. District as prime agency. (1) When the prime agency is a district, it is authorized and required to establish a nonbudgeted interlocal cooperative fund for the purpose of the financial administration of the interlocal cooperative agreement. All revenues received, including federal, state, or other types of grant payments in direct support of the agreement and the financial support provided by cooperating agencies, shall be deposited in such fund. All financial support of the agreement contributed by a district designated as the prime agency may be transferred to the interlocal cooperative fund from any fund maintained by such district by resolution of the trustees. Any such transfer to the interlocal cooperative fund shall be used to finance those expenditures under the agreement which are comparable to those that are permitted by law to be made out of the fund from which the transfer was made and which are within the final budget for the fund from which the transfer was made. No transfer shall be made from the miscellaneous federal programs fund without the express approval of the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) All expenditures in support of the interlocal cooperative agreement shall be made from the interlocal cooperative fund established by the district which is the prime agency, except that expenditures in support of such agreement may be made from the miscellaneous federal programs fund when the express approval of the superintendent of public instruction is given.

History: En. 75-7306 by Sec. 361, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7306.

20-9-704. District as cooperating agency. (1) When a district is the cooperating agency, it shall transfer its financial support under the interlocal cooperative contract to the prime agency by district warrant.

(2) The financial support may be provided from any fund maintained by the district. Any such fund utilized for the financial support of an interlocal cooperative agreement shall finance only those expenditures of such agreement that are comparable to those permitted under the statutory provisions creating such fund, and such financial support must be within the currently adopted budget for such fund. No financial support shall be financed from the miscellaneous federal programs fund without the express approval of the superintendent of public instruction.

History: En. 75-7307 by Sec. 362, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7307.

20-9-705. Joint interstate school agreements. (1) The trustees of any district adjacent to another state may enter into a contract with a school district in such adjoining state to provide for the joint erection, operation, and maintenance of school facilities for both districts upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed to by such districts and as are in accord with this section. Any such contract proposed for adoption by the trustees shall be in the form and contain only terms that may be prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction, and any such contract shall be approved by the superintendent of public instruction before it is considered by the electors of the district.

(2) Before any contract negotiated under the provisions of this section shall be executed, the trustees shall call an election under the provisions of 20-20-201 and submit to the qualified electors of the district the proposition that such contract be approved and that the trustees execute such contract. No agreement shall be valid until it has been approved at an election. The electors at the election shall be qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301, and the election shall be conducted under the school election provisions of this title. The ballot for the election shall be substantially in the following form:

PROPOSITION

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ...., ... COUNTY

Shall the trustees of this district be authorized and directed to execute the proposed contract with school district number .... of .... County, state of ...., for the purpose of (insert the purpose of such contract)?

☐ FOR execution of contract.

☐ AGAINST execution of contract.

(3) The trustees of any district executing a contract under this section shall have the power and authority to levy taxes and issue bonds for the purpose of erecting and maintaining the facilities authorized by this section. Furthermore, the facilities erected or maintained under this section may be located in either Montana or the adjoining state.

History: En. 75-7308 by Sec. 363, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7308.

Cross-References

Mail ballot elections prohibited, 13-19-104.

School elections, Title 20, ch. 20.

20-9-706. Running start program — authorizing class credits at postsecondary institution — eligibility — payment for credits. (1) As used in this section, "postsecondary institution" means a unit of the Montana university system, a public community college, or a tribal college.

(2) A school district may enter into an interlocal agreement pursuant to Title 7, chapter 11, with a postsecondary institution to institute a "running start" program to allow 11th and 12th grade students, as defined by the district, to attend classes at the postsecondary institution at a cost determined by the interlocal agreement and to obtain credits in classes not available through the school district.

(3) An agreement entered into by the district and the postsecondary institution must state the amount for each credit to be paid to the postsecondary institution by the district or the student.

(4) To participate in the program, a student shall complete a running start application provided by the district. The district shall determine whether the student has the skills needed to succeed in the proposed college coursework. If accepted, a student may earn both high school and college credits as determined by the interlocal agreement.

(5) In registering 11th and 12th grade students in the program, a postsecondary institution may not displace adult students attending the postsecondary institution.

(6) If accepted into the program, the student is responsible for transportation, books, and all supplies.

(7) If a student accepted into the program drops out of a class or classes at the postsecondary institution during the drop period established by the postsecondary institution, the postsecondary institution shall reimburse the district or the student the cost associated with the student's credits as determined by the interlocal agreement.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 377, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 5, Ch. 377, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to interlocal agreements entered into on or after July 1, 2001."

20-9-707. *(Effective July 1, 2002)* **Agreement with accredited Montana job corps program.** (1) The trustees of a school district may enter into an interlocal cooperative agreement for the ensuing school fiscal year under the provisions of Title 7, chapter 11, part 1, with a Montana job corps program accredited by the northwest association of schools and colleges to provide educational or vocational services that are supplemental to the educational programs offered by the resident school district.

(2) A student who receives educational or vocational services at a Montana job corps program pursuant to an agreement authorized under subsection (1) must be enrolled, for purposes of calculating average number belonging, in a public school in the student's district of residence. Credits taken at the accredited Montana job corps program must be approved by the school district and meet the requirements for graduation at a school in the student's district of residence, must be taught by an instructor who has a current and appropriate Montana high school certification, and must be reported by the institution to the student's district of residence. Upon accumulating the necessary credits at either a school in the district of residence or at an accredited Montana job corps program pursuant to an interlocal cooperative agreement, a student must be allowed to graduate from the school in the student's district of residence.

(3) A school district that, pursuant to an interlocal cooperative agreement, allows an enrolled student to attend a Montana job corps program accredited as prescribed in subsection (1) is not responsible for payment of the student's transportation costs to the job corps program.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 462, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 3, Ch. 462, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] [20-9-707] is effective July 1, 2002, and applies to agreements entered into on or after [the effective date of this act]." Effective July 1, 2002.

Part 8
Emergency School Closure

Part Cross-References

Disaster and emergency services, Title 10, ch. 3.
School terms and holidays — released time, Title 20, ch. 1, part 3.
Energy supply emergencies, Title 90, ch. 4, part 3.

20-9-801. Purpose. This part governs a school district's entitlement to state equalization apportionment funds for any school year during which the school district is unable to conduct the minimum number of school days and the minimum aggregate hours by grade required by 20-1-301 by reason of one or more unforeseen emergencies. The provisions of this part must be narrowly interpreted.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 288, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 430, L. 1997.

20-9-802. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Declaration of emergency" means a declaration by a board of trustees that an unforeseen emergency has occurred in the district.

(2) "Reasonable effort" means the rescheduling or extension of the school district's instructional calendar in an effort to attain the minimum number of school days required by law by:

(a) extending the school year 3 days and the equivalent aggregate hours of pupil instruction beyond the last scheduled day; or

(b) the use of scheduled vacation days.

(3) "School day" means the school day defined in 20-1-302.

(4) "Unforeseen emergency" means a fire, flood, explosion, storm, earthquake, riot, insurrection, community disaster, or act of God or a combination of the foregoing that acts as a principal cause for a school district's inability to conduct 1 or more scheduled school days.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 288, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 85, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 430, L. 1997.

20-9-803. Repealed. Sec. 11, Ch. 430, L. 1997.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 288, L. 1979.

20-9-804. Repealed. Sec. 11, Ch. 430, L. 1997.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 288, L. 1979.

20-9-805. Rate of reduction in annual apportionment entitlement. (1) For each school day short of the minimum number of school days required by law that a school district fails to conduct by reason of one or more unforeseen emergencies as defined in 20-9-802, the superintendent of public instruction shall reduce the equalization apportionment and entitlement of the district for that school year by 1/180th.

(2) Kindergarten and grade 1 through 12 programs shall be considered separately for the purpose of computing compliance with minimum school day requirements and any loss of apportionment.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 288, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 299, L. 1985.

20-9-806. School closure by declaration of emergency. (1) If a school is closed by reason of an unforeseen emergency that results in a declaration of emergency by the board of trustees, the trustees may later adopt a resolution that a reasonable effort has been made to reschedule the pupil-instruction time lost because of the unforeseen emergency. If the trustees adopt the resolution, the pupil-instruction time lost during the closure need not be rescheduled to meet the minimum requirement for pupil-instruction days that a school district must conduct during the school year in order to be entitled to full annual equalization apportionment.

(2) At least 3 school days or the equivalent aggregate hours must have been made up before the trustees can declare that a reasonable effort has been made.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 85, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 430, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Pupil-instruction-related days, 20-1-304.

CHAPTER 10

TRANSPORTATION AND FOOD SERVICES

Part 1 — School Buses and Transportation

20-10-101. Definitions.
20-10-102. School bus requirements.
20-10-103. School bus driver qualifications.
20-10-104. Penalty for violating law or rules.
20-10-105. Determination of residence.
20-10-106. Determination of mileage distances.
20-10-107. Power of trustees.
20-10-108. Two-way radio operation.
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20-10-110. School bus purchase — contract — bids.
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20-10-112. Duties of superintendent of public instruction.
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20-10-121. Duty of trustees to provide transportation — types of transportation — bus riding time limitation.
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20-10-123. Provision of transportation for nonpublic school children.
20-10-124. Private party contract for transportation — individual transportation contract.
20-10-125. Bid letting for contract bus — payments under transportation contract.
20-10-126. Establishment of transportation service areas.
20-10-127. Assignment of passenger points.
20-10-128. Passenger count required for high school programs.
20-10-129 and 20-10-130 reserved.
20-10-131. County transportation committee membership.
20-10-132. Duties of county transportation committee.
20-10-133 through 20-10-140 reserved.
20-10-141. Schedule of maximum reimbursement by mileage rates.
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20-10-143. Budgeting for transportation and transmittal of transportation contracts.
20-10-144. Computation of revenue and net tax levy requirements for district transportation fund budget.
20-10-145. State transportation reimbursement.
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20-10-147. Bus depreciation reserve fund.

Part 2 — Food Services

20-10-201. Acceptance, expenditure, and administration of federal school food services money.
20-10-202. Records, reports, and reviews.
20-10-203. School food commodities.
20-10-204. Duties of trustees.
20-10-205. Allocation of federal funds to school food services fund for federally connected, indigent pupils.
20-10-206. Pupils in state institutional schools included.
20-10-207. School food services fund.
20-10-208. School breakfast program.

Part 1
School Buses and Transportation

Part Cross-References

Rules for determining residence, 1-1-215.
School property, Title 20, ch. 6, part 6.
Nonoperating fund to include funds for transportation of resident pupils, 20-9-505.
Meeting or passing school bus, 61-8-351.

20-10-101. Definitions. As used in this title, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Bus route" means a route approved by the board of trustees of a school district and by the county transportation committee.

(2) "Eligible transportee" means a public school pupil who:

(a) is 5 years of age or older and has not reached the age of 21 on or before September 10 of the current school year or who is a preschool child with a disability between the ages of 3 and 6;

(b) is a resident of the state of Montana;

(c) regardless of district and county boundaries:

(i) resides at least 3 miles, over the shortest practical route, from the nearest operating public elementary school or public high school, whichever the case may be; or

(ii) has transportation identified as a related service in an individualized education program as developed and implemented in accordance with the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. 1400, et seq.; and

(d) is considered to reside with a parent or guardian who maintains legal residence within the boundaries of the district furnishing the transportation regardless of where the eligible transportee actually lives when attending school.

(3) "Passenger seating position" means, as defined in 49 CFR 571.222, the space on a school bus allocated for one passenger.

(4) (a) "School bus" means, except as provided in subsection (4)(b), any motor vehicle that:

(i) complies with the bus standards established by the board of public education as verified by the department of justice's semiannual inspection of school buses and the superintendent of public instruction; and

(ii) is owned by a district or other public agency and operated for the transportation of pupils to or from school or owned by a carrier under contract with a district or public agency to provide transportation of pupils to or from school.

(b) A school bus does not include a vehicle that is:

(i) privately owned and not operated for compensation under this title;

(ii) privately owned and operated for reimbursement under 20-10-142;

(iii) either district-owned or privately owned, designed to carry not more than nine passengers, and used to transport pupils to or from activity events or to transport pupils to their homes in case of illness or other emergency situations; or

(iv) an over-the-road passenger coach used only to transport pupils to activity events.

(5) "Transportation" means:

(a) a district's conveyance of a pupil by a school bus between the pupil's legal residence or an officially designated bus stop and the school designated by the trustees for the pupil's attendance; or

(b) "individual transportation" by which a district is relieved of actually conveying a pupil. Individual transportation may include paying the parent or guardian for conveying the pupil, reimbursing the parent or guardian for the pupil's board and room, or providing supervised correspondence study or supervised home study.

(6) "Transportation service area" means the geographic area of responsibility for school bus transportation for each district that operates a school bus transportation program.

(7) "Weighted ridership" means the sum of the passenger points assigned to the eligible transportees who are transported on a bus route.

History: (1), (2)En. Sec. 278, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 61, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 371, L. 1975; Sec. 75-7001, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 279, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 141, L. 1973; Sec. 75-7002, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7001, 75-7002(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 525, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 249, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 359, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 298, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 99(4), Ch. 51, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Rules for determining residence, 1-1-215.

20-10-102. School bus requirements. (1) A school bus may be operated by the district or other public agency for the conveyance of pupils or may be privately operated by a carrier to provide such conveyance of pupils under contract with a district or other public agency.

(2) Every school bus shall bear on the front and rear of the bus a plainly visible sign containing the words "school bus" in letters at least 8 inches in height.

(3) When a school bus is operated on a highway for purposes other than transporting pupils to and from school or for school functions, all markings identifying it as a school bus shall be concealed.

History: En. 75-7002 by Sec. 279, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 141, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7002(part).

Cross-References

Power of Board of Public Education to adopt design, construction, and operation standards, 20-2-121.
Lettering requirement under highway code, 61-8-351.
Lighting equipment, 61-8-351, 61-8-352, 61-9-226, 61-9-402.
When studded tires permitted — tires for school buses generally, 61-9-406.
Safety glazing material required, 61-9-408.
Semiannual inspection of school buses, 61-9-502.

20-10-103. School bus driver qualifications. A driver of a school bus is qualified to drive a school bus if the driver:

(1) is not less than 18 years of age;

(2) is of good moral character;

(3) is the holder of a commercial driver's license;

(4) has filed with the district a satisfactory medical examination report, on a form approved by the United States department of transportation, signed by any physician licensed in the United States or, if acceptable to an insurance carrier, any licensed physician;

(5) has completed a basic first aid course and holds a valid basic first aid certificate from an authorized instructor. The issuance of the certificate is governed by rules established by the superintendent of public instruction, provided that the rules may suspend this requirement for a reasonable period of time if there has been an inadequate opportunity for securing the basic first aid course and certificate.

(6) has complied with any other qualifications established by the board of public education; and

(7) has filed with the county superintendent a certificate from the trustees of the district for which the school bus is to be driven, certifying compliance with the driver qualifications enumerated in this section.

History: En. 75-7003 by Sec. 280, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 50, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 151, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7003; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 443, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 311, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 195, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 298, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Power of trustees to employ and dismiss bus drivers, 20-3-324.
Chauffeur's license — special restrictions, 61-5-112.

20-10-104. Penalty for violating law or rules. (1) Every district, its trustees and employees, and every person under a transportation contract with a district is subject to the policies prescribed by the board of public education and the rules prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction. When a district knowingly violates a transportation law or board of public education transportation policy, the district shall forfeit any reimbursement otherwise payable under 20-10-145 and 20-10-146 for any bus miles actually traveled during that fiscal year in violation of the law or policies.

(2) A district knowingly violates a transportation law or board of public education policy when it operates a bus route in a manner that does not comply with state law or board policy related to student safety. As provided in 20-10-141(1), a district that operates a bus route not approved by its county transportation committee may not receive transportation reimbursement on that route, but if the route is operated in compliance with transportation law, the operation of the routes is not a violation that will result in the forfeiture of all transportation aid to the district.

(3) The county superintendent shall suspend all reimbursements payable to the district under 20-10-145 and 20-10-146 for all miles being traveled, including both miles being traveled in compliance with the transportation laws or policies and miles being traveled in violation of the transportation laws or policies, until the district corrects the violation. When the district corrects the violation, the county superintendent shall pay all reimbursements otherwise payable under 20-10-145 and 20-10-146, including amounts suspended during the violation, but the amount forfeited under subsection (1) may not be paid to the district.

(4) When a person operating a bus under contract with a district knowingly fails to comply with the transportation law or the board of public education transportation policies, the district may not pay the person for any bus miles traveled during the contract year in violation of law or

policies. Upon discovering a violation, the trustees of the district shall give written notice to the person that unless the violation is corrected within 10 days of the giving of notice, the contract will be canceled. The trustees of a district shall order the operation of a bus operated under contract suspended when the bus is being operated in violation of transportation law or policies and the trustees find that the violation jeopardizes the safety of pupils.

History: En. 75-7006 by Sec. 283, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7006; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 427, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Penalty for violation of school laws, 20-1-207.

Knowingly defined, 45-2-101.

20-10-105. Determination of residence. When the residence of an eligible transportee is a matter of controversy and is an issue before a board of trustees, a county transportation committee, or the superintendent of public instruction, the residence must be established on the basis of the general state residence law as provided in 1-1-215. Whenever a county is determined to be responsible for paying tuition for any pupil in accordance with 20-5-321 through 20-5-323, the residence of the pupil for tuition purposes is the residence of the pupil for transportation purposes.

History: En. 75-7016 by Sec. 293, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7016; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 563, L. 1993.

20-10-106. Determination of mileage distances. When the mileage distance that transportation services are to be provided is a matter of controversy and is an issue before a board of trustees, a county transportation committee, or the superintendent of public instruction, the mileage shall be established on the following basis:

(1) The distance in mileage shall be measured by a vehicle equipped with an accurate odometer.

(2) A representative of the applicable district and a parent or guardian of the child to be transported shall be present when the distance is measured.

(3) The measurement shall begin 6 yards from the family home and end 6 yards from the entrance of the school grounds closest to the route.

(4) The route traversed for the measurement shall be the route designated by the trustees, except that the route shall be reasonably passable during the entire school fiscal year by the vehicle that provides the child's transportation. In determining reasonable passage, a route may not be disqualified because it is impassable during temporary, extreme weather conditions such as rains, snow, or floods.

History: En. 75-7017 by Sec. 294, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7017.

20-10-107. Power of trustees. The trustees of any district shall have the power to:

(1) purchase or rent a school bus;

(2) purchase or rent a two-way radio for a school bus when the trustees authorize a two-way radio as standard equipment in a school bus because such bus is operated where weather and road conditions may constitute a hazard to the safety of the school pupil passengers;

(3) provide for the operation, maintenance, and insurance of a school bus or a two-way radio owned or rented by the district; or

(4) contract with a private party for the transportation of eligible transportees, and such contract shall not exceed the term of 5 years.

History: En. 75-7011 by Sec. 288, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 198, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7011(part).

20-10-108. Two-way radio operation. When the trustees authorize a two-way radio as standard equipment on a school bus, the two-way radio may be operated on the same frequency as that used by the Montana highway patrol and the sheriff of the county when their permission and the permission of the federal communications commission is secured. If permission is not secured from these agencies, the frequency assigned by the federal communications commission shall be used for the operation of the two-way radio.

History: En. 75-7011 by Sec. 288, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 198, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7011(part).

20-10-109. Liability insurance for school bus. Whenever a bus is owned and operated by a district or the bus is operated by a private party under a contract but no condition of such contract requires the private party to carry liability insurance, the trustees shall carry automobile bodily injury and liability insurance in an amount not less than $10,000 per person and $100,000 for each accident for each bus operated by or under contract with the district.

History: En. 75-7011 by Sec. 288, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 198, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7011(part).

20-10-110. School bus purchase — contract — bids. When a district purchases a school bus, the trustees may purchase such school bus under an installment contract which will be completely executed within 3 years from the date of the purchase. The trustees also may purchase a school bus without advertising for bids under the provisions of 20-9-204.

History: En. 75-7011 by Sec. 288, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 198, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7011(part).

20-10-111. Duties of board of public education. (1) The board of public education, with the advice of the Montana department of justice and the superintendent of public instruction, shall adopt and enforce policies, not inconsistent with the motor vehicle laws, to provide uniform standards and regulations for the design, construction, and operation of school buses in the state of Montana. The policies must:

(a) prescribe minimum standards for the design, construction, and operation of school buses consistent with:

(i) the recommendations adopted by the national conference on school transportation; and

(ii) the federal motor vehicle safety standards;

(b) prescribe standards and specifications for the lighting equipment and special warning devices to be carried by school buses in conformity with:

(i) current specifications approved by the society of automobile engineers;

(ii) motor vehicle laws; and

(iii) the requirement that all school buses have an alternately flashing prewarning lighting system of four amber signal lamps to be used while preparing to stop and an alternately flashing warning lighting system of four red signal lamps to be used while stopped in accordance with 61-9-402;

(c) establish other driver qualifications considered necessary in addition to the qualifications required in 20-10-103;

(d) prescribe criteria for the establishment of transportation service areas for school bus purposes by the county transportation committee that shall allow for the establishment of service areas without regard to the district boundary lines within the county;

(e) prescribe other criteria for the determination of the residence of a pupil that may be considered necessary in addition to the criteria established in 20-10-105; and

(f) prescribe standards for the measurement of the child seating capacity of school buses, to be known as the rated capacity.

(2) The board of public education shall prescribe other policies necessary for the proper administration and operation of individual transportation programs that are consistent with the transportation provisions of this title.

History: En. 75-7004 by Sec. 281, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 416, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7004; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 455, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 280, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 343, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 237, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 237 in (1)(a) inserted "and operation"; in (1)(a)(i) at beginning substituted "the recommendations" for "minimum standards" and at end after ";" substituted "and" for "or"; in (1)(a)(ii) substituted "the federal motor vehicle safety standards" for "minimum standards adopted by the national highway traffic safety administration"; deleted former (1)(f) that read: "(f) prescribe other policies for the operation of school buses that are not inconsistent with:

(i) motor vehicle laws;

(ii) minimum standards adopted for school bus operation by the national conference on school transportation;

(iii) highway safety standards; and

(iv) the transportation provisions of this title"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Lighting equipment, 61-8-351, 61-8-352, 61-9-226, 61-9-402.

20-10-112. Duties of superintendent of public instruction. In order to have a uniform and equal provision of transportation by all districts in the state of Montana, the superintendent of public instruction shall:

(1) prescribe rules and forms for the implementation and administration of the transportation policies adopted by the board of public education;

(2) prescribe rules for the approval of school bus routing by the county transportation committee;

(3) prescribe the format of the contract for individual transportation and supply each county superintendent with a sufficient number of such contracts;

(4) prescribe rules for the approval of individual transportation contracts, including the increases of the schedule rates due to isolation under the policy of the board of public education, and provide a degree-of-isolation chart to school district trustees to serve as a guide;

(5) approve, disapprove, or adjust all school bus routing submitted by the county superintendent;

(6) approve, disapprove, or adjust all individual transportation contracts submitted by the county superintendent;

(7) prescribe rules for the consideration of controversies appealed to him and rule on such controversies; and

(8) disburse the state transportation reimbursement in accordance with the provisions of law and the transportation policies of the board of public education.

History: En. 75-7005 by Sec. 282, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 416, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7005.

20-10-113 through 20-10-120 reserved.

20-10-121. Duty of trustees to provide transportation — types of transportation — bus riding time limitation. (1) The trustees of any district may furnish transportation to an eligible transportee who attends a school of the district or has been granted permission to attend a school outside of the district. Whenever the trustees of a district provide transportation for any eligible transportee, the trustees must provide all eligible transportees of the district with transportation. The trustees shall furnish transportation when directed to do so by the county transportation committee and such direction is upheld by the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) The tendering of a contract to the parent or guardian whereby the district would pay the parent or guardian for individually transporting the pupil or pupils shall fulfill the district's obligation to furnish transportation for an eligible transportee. The parent or guardian of an eligible transportee may, at his discretion, provide transportation or arrange for transportation for his child at his own expense to any district willing to accept his child.

(3) The type of transportation provided by a district may be:

(a) by a school bus; or

(b) by such individual transportation as:

(i) paying the parent or guardian for individually transporting the pupil;

(ii) paying board and room reimbursements;

(iii) providing supervised correspondence study; or

(iv) providing supervised home study.

(4) When the parent or guardian of an elementary pupil consents to a trip of over 1 hour, the trustees may require such eligible transportee to ride a school bus for more than 1 hour per trip.

History: En. 75-7008 by Sec. 285, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 245, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7008.

Cross-References

Supervised correspondence study, 20-7-116.

Special education child eligibility for transportation, 20-7-441.

20-10-122. Discretionary provision of transportation and payment for this transportation. (1) The trustees of any district also may provide school bus transportation to any pupil of a public school who is not an eligible transportee of the district:

(a) on a school bus conveying eligible transportees when the ineligible transportee will not displace an eligible transportee from such school bus because of the lack of seating capacity;

(b) on a school bus operated by the district for the sole purpose of providing transportation for ineligible transportees. Such school bus shall service those children living the greatest distance from the school to be attended.

(c) on a school bus operated for the purpose of relieving congestion in a school building or to avoid the necessity of erecting a new building or for any other reasons of economy or convenience.

(2) When the trustees of a district provide school bus transportation to an ineligible transportee under the conditions of subsection (1)(a) or (1)(b), the district may charge each ineligible transportee his proportionate share, as determined by the trustees, of the cost of operating such school bus. Money realized from such payments shall be deposited to the credit of the transportation fund.

History: En. 75-7009 by Sec. 286, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7009.

Cross-References

Transportation fund as budgeted fund, 20-9-201.

20-10-123. Provision of transportation for nonpublic school children. Any child attending a nonpublic school may ride a school bus when a permit to ride such school bus is secured from the operating district by the parent or guardian of such nonpublic school child and when there is seating capacity available on such school bus. When a nonpublic school child rides a school bus, the operating district may charge such child his proportionate share, as determined by the trustees, of the cost of operating such school bus. Money realized from such payments shall be deposited to the credit of the transportation fund.

History: En. 75-7010 by Sec. 287, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7010; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 320, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Transportation fund as budgeted fund, 20-9-201.

20-10-124. Private party contract for transportation — individual transportation contract. (1) When the trustees contract with any private party to provide transportation to eligible transportees, the private party shall comply with the regulations of the board of public education for the standards of equipment, operation and safety of the school bus, and qualifications of the driver. The trustees may require added safeguards by supplementing the board of public education policies in the contract with additional requirements for bus specifications, age of drivers, liability insurance, operating speed, or any other contractual condition considered necessary by the trustees.

(2) Any school bus transportation by a private party or individual transportation that is furnished by a district must be under contract, and district, county, or state money may not be paid for transportation services to any person or firm who does not hold a legal contract with the district. Transportation contracts for the ensuing year must be completed by the fourth Monday of June, except when an eligible transportee establishes residence in the district after the fourth Monday of June and a contingency amount is included in the regular transportation budget or an emergency transportation budget is adopted.

(3) Transportation contracts between a district and a private party for the provision of school bus transportation must:

(a) be completed in triplicate, with one copy for the county superintendent, one copy for the private party, and one copy for the district;

(b) conform to the transportation law, policies of the board of public education, and rules of the superintendent of public instruction; and

(c) be signed by the presiding officer of the trustees and the private party.

(4) A transportation contract between a parent or guardian of an eligible transportee and a district for the provision of individual transportation is subject to the following requirements:

(a) it must be completed in quadruplicate, with one copy for the parent or guardian, one copy for the district, one copy for the county superintendent, and one copy for the superintendent of public instruction;

(b) it must be completed on forms promulgated by the superintendent of public instruction;

(c) the parent or guardian shall sign an affidavit attesting to the place of residence of the child or children; and

(d) it must be signed by the presiding officer of the trustees and the parent or guardian of the eligible transportees.

History: (1)En. 75-7011 by Sec. 288, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 198, L. 1971; Sec. 75-7011, R.C.M. 1947; (2) thru (4)En. 75-7012 by Sec. 289, Ch. 5, L. 1971; Sec. 75-7012, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7011(part), 75-7012; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 22, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Conflicts of interests, letting contracts, calling for bids, 20-9-204.
Trustees to execute all contracts, 20-9-213.

20-10-125. Bid letting for contract bus — payments under transportation contract. (1) Before any contract with a private party for the provision of school bus transportation is awarded, the trustees shall:

(a) secure bids by publishing during a period of 21 days at least three calls for bids in a newspaper of the county that will give notice to the largest number of people of the district or in the official newspaper of the county; the trustees shall let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, and the trustees shall have the right to reject any and all bids; or

(b) negotiate a new contract with the current school bus contractor, provided the negotiated contract costs do not exceed by more than 12% per year the basic costs of the previous year's contract. Such a negotiated contract can be entered into only at a public meeting of the trustees at which meeting the patrons of the district may appear and be heard. Notice of the meeting must have been published in a newspaper of wide circulation within the district at least 1 week prior to the meeting.

(2) The provisions of this section for awarding a contract for school bus transportation shall be subject to the provisions of 20-9-204.

(3) The trustees shall not expend any moneys of the district for school bus transportation by a private party or for individual transportation unless:

(a) a contract for such transportation services has been completed; and

(b) such contracted services for school bus transportation by a private party have been actually furnished except that the failure to perform may be excused by the trustees for reasons not under the control of the contractor; or

(c) such contracted services for individual transportation have been actually furnished as confirmed by the actual attendance of school by the eligible transportees and recorded on the school attendance records or, in the case of a supervised correspondence course or supervised home study, as confirmed by the trustees; except that the contracted services furnished one way on any school day shall be reimbursed at one-half the daily contract amount.

History: En. 75-7013 by Sec. 290, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 362, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7013; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 349, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 97, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Open meetings, Title 2, ch. 3, part 2.
Conflict of interest, 20-1-205.
Meetings and quorum, 20-3-322.
Supervised correspondence or home study as exception to compulsory enrollment, 20-5-102.
Supervised correspondence study, 20-7-116.
Trustees to execute all contracts, 20-9-213.

20-10-126. Establishment of transportation service areas. (1) The territory of a transportation service area is the territory of a school district unless the county transportation committee approves alternative boundaries after determining that the adjustments will improve pupil safety, transportation efficiency, or the cost-effectiveness of the pupil transportation system of the county.

(2) A district may not extend a bus route to transport pupils from outside its transportation service area unless the district has a written agreement with the district that the county transportation committee has assigned to transport the pupils.

(3) When the trustees of two or more districts enter into a written agreement to authorize transportation services among transportation service areas, a copy of the agreement must be submitted to the county superintendent and approved by the county transportation committee. Upon approval by the committee, the transportation agreements are valid for the current school year.

(4) The trustees of any district who object to a particular bus route or transportation service area to which the district has been assigned may request a transfer to another bus route or transportation service area. The county transportation committee may transfer the territory of the district to an adjacent transportation service area or approved bus route with the consent of the district providing transportation in the adjacent transportation service area.

(5) The trustees of any district who object to a bus route operated by another district may bring that route to the attention of the county transportation committee. If the committee agrees that the district is operating a portion of its route as an unapproved route outside of its district boundaries, the committee shall file with the district a written warning concerning the unapproved route, and if the district, in spite of the warning, continues to operate the route, the committee may withdraw its approval of the entire route.

(6) If the qualified electors of the district object to the decision of the county transportation committee and the adjacent district is willing to provide school bus service, 20% of the qualified electors, as prescribed in 20-20-301, may petition the trustees to conduct an election on the proposition that the territory of the district be transferred for pupil transportation purposes to the adjacent transportation service area. If a satisfactory petition is presented to the trustees, the trustees shall call an election on the proposition in accordance with 20-20-201 for the next ensuing regular school election day. The election must be conducted in accordance with the school election laws. If a majority of those voting at the election approve the transfer, the transfer is effective on July 1 of the ensuing school fiscal year.

(7) Unless a transfer of territory from one transportation service area or approved bus route to another area or bus route is approved by the superintendent of public instruction and the county transportation committee, the state transportation reimbursement is limited to the reimbursement amount for pupil transportation to the nearest operating public elementary school or public high school, whichever is appropriate for the affected pupils.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 298, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 427, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Interlocal Cooperation Act, Title 7, ch. 11, part 1.

20-10-127. Assignment of passenger points. Passenger points must be assigned to each eligible transportee on a bus route as follows:

(1) 1 point for each elementary pupil not described in subsection (3) or (4);

(2) 1.5 points for each high school pupil not described in subsection (3) or (4);

(3) 3 points for pupils described in 20-10-101(2)(c)(ii) who do not use a wheelchair; and

(4) for pupils using a wheelchair:

(a) 12 points for the first pupil using a wheelchair;

(b) 9 points for the second pupil using a wheelchair; and

(c) 6 points for each additional pupil using a wheelchair.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 298, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Weighted ridership defined, 20-10-101.

20-10-128. Passenger count required for high school programs. (1) Each school district shall conduct a passenger count of the eligible transportees in the high school program who ride a school bus on the morning bus route for 5 consecutive school days beginning on the first school day on or after November 14. Eligible transportees who ride at least once in the 5-day period must be included in the count. The passenger count must be used to determine the weighted ridership of the bus route for reimbursement purposes.

(2) The district shall send the passenger count to the superintendent of public instruction, on forms provided by the superintendent, on or before December 10. The district shall provide a copy of the passenger count to the county superintendent.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 298, L. 1995.

20-10-129 and 20-10-130 reserved.

20-10-131. County transportation committee membership. (1) To coordinate the orderly provision of a uniform transportation program within a county, there must be a county transportation committee created in each county of the state of Montana. The membership of the committee consists of:

(a) the county superintendent;

(b) the presiding officer of the board of county commissioners or a member of the board designated by the presiding officer;

(c) except for a K-12 school district, a trustee or district employee designated by the trustees of each high school district of the county;

(d) one representative from each high school district of the county who is a trustee of an elementary district encompassed within the high school district and who has been selected at a meeting of the trustees of the elementary districts;

(e) two representatives of each K-12 school district of the county, each of whom is either a trustee or a district employee designated by the trustees; and

(f) a representative of a district of another county when the transportation services of the district are affected by the actions of the county transportation committee, but the representative has a voice only in matters affecting transportation within the district or by the district.

(2) The county transportation committee must have at least five members, and if this minimum membership cannot be realized in the manner prescribed in subsections (1)(a) through (1)(e), the county superintendent shall appoint a sufficient number of members to satisfy the minimum membership requirement.

(3) The county superintendent is the presiding officer of the county transportation committee, and a quorum is a majority of the membership. A quorum must be present for the committee to conduct business. The committee shall meet on the call of the presiding officer or any three members of the committee.

History: En. 75-7014 by Sec. 291, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7014; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 298, L. 1995.

20-10-132. Duties of county transportation committee. (1) It is the duty of the county transportation committee to:

(a) establish the transportation service areas within the county, without regard to district boundary lines, for each district that operates a school bus transportation program;

(b) except as provided in subsection (2), approve, disapprove, or adjust the school bus routes submitted by the trustees of each district in conformity with the transportation service areas established in subsection (1)(a);

(c) approve, disapprove, or adjust applications, approved by the trustees, for increased reimbursements for individual transportation because of isolated conditions of the eligible transportee's residence;

(d) conduct hearings to establish the facts of transportation controversies that have been appealed from the decision of the trustees and act on the appeals on the basis of the facts established at the hearing; and

(e) determine if geographic conditions make it impractical for a child to attend school in the district of residence, in accordance with 20-5-321(1)(b).

(2) In an emergency situation, a temporary bus route change may be approved by the county superintendent. A bus route change approved by the county superintendent must be confirmed by the county transportation committee within 30 days in order to be continued for a period longer than 30 days.

(3) When the county transportation committee reviews a request for a new bus route or a change to an existing route, the committee shall consider the following:

(a) a map of the existing and proposed bus route;

(b) a description of turnarounds;

(c) conditions affecting safety;

(d) the total mileage and change in mileage of the affected bus route;

(e) the approximate total cost;

(f) reasons for the proposed bus route change;

(g) the number of children to be served;

(h) a copy of the official minutes of the meeting at which the school trustees approved the new bus route or route change; and

(i) any other information that the county transportation committee considers relevant.

(4) When an application for increased reimbursement for individual transportation is presented to the county transportation committee, it must include a signed individual transportation contract and a copy of the official minutes of the meeting at which the trustees acted upon the request for increased reimbursement.

(5) After a factfinding hearing and decision on a transportation controversy, the trustees or a patron of the district may appeal the decision to the superintendent of public instruction who shall issue a decision on the basis of the facts established at the county transportation committee hearing.

History: En. 75-7015 by Sec. 292, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7015; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 298, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 464, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 464 inserted (1)(e) requiring the transportation committee to determine if geographic conditions make it impractical for a child to attend school in the district of residence; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Applicability: Section 11(1), Ch. 464, L. 2001, provided: "Except as provided in subsection (2), [this act] applies to tuition paid for students who enroll out of district in the school fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

Cross-References

School fiscal year, 20-1-301.

20-10-133 through 20-10-140 reserved.

20-10-141. Schedule of maximum reimbursement by mileage rates. (1) The following mileage rates for school transportation constitute the maximum reimbursement to districts for school transportation from state and county sources of transportation revenue under the provisions of 20-10-145 and 20-10-146. These rates may not limit the amount that a district may budget in its transportation fund budget in order to provide for the estimated and necessary cost of school transportation during the ensuing school fiscal year. All bus miles traveled on bus routes approved by the county transportation committee are reimbursable. Nonbus mileage is reimbursable for a vehicle driven by a bus driver to and from an overnight location of a school bus when the location is more than 10 miles from the school. A district may approve additional bus or nonbus miles within its own district or approved service area but may not claim reimbursement for the mileage. Any vehicle, the operation of which is reimbursed for bus mileage under the rate provisions of this schedule, must be a school bus, as defined by this title, driven by a qualified driver on a bus route approved by the county transportation committee and the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) The rate per bus mile traveled must be determined in accordance with the following schedule when the weighted ridership assigned to a bus route is not less than one-half of the rated capacity of the school bus:

(a) 85 cents per bus mile for a school bus with a rated capacity of not more than 45 passenger seating positions; and

(b) when the rated capacity is more than 45 passenger seating positions, an additional 2.13 cents per bus mile for each additional passenger seating position in the rated capacity in excess of 45 must be added to a base rate of 85 cents per bus mile.

(3) Reimbursement for nonbus mileage provided for in subsection (1) may not exceed 50% of the maximum reimbursement rate determined under subsection (2).

(4) When the weighted ridership assigned to a bus route is less than one-half of the rated capacity of the school bus, the rate per bus mile traveled must be computed as follows:

(a) determine the weighted ridership assigned to the bus route;

(b) multiply the number determined in subsection (4)(a) by two; and

(c) use the adjusted rated capacity determined in subsection (4)(b) as the rated capacity of the bus to determine the rate per bus mile traveled from the rate schedule in subsection (2).

(5) The rated capacity is the number of passenger seating positions of a school bus as determined under the policy adopted by the board of public education. If modification of a school bus to accommodate pupils with disabilities reduces the rated capacity of the bus, the reimbursement to a district for pupil transportation is based on the rated capacity of the bus prior to modification.

(6) The number of pupils riding the school bus may not exceed the passenger seating positions of the bus.

History: En. 75-7018 by Sec. 295, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 469, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 266, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 529, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7018; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 590, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 454, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 515, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 559, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 344, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 711, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 298, L. 1995.

Cross-References

School fiscal year, 20-1-301.

Emergency budget for transportation fund, 20-9-162, 20-9-165.

Transportation fund as budgeted fund, 20-9-201.

20-10-142. Schedule of maximum reimbursement for individual transportation. The following rates for individual transportation constitute the maximum reimbursement to districts for individual transportation from state and county sources of transportation revenue under the provisions of 20-10-145 and 20-10-146. These rates constitute the limitation of the budgeted amounts for individual transportation for the ensuing school fiscal year. The schedules provided in this section may not be altered by any authority other than the legislature. When the trustees contract with the parent or guardian of any eligible transportee to provide individual transportation for each day of school attendance, they shall reimburse the parent or guardian for actual miles transported on the basis of the following schedule:

(1) When a parent or guardian transports an eligible transportee or transportees from the residence of the parent or guardian to a school or to schools located within 3 miles of one another, the total reimbursement for each day of attendance is determined by multiplying the distance in miles between the residence and the school, or the most distant school if more than one, by 2, subtracting 6 miles from the product, and multiplying the difference by 25 cents, provided that:

(a) if two or more eligible transportees are transported by a parent or guardian to two or more schools located within 3 miles of one another and if the schools are operated by different school districts, the total amount of the reimbursement must be divided equally between the districts;

(b) if two or more eligible transportees are transported by a parent or guardian to two or more schools located more than 3 miles from one another, the parent or guardian must be separately reimbursed for transporting the eligible transportee or transportees to each school;

(c) if a parent transports two or more eligible transportees to a school and a bus stop that are located within 3 miles of one another, the total reimbursement must be determined under the provisions of this subsection (1) and must be divided equally between the district operating the school and the district operating the bus;

(d) if a parent transporting two or more eligible transportees to a school or bus stop must, because of varying arrival and departure times, make more than one round-trip journey to the bus stop or school, the total reimbursement allowed by this section is limited to one round trip a day for each scheduled arrival or departure time;

(e) notwithstanding subsection (1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(c), or (1)(d), a reimbursement may not be less than 25 cents a day.

(2) When the parent or guardian transports an eligible transportee or transportees from the residence to a bus stop of a bus route approved by the trustees for the transportation of the transportee or transportees, the total reimbursement for each day of attendance is determined by multiplying the distance in miles between the residence and the bus stop by 2, subtracting 6 miles from the product, and multiplying the difference by 25 cents, provided that:

(a) if the eligible transportees attend schools in different districts but ride on one bus, the districts shall divide the total reimbursement equally; and

(b) if the parent or guardian is required to transport the eligible transportees to more than one bus, the parent or guardian must be separately reimbursed for transportation to each bus.

(3) When, because of excessive distances, impassable roads, or other special circumstances of isolation, the rates prescribed in subsection (1) or (2) would be an inadequate reimbursement for the transportation costs or would result in a physical hardship for the eligible transportee, a parent or guardian may request an increase in the reimbursement rate. A request for increased rates because of isolation must be made by the parent or guardian on the contract for individual transportation for the ensuing school fiscal year by indicating the special facts and circumstances that exist to justify the increase. Before an increased rate because of isolation

may be paid to the requesting parent or guardian, the rate must be approved by the county transportation committee and the superintendent of public instruction after the trustees have indicated their approval or disapproval. Regardless of the action of the trustees and when approval is given by the committee and the superintendent of public instruction, the trustees shall pay the increased rate because of isolation. The increased rate is 1 ½ times the rate prescribed in subsection (1).

(4) The state and county transportation reimbursement for an individual transportation contract may not exceed $9.25 for each day of attendance for the first eligible transportee and $6 for each day of attendance for each additional eligible transportee.

(5) When the isolated conditions of the household where an eligible transportee resides require an eligible transportee to live away from the household in order to attend school, the eligible transportee is eligible for the room and board reimbursement. Approval to receive the room and board reimbursement must be obtained in the same manner prescribed in subsection (3). The per diem rate for room and board is $9.25 for one eligible transportee and $6 for each additional eligible transportee of the same household.

(6) When the individual transportation provision is to be satisfied by supervised home study or supervised correspondence study, the reimbursement rate is the cost of the study, provided that the course of instruction is approved by the trustees and supervised by the district.

History: En. 75-7019 by Sec. 296, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 416, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 470, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 534, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7019; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 590, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 454, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 711, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 359, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 298, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 409, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 409 in (1) and (2) in introductory clause near end increased multiplier in reimbursement formula from 21.25 cents to 25 cents; in (4) and (5) increased reimbursement for first transportee from $8 to $9.25 and for each additional transportee from $5 to $6 for each day of attendance; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 3, Ch. 409, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school district transportation reimbursements for school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001."

Cross-References

Supervised correspondence or home study as exception to compulsory enrollment, 20-5-102.

Supervised correspondence study, 20-7-116.

20-10-143. Budgeting for transportation and transmittal of transportation contracts. (1) The trustees of a district furnishing transportation to pupils who are residents of the district shall provide a transportation fund budget that is adequate to finance the district's transportation contractual obligations and any other transportation expenditures necessary for the conduct of its transportation program. The transportation fund budget must include:

(a) an adequate amount to finance the maintenance and operation of school buses owned and operated by the district;

(b) the annual contracted amount for the maintenance and operation of school buses by a private party;

(c) the annual contracted amount for individual transportation, including any increased amount because of isolation, which may not exceed the schedule amounts prescribed in 20-10-142;

(d) any amount necessary for the purchase, rental, or insurance of school buses; and

(e) any other amount necessary to finance the administration, operation, or maintenance of the transportation program of the district, as determined by the trustees.

(2) The trustees may include a contingency amount in the transportation fund budget for the purpose of enabling the district to fulfill an obligation to provide transportation in accordance with this title for:

(a) pupils not residing in the district at the time of the adoption of the final budget and who subsequently became residents of the district during the school fiscal year;

(b) pupils who have become eligible transportees since the adoption of the final budget because their legal residence has been changed; or

(c) other unforeseen increases in bus route mileage or obligations for payment of additional contracts for individual transportation for an eligible transportee for which state and county reimbursement is authorized under 20-10-141 and 20-10-142. The budgeted contingency amount may not exceed 10% of the transportation schedule amount as calculated under the provisions of 20-10-141 and 20-10-142 for all transportation services authorized by the schedules and provided by the district unless 10% of the transportation schedule amount is less than $100, in which case $100 is the maximum limitation for the budgeted contingency amount.

(3) A budget amendment to the transportation fund budget may be adopted subject to the provisions of 20-9-161 through 20-9-166.

(4) The trustees shall report the transportation fund budget on the regular budget form prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction in accordance with 20-9-103, and the adoption of the transportation fund budget must be completed in accordance with the school budgeting laws. When the adopted final budget is sent to the county superintendent, the trustees shall also send copies of all completed transportation contracts for school bus transportation to the county superintendent. The contracts must substantiate all contracted school bus transportation services incorporated in the final budget.

History: En. 75-7020 by Sec. 297, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7020; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 711, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 211, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 343, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Transportation fund as budgeted fund, 20-9-201.

20-10-144. Computation of revenue and net tax levy requirements for district transportation fund budget. Before the second Monday of August, the county superintendent shall compute the revenue available to finance the transportation fund budget of each district. The county superintendent shall compute the revenue for each district on the following basis:

(1) The "schedule amount" of the budget expenditures that is derived from the rate schedules in 20-10-141 and 20-10-142 must be determined by adding the following amounts:

(a) the sum of the maximum reimbursable expenditures for all approved school bus routes maintained by the district (to determine the maximum reimbursable expenditure, multiply the applicable rate for each bus mile by the total number of miles to be traveled during the ensuing school fiscal year on each bus route approved by the county transportation committee and maintained by the district); plus

(b) the total of all individual transportation per diem reimbursement rates for the district as determined from the contracts submitted by the district multiplied by the number of pupil-instruction days scheduled for the ensuing school attendance year; plus

(c) any estimated costs for supervised home study or supervised correspondence study for the ensuing school fiscal year; plus

(d) the amount budgeted in the budget for the contingency amount permitted in 20-10-143, except if the amount exceeds 10% of the total of subsections (1)(a), (1)(b), and (1)(c) or $100, whichever is larger, the contingency amount on the budget must be reduced to the limitation amount and used in this determination of the schedule amount; plus

(e) any estimated costs for transporting a child out of district when the child has mandatory approval to attend school in a district outside the district of residence.

(2) (a) The schedule amount determined in subsection (1) or the total transportation fund budget, whichever is smaller, is divided by 2 and is used to determine the available state and county revenue to be budgeted on the following basis:

(i) one-half is the budgeted state transportation reimbursement, except that the state transportation reimbursement for the transportation of special education pupils under the provisions of 20-7-442 must be 50% of the schedule amount attributed to the transportation of special education pupils; and

(ii) one-half is the budgeted county transportation fund reimbursement and must be financed in the manner provided in 20-10-146.

(b) When the district has a sufficient amount of fund balance for reappropriation and other sources of district revenue, as determined in subsection (3), to reduce the total district obligation for financing to zero, any remaining amount of district revenue and fund balance reappropriated must be used to reduce the county financing obligation in subsection (2)(a)(ii) and, if the county financing obligations are reduced to zero, to reduce the state financial obligation in subsection (2)(a)(i).

(c) The county revenue requirement for a joint district, after the application of any district money under subsection (2)(b), must be prorated to each county incorporated by the joint district in the same proportion as the ANB of the joint district is distributed by pupil residence in each county.

(3) The total of the money available for the reduction of property tax on the district for the transportation fund must be determined by totaling:

(a) anticipated federal money received under the provisions of 20 U.S.C. 7701, et seq., or other anticipated federal money received in lieu of that federal act;

(b) anticipated payments from other districts for providing school bus transportation services for the district;

(c) anticipated payments from a parent or guardian for providing school bus transportation services for a child;

(d) anticipated or reappropriated interest to be earned by the investment of transportation fund cash in accordance with the provisions of 20-9-213(4);

(e) anticipated revenue from coal gross proceeds under 15-23-703;

(f) anticipated oil and natural gas production taxes;

(g) anticipated local government severance tax payments for calendar year 1995 production;

(h) anticipated transportation payments for out-of-district pupils under the provisions of 20-5-320 through 20-5-324;

(i) school district block grants distributed under section 244, Chapter 574, Laws of 2001;

(j) any other revenue anticipated by the trustees to be earned during the ensuing school fiscal year that may be used to finance the transportation fund; and

(k) any fund balance available for reappropriation as determined by subtracting the amount of the end-of-the-year fund balance earmarked as the transportation fund operating reserve for the ensuing school fiscal year by the trustees from the end-of-the-year fund balance in the transportation fund. The operating reserve may not be more than 20% of the final transportation fund budget for the ensuing school fiscal year and is for the purpose of paying transportation fund warrants issued by the district under the final transportation fund budget.

(4) The district levy requirement for each district's transportation fund must be computed by:

(a) subtracting the schedule amount calculated in subsection (1) from the total preliminary transportation budget amount; and

(b) subtracting the amount of money available to reduce the property tax on the district, as determined in subsection (3), from the amount determined in subsection (4)(a).

(5) The transportation fund levy requirements determined in subsection (4) for each district must be reported to the county commissioners on the fourth Monday of August by the county superintendent as the transportation fund levy requirements for the district, and the levy must be made by the county commissioners in accordance with 20-9-142.

History: En. 75-7021 by Sec. 298, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7021; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 699, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 695, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 611, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 655, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 35, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 87, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 267, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 711, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 9, Sp. L. July 1992; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 133, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 563, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 9, Sp. L. November 1993; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 451, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 580, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 22, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 211, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 496, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 515, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 122, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 574 deleted former (3)(e) that read: "(e) anticipated or reappropriated revenue from property taxes and fees imposed under 23-2-517, 23-2-803, 61-3-521, 61-3-527, 61-3-529, 61-3-537, 61-3-560 through 61-3-562, 61-3-570, and 67-3-204"; inserted (3)(i) concerning block grants; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Block Grants: Section 244, Ch. 574, L. 2001, provided: "(1) (a) The office of public instruction shall provide a block grant to each school district based on the revenue received by each district in fiscal year 2001 from vehicle taxes and fees, corporate license taxes paid by financial institutions, aeronautics fees, state land payments in lieu of taxes, and property tax reimbursements pursuant to sections 167(1) through (5) and 169(6), Chapter 584, Laws of 1999.

(b) Block grants must be calculated using the electronic reporting system that is used by the office of public instruction and school districts. The electronic reporting system must be used to allocate a portion of the block grant amount into each district's fiscal year 2002 budget as an anticipated revenue source by fund.

(c) With the exception of vehicle taxes and fees, the office of public instruction shall use the amount actually received from the sources listed in subsection (1)(a) in fiscal year 2001 in its calculation of the block grant for fiscal year 2002 budgeting purposes. For vehicle taxes and fees, the office of public instruction shall use 93.4% of the amount actually received in fiscal year 2001 in calculating the block grant for fiscal year 2002.

(2) If the biennial appropriation provided in [section 248(1)] [not codified] is insufficient to fund the school district block grants in fiscal year 2003 at the fiscal year 2002 level, the office of public instruction shall prorate the block grants to meet the remaining appropriation. School districts shall anticipate the prorated block grant amounts provided by the office of public instruction in their budgets for fiscal year 2003.

(3) Each year, 70% of each district's block grant must be distributed in November and 30% of each district's block grant must be distributed in May at the same time that guaranteed tax base aid is distributed. If the appropriation for block grants is greater than or less than the amount received by schools from the sources enumerated in subsection (1), the office of public instruction shall prorate the amount appropriated based upon the fiscal year 2001 revenue.

(4) The average amount of the block grants in fiscal years 2002 and 2003 must be increased by 0.76% in each succeeding fiscal year."

Appropriation: Section 248, Ch. 574, L. 2001, provided: "(1) There is appropriated from the general fund to the office of public instruction $114,394,755 for the biennium ending June 30, 2003, for the purpose of school district block grants as provided in [section 244] [not codified].

(2) There is appropriated from the general fund to the office of public instruction $10,920,239 for fiscal year 2002 and $11,003,234 for fiscal year 2003 for the purpose of countywide school retirement block grants as provided in [section 245] [not codified].

(3) There is appropriated from the general fund to the office of public instruction $1,814,759 for fiscal year 2002 and $1,828,551 for fiscal year 2003 for the purpose of countywide school transportation block grants as provided in [section 246] [not codified].

(4) If Senate Bill No. 176 [Ch. 585, L. 2001] is passed and approved, then there is appropriated from the general fund to the supreme court for fiscal year 2003 the amount deducted from the entitlement share payment in [section 1(2)] [15-1-121(2)] plus an additional 6%. The amount appropriated is up to $25 million to be used for the purpose of implementing Senate Bill No. 176."

Inclusion of Appropriations in Budget: Section 249, Ch. 574, L. 2001, provided: "The governor shall include the appropriation in [section 248(1)] [not codified] in the present law base budget prepared for the 58th legislative session for continued funding of the school district budget items funded by that appropriation."

2000 Amendment by Referendum: Chapter 515, L. 1999, in (3)(e) deleted reference to 61-3-504 and inserted references to 61-3-560 through 61-3-562 and 61-3-570; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective November 7, 2000.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 52(1), Ch. 515, L. 1999, provided: "If approved by the electorate, this act is effective on approval by the electorate, except as provided in subsection (2), and applies to motor vehicle registration periods beginning after December 31, 2000."

Cross-References

Property tax levies, Title 15, ch. 10.

Supervised correspondence study, 20-7-116.

20-10-145. State transportation reimbursement. (1) A district providing school bus transportation or individual transportation in accordance with this title, board of public education transportation policy, and superintendent of public instruction transportation rules must receive a state reimbursement of its transportation expenditures under the transportation reimbursement rate provisions of 20-10-141 and 20-10-142. The state transportation reimbursement is one-half of the reimbursement amounts established in 20-10-141 and 20-10-142 or one-half of the district's transportation fund budget, whichever is smaller, and must be computed on the basis of the number of days the transportation services were actually rendered, not to exceed 180 pupil-instruction days. In determining the amount of the state transportation reimbursement, an amount claimed by a district may not be considered for reimbursement unless the amount has been paid in the regular manner provided for the payment of other financial obligations of the district.

(2) Requests for the state transportation reimbursement must be made by each district semiannually during the school fiscal year on the claim forms and procedure promulgated by the superintendent of public instruction. The claims for state transportation reimbursements must be routed by the district to the county superintendent, who after reviewing the claims shall send them to the superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent of public instruction shall establish the validity and accuracy of the claims for the state transportation reimbursements by determining compliance with this title, board of public education

transportation policy, and the transportation rules of the superintendent of public instruction. After making any necessary adjustments to the claims, the superintendent of public instruction shall order a disbursement from the state money appropriated by the legislature of the state of Montana for the state transportation reimbursement. The payment of all the district's claims within one county must be made to the county treasurer of the county, and the county superintendent shall apportion the payment in accordance with the apportionment order supplied by the superintendent of public instruction.

(3) After adopting a budget amendment for the transportation fund in accordance with 20-9-161 through 20-9-166, the district shall send to the superintendent of public instruction a copy of each new or amended individual transportation contract and each new or amended bus route form to which the budget amendment applies. State reimbursement for the additional obligations must be paid as provided in subsection (1).

History: En. 75-7022 by Sec. 299, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7022; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 711, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 343, L. 1999.

Cross-References

School fiscal year, 20-1-301.

State transportation reimbursement for special education children, 20-7-442.

20-10-146. County transportation reimbursement. (1) The apportionment of the county transportation reimbursement by the county superintendent for school bus transportation or individual transportation that is actually rendered by a district in accordance with this title, board of public education transportation policy, and the transportation rules of the superintendent of public instruction must be the same as the state transportation reimbursement payment, except that:

(a) if any cash was used to reduce the budgeted county transportation reimbursement under the provisions of 20-10-144(2)(b), the annual apportionment is limited to the budget amount;

(b) when the county transportation reimbursement for a school bus has been prorated between two or more counties because the school bus is conveying pupils of more than one district located in the counties, the apportionment of the county transportation reimbursement must be adjusted to pay the amount computed under the proration; and

(c) when county transportation reimbursement is required under the mandatory attendance agreement provisions of 20-5-321.

(2) The county transportation net levy requirement for the financing of the county transportation fund reimbursements to districts is computed by:

(a) totaling the net requirement for all districts of the county, including reimbursements to a special education cooperative or prorated reimbursements to joint districts or reimbursements under the mandatory attendance agreement provisions of 20-5-321;

(b) determining the sum of the money available to reduce the county transportation net levy requirement by adding:

(i) anticipated money that may be realized in the county transportation fund during the ensuing school fiscal year;

(ii) oil and natural gas production taxes;

(iii) anticipated local government severance tax payments for calendar year 1995 production;

(iv) coal gross proceeds taxes under 15-23-703;

(v) countywide school transportation block grants distributed under section 246, Chapter 574, Laws of 2001;

(vi) any fund balance available for reappropriation from the end-of-the-year fund balance in the county transportation fund;

(vii) federal forest reserve funds allocated under the provisions of 17-3-213; and

(viii) other revenue anticipated that may be realized in the county transportation fund during the ensuing school fiscal year; and

(c) subtracting the money available, as determined in subsection (2)(b), to reduce the levy requirement from the county transportation net levy requirement.

(3) The net levy requirement determined in subsection (2)(c) must be reported to the county commissioners on the fourth Monday of August by the county superintendent, and a levy must be set by the county commissioners in accordance with 20-9-142.

(4) The county superintendent shall apportion the county transportation reimbursement from the proceeds of the county transportation fund. The county superintendent shall order the county treasurer to make the apportionments in accordance with 20-9-212(2) and after the receipt of the semiannual state transportation reimbursement payments.

History: En. 75-7023 by Sec. 300, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7023; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 711, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 10, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 133, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 359, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 563, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 451, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 580, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 496, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 515, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 123, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 574 in (2)(b)(i) at end deleted "including anticipated revenue from property taxes and fees imposed under 23-2-517, 23-2-803, 61-3-521, 61-3-527, 61-3-529, 61-3-537, 61-3-560 through 61-3-562, 61-3-570, and 67-3-204"; inserted (2)(b)(v) concerning transportation block grants; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Countywide School Transportation Block Grants: Section 246, Ch. 574, L. 2001, provided that the office of public instruction shall distribute one-half of the amount appropriated for countywide school transportation in November and the remainder in May. The total amount for each county is set forth in sec. 246(1). See 2001 Session Law for text.

Section 246(2) provided that the average amount of the block grants in fiscal years 2002 and 2003 must be increased by 0.76% in each succeeding fiscal year.

Appropriation: Section 248, Ch. 574, L. 2001, provided: "(1) There is appropriated from the general fund to the office of public instruction $114,394,755 for the biennium ending June 30, 2003, for the purpose of school district block grants as provided in [section 244] [not codified].

(2) There is appropriated from the general fund to the office of public instruction $10,920,239 for fiscal year 2002 and $11,003,234 for fiscal year 2003 for the purpose of countywide school retirement block grants as provided in [section 245] [not codified].

(3) There is appropriated from the general fund to the office of public instruction $1,814,759 for fiscal year 2002 and $1,828,551 for fiscal year 2003 for the purpose of countywide school transportation block grants as provided in [section 246] [not codified].

(4) If Senate Bill No. 176 [Ch. 585, L. 2001] is passed and approved, then there is appropriated from the general fund to the supreme court for fiscal year 2003 the amount deducted from the entitlement share payment in [section 1(2)] [15-1-121(2)] plus an additional 6%. The amount appropriated is up to $25 million to be used for the purpose of implementing Senate Bill No. 176."

Inclusion of Appropriations in Budget: Section 249, Ch. 574, L. 2001, provided: "The governor shall include the appropriation in [section 248(1)] [not codified] in the present law base budget prepared for the 58th legislative session for continued funding of the school district budget items funded by that appropriation."

2000 Amendment by Referendum: Chapter 515, L. 1999, in (2)(b)(i) deleted reference to 61-3-504 and inserted references to 61-3-560 through 61-3-562 and 61-3-570. Amendment effective November 7, 2000.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 52(1), Ch. 515, L. 1999, provided: "If approved by the electorate, this act is effective on approval by the electorate, except as provided in subsection (2), and applies to motor vehicle registration periods beginning after December 31, 2000."

Cross-References

State transportation reimbursement for special education children, 20-7-442.

20-10-147. Bus depreciation reserve fund. (1) The trustees of a district owning a bus or a two-way radio used for purposes of transportation, as defined in 20-10-101, or for purposes of conveying pupils to and from school functions or activities may establish a bus depreciation reserve fund to be used for the conversion, remodeling, or rebuilding of a bus or for the replacement of a bus or radio. The trustees of a district may also use the bus depreciation reserve fund to purchase an additional bus for purposes of transportation, as defined in 20-10-101.

(2) Whenever a bus depreciation reserve fund is established, the trustees may include in the district's budget, in accordance with the school budgeting provisions of this title, an amount each year that does not exceed 20% of the original cost of a bus or a two-way radio. The amount budgeted may not, over time, exceed 150% of the original cost of a bus or two-way radio. The annual revenue requirement for each district's bus depreciation reserve fund, determined within the limitations of this section, must be reported by the county superintendent to the county commissioners on the fourth Monday of August as the bus depreciation reserve fund levy requirement for that district, and a levy must be made by the county commissioners in accordance with 20-9-142.

(3) Any expenditure of bus depreciation reserve fund money must be within the limitations of the district's final bus depreciation reserve fund budget and the school financial

administration provisions of this title and may be made only to convert, remodel, or rebuild buses, to replace the buses or radios, or for the purchase of an additional bus as provided in subsection (1), for which the bus depreciation reserve fund was created.

(4) Whenever the trustees of a district maintaining a bus depreciation reserve fund sell all of the district's buses and consider it to be in the best interest of the district to transfer any portion or all of the bus depreciation reserve fund balance to any other fund maintained by the district, the trustees shall submit the proposition to the electors of the district. The electors qualified to vote at the election shall qualify under 20-20-301, and the election must be called and conducted in the manner prescribed by this title for school elections. If a majority of those electors voting at the election approve the proposed transfer from the bus depreciation reserve fund, the transfer is approved and the trustees shall immediately order the county treasurer to make the approved transfer.

History: En. 75-7024 by Sec. 301, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 194, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7024; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 568, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 133, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 238, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 115, Ch. 584, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 220, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 220 near end of (2) after "district, and" deleted "subject to 15-10-420"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective April 11, 2001.

Applicability: Section 6, Ch. 220, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies to school district budgets for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2001."

Cross-References

Administration of finances, Title 20, ch. 9, part 2.

School elections, Title 20, ch. 20.

Part 2
Food Services

Part Cross-References

School food services defined, 20-1-101.

Montana Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Title 50, ch. 31.

Wild animal meat to be donated to school lunch program, 87-1-226.

20-10-201. Acceptance, expenditure, and administration of federal school food services money. (1) The superintendent of public instruction is authorized to accept and direct the disbursement of funds appropriated by act of congress and apportioned to the state for use in financing school food services. This authorization applies to federal funds available for school food services under the National School Lunch Act (Public Law 396, 79th congress, chapter 281, 2nd session), Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (Public Law 642, 89th Congress), any amendments to these public laws, and any other public laws enacted to provide assistance for school food services.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall deposit all federal funds for school food services with the state treasurer who shall credit the funds to the federal special revenue fund. Any disbursement of the federal school food services funds must be directed by the superintendent of public instruction.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction may:

(a) enter into agreements and cooperate with any federal agency, district, or other agency or person, prescribe regulations, employ personnel, and take any other action that the superintendent of public instruction may consider necessary to:

(i) provide for the establishment, operation, and expansion of school food services; and

(ii) disburse federal and state funds according to the requirements of federal and state law;

(b) give technical advice and assistance to any district establishing or operating school food services and assist in the training of personnel for the services;

(c) accept any gift for use in providing school food services;

(d) conduct studies of methods of improving and expanding school food services and appraise the nutritive benefits of school food services.

(4) The superintendent of public instruction shall report annually to the board of public education on the financial, administrative, and operational phases of school food services.

History: En. 75-8002 by Sec. 443, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8002; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 281, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 237, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 237 in (2) at end of first sentence substituted "the federal special revenue fund" for "the agency fund"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001, and applies to school budgets for the school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Miscellaneous programs fund, 20-9-507.
Acceptance and expenditure of federal money for state, 20-9-603.

20-10-202. Records, reports, and reviews. (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall prescribe regulations for keeping the financial and commodity records and making reports on school food services operated by a district. The financial records must be available for inspection and audit by federal and state officials authorized by law or contract to perform audits and be preserved for the period of time, not to exceed 5 years, the superintendent of public instruction may prescribe.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall conduct or cause to be conducted the inspections and administrative reviews of the financial records and the operation of school food services.

History: En. 75-8003 by Sec. 444, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8003; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 489, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Audits of political subdivisions, Title 2, ch. 7, part 5.

20-10-203. School food commodities. The superintendent of public instruction is authorized to accept food commodities from the federal government and to distribute the food commodities to any district or nonpublic school that contracts for such distribution. The superintendent of public instruction may use for the shipping, handling, and other related costs of distributing the food commodities any funds advanced by legislative appropriation for the commodity state special revenue account. Such distribution costs shall be reimbursed by the participating districts and nonpublic schools. Those reimbursements shall be returned to the fund from which payments for the distribution costs were made.

History: En. 75-8004 by Sec. 445, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8004; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 281, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Power of districts to accept gifts, 20-6-601.
Duty of trustees to execute all contracts, 20-9-213.

20-10-204. Duties of trustees. (1) The trustees of any district offering school food services may:

(a) enter into contracts with the superintendent of public instruction for the purpose of obtaining funds, supplies and equipment, food commodities, and facilities necessary for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the school food services;

(b) sell food to the pupils and adults participating in the school food services in accordance with the policies of the superintendent of public instruction;

(c) accept any gift for use of the school food services;

(d) allocate federal funds received in lieu of property taxation to the school food services fund in accordance with the provisions of 20-10-205; and

(e) adopt such policies for the operation of school food services as are consistent with the regulations of the superintendent of public instruction and with the laws of Montana.

(2) When the trustees of any district offer school food services, they shall establish a school food services fund for the deposit of proceeds from the sale of food, gifts, and other moneys specified in this section and for the expenditure of such moneys in support of the school food services.

History: En. 75-8005 by Sec. 446, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8005.

Cross-References

Powers and duties of trustees generally, 20-3-324.
Power of districts to accept gifts, 20-6-601.
Conflicts of interests, letting contracts, and calling for bids, 20-9-204.
Duty of trustees to execute all contracts, 20-9-213.

20-10-205. Allocation of federal funds to school food services fund for federally connected, indigent pupils. The trustees of any school district receiving federal reimbursement in lieu of taxes may request the allocation of a portion of such federal funds to the school food services fund to provide free meals for federally connected, indigent pupils when the pupils are declared eligible. In granting the request, the county superintendent shall comply with the following procedures:

(1) The indigency must be certified by the county department of welfare, assisted by a committee of three composed of the county superintendent, a representative of the county health department, and an authorized representative of the district.

(2) A certified, detailed claim for the amount of the federal reimbursement in lieu of taxes that is to be allocated to the school food services fund shall be filed by the district with the county superintendent. The county superintendent shall confirm or adjust the amount of the claim by:

(a) determining that the pupils included on the claim have been declared indigent under subsection (1);

(b) determining the number of meals provided the indigent pupils by the school food services;

(c) determining the price per meal charged the nonindigent pupil; and

(d) multiplying the number of meals provided to indigent pupils by the price per meal.

(3) After the county superintendent's confirmation or adjustment of the claim, he shall notify the district and the county treasurer of the approved amounts for allocation to the school food services fund. The district shall deposit the approved amount in the school food services fund on receipt of the succeeding federal payment in lieu of taxes.

History: **En. 75-8006 by Sec. 447, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8006.**

Cross-References

Allocation of federal funds in lieu of property taxes, 20-9-143.

20-10-206. Pupils in state institutional schools included. The provisions of 20-10-201 through 20-10-205 shall apply to pupils in state institutional schools meeting the requirements established by the superintendent of public instruction and the applicable federal laws and regulations.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 92, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8007.**

20-10-207. School food services fund. The trustees of any district offering school food services shall establish a school food services fund under the provisions of 20-10-204. Such fund shall be a nonbudgeted fund and shall be financially administered under the provisions of this title for a nonbudgeted fund.

History: **En. 75-7211 by Sec. 350, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7211.**

Cross-References

Nonbudgeted fund defined, 20-9-201.

20-10-208. *(Temporary)* **School breakfast program.** (1) It is the goal of the state of Montana to make available to all students a breakfast at the beginning of each school day.

(2) A school district that wishes to participate in the school breakfast program may apply to the superintendent of public instruction for startup funds to establish the program. If there is more than one school in the district, the trustees shall select the schools to be included in the program. The participating schools shall:

(a) make the breakfast program available to all students within the school;

(b) serve breakfasts that meet the federal nutrition standards provided in 7 CFR 220.8; and

(c) provide free and reduced-price breakfasts to children determined eligible under 7 CFR 245.3. *(Terminates June 30, 2003—sec. 4, Ch. 437, L. 2001.)*

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 437, L. 2001.**

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date: Section 3, Ch. 437, L. 2001, provided that this section is effective July 1, 2001.

Termination: Section 4, Ch. 437, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] terminates June 30, 2003."

CHAPTERS 11 THROUGH 14

RESERVED

CHAPTER 15

COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICTS

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Part 1
General Provisions

20-15-101. Definition. As used in this title, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term "community college district" means a body corporate and a subdivision of the state of Montana organized under a single board of trustees for the purpose of providing community college instruction to high school graduates and other persons who have terminated their formal high school education. Community college districts shall be in addition to any other districts existing in any portion of the area encompassed by the community college district.

History: En. 75-8101 by Sec. 448, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8101.

20-15-102. Community college districts — name and corporate powers. A community college district shall be known as "Community College District of ...., Montana". In this name, the community college district may sue and be sued, levy and collect taxes within the limitations of the laws of Montana, and possess the same corporate powers as districts in this state, except as otherwise provided by law.

History: En. 75-8102 by Sec. 449, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8102.

Cross-References

Claims and actions against political subdivisions, Title 2, ch. 9, part 3.

20-15-103. Supervision and coordination by board of regents. Community college districts shall be under the supervision and coordination of the regents. The regents shall:

(1) supervise community college districts in accordance with the provisions of this section and 20-15-105;

(2) appoint a coordinator of community college districts and prescribe the duties of the coordinator;

(3) formulate and put into effect general policies for the supervision and coordination of community college districts;

(4) after consultation with the community college trustees, develop and implement policies that distinguish the regents' authority to supervise and coordinate and the trustees' authority to administer and control community colleges; and

(5) call an election, determine the results of the election, and order and implement the organization of a community college district in accordance with this chapter.

History: (1), (5)En. 75-5607.1 by Sec. 2, Ch. 266, L. 1977; Sec. 75-5607.1, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 450, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 406, L. 1971; Sec. 75-8103, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 75-5607.1, 75-8103; (3), (4)En. Sec. 25, Ch. 392, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Board of Regents established, Art. X, sec. 9, Mont. Const.; 2-15-1505.
Powers and duties of Board of Regents generally, 20-25-301.

20-15-104. Pecuniary interest and letting contracts. (1) It shall be unlawful for any community college district trustee to have any pecuniary interest, either directly or indirectly, in the erection of any community college building in his district or in furnishing or repairing the same or be in any manner connected with the furnishing of supplies for the maintenance of the college or to receive or accept any compensation or reward for services rendered as trustee, except as herein provided.

(2) The board of trustees shall let contracts for building, furnishing, repairing, or other work or supplies for the benefit of the district according to the following rules and procedures:

(a) The board of trustees need not meet requirements relating to advertising or bidding if a proposed contract for building, furnishing, repairing or other work or supplies is for less than $5,000.

(b) Whenever the proposed contract costs are less than $25,000 but more than $5,000, the board of trustees shall procure at least three informal bids, if reasonably available, from contractors licensed in Montana.

(c) Whenever the proposed contract costs are more than $25,000, the board of trustees shall solicit formal bids and advertise once each week for at least 2 weeks in a newspaper published in each county wherein the area of the district lies, calling for bids to perform such work or furnish such supplies. If advertising is required, the board shall award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder. However, the board of trustees has the right to reject any and all bids.

History: En. 75-8118 by Sec. 465, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8118; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 392, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Code of ethics, Title 2, ch. 2, part 1.

Procurement of architectural, engineering, and land surveying services by governmental entities, Title 18, ch. 8, part 2.

Penalty for violation of school laws, 20-1-207.

20-15-105. Courses of instruction — tuition and fees. (1) A community college district shall provide instruction in academic, occupational, and adult education, subject to the approval of the board of regents of higher education. The board of trustees of such district may, in their discretion and upon approval of the board of regents, prescribe:

(a) tuition rates for in-district students, out-of-district students who are residents of the state of Montana, and students who are not residents of the state of Montana;

(b) matriculation charges; and

(c) incidental fees, including building fees, for students in the community college.

(2) In addition thereto, such board of trustees may prescribe such other fees as it considers necessary to maintain courses, taking into consideration such other funds as may be available under law for the support of such courses.

History: En. 75-8119 by Sec. 466, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 406, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 121, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8119.

Cross-References

Vocational education, Title 20, ch. 7, part 3.

Adult education, Title 20, ch. 7, part 7.

Charges for tuition — waivers, 20-25-421.

Capacity of minors to borrow for education, 41-1-303.

20-15-106. Retirement systems for employees and teachers. (1) Teachers of a community college district are subject to and eligible for the benefits of the Montana teachers' retirement system.

(2) The employees of a community college district not eligible for teachers' retirement system benefits are subject to and eligible for the benefits of the Montana public employees' retirement system.

History: En. 75-8120 by Sec. 467, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8120; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 392, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Applicability of public employees' retirement system, 19-3-403.

Teachers' retirement system, Title 19, ch. 20.

20-15-107. Lease or sale of district property. Whenever a district has property that is not required for the use of the district, such property may be leased or sold and conveyed to the community college district. Such lease or sale of property shall be consummated in accordance with the provisions of the law of Montana.

History: En. 75-8124 by Sec. 471, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8124.

Cross-References

School property, Title 20, ch. 6, part 6.

Trustees to execute all contracts, 20-9-213.

Building fund to be credited when property sold, 20-9-508.

20-15-108. Baccalaureate degrees not to be granted. A community college district shall be prohibited from granting baccalaureate degrees.

History: En. 75-8126 by Sec. 1, Ch. 407, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8126.

Cross-References

Regulation of award of degrees — penalty, 20-25-107.

Authority of Board of Regents to grant diplomas and degrees, 20-25-301.

20-15-109. Acceptance of donations. The board of trustees of a community college district, on behalf of the district, is hereby authorized and empowered to accept gifts, legacies, and devises, subject to the conditions imposed by the deed of the dower or will of the testator or without any conditions imposed.

History: En. 75-8123 by Sec. 470, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8123.

Part 2
Organization and Trustees

20-15-201. Requirements for organization of community college district. The registered electors in any area of the state of Montana may request an election for the organization of a community college district where the proposed community college district conforms to the following requirements:

(1) The proposed area coincides with the then-existing boundaries of contiguous elementary districts of one or more counties.

(2) The taxable value of the proposed area is at least $10 million.

(3) There are at least 700 pupils regularly enrolled in public and private high schools located in the proposed area.

History: En. 75-8104 by Sec. 451, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8104.

Cross-References

Elementary districts, Title 20, ch. 6, part 2.

20-15-202. Petition for organization of community college district. When the area of a proposed community college district satisfies the specified requirements, the registered electors of the area may petition the regents to call an election for the organization of a community college district. Such petition shall be signed by at least 20% of the registered electors within each county or a part of a county included in the area of the proposed community college district.

History: En. 75-8105 by Sec. 452, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 406, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8105.

Cross-References

Registration of electors, Title 13, ch. 2.

Qualification and registration of electors, Title 20, ch. 20, part 3.

20-15-203. Call of community college district organization election — proposition statement. (1) A petition for the organization of a community college district must be presented to the regents. The regents shall examine the petition to determine if the petition satisfies the petitioning and community college district organizational requirements.

(2) If the regents determine that the petition satisfies the requirements, the regents shall order the elementary districts encompassed by the proposed community college district to conduct an election on the community college district organization proposition. The election must be held on the next regular school election day, except that an election required by a petition received by the regents less than 60 days before the regular school election day must be held at the regular school election in the following school fiscal year.

(3) At the election the proposition must be in substantially the following form:

PROPOSITION

Shall there be organized within the area comprising the School Districts of .... (elementary districts must be listed by county), State of Montana, a community college district for the offering of 13th- and 14th-year courses, to be known as the Community College District of ...., Montana, under the provisions of the laws authorizing community college districts in Montana, as requested in the petition filed with the Board of Regents at Helena, Montana, on the .... day of ...., 20...?

☐ FOR organization.

☐ AGAINST organization.

History: En. 75-8106 by Sec. 453, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 406, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8106; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 51, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Regular school election day and special school elections, 20-20-105.

20-15-204. Election of trustees — districts from which elected — terms of office. (1) The regents shall provide for the election of trustees of the proposed community college district at the election held for the approval of its organization. Seven trustees shall be elected at large, except that should there be in such proposed community college district one or more high school districts or part of a high school district within the community college district with more than 43% and not more than 50% of the total population of the proposed district, as determined by the last census, then each such district or part of district shall elect three trustees and the remaining trustees shall be elected at large from the remainder of the proposed community college district. Should any such high school district or such part of a high school district have more than 50% of the population of the proposed district, then four trustees shall be elected from such high school district or such part of high school district and three trustees at large from the remainder of the proposed community college district.

(2) If the trustees are elected at large throughout the entire proposed community college district, the three receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected for a term of 3 years, the two receiving the next greatest number of votes, for a term of 2 years, and the two receiving the next greatest number of votes, for a term of 1 year. If the trustees are elected in any manner other than at large throughout the entire proposed community college district, then the trustees elected shall determine by lot the three who shall serve for 3 years, the two who shall serve for 2 years, and the two who shall serve for 1 year. Thereafter, all trustees elected shall serve for terms of 3 years each.

History: En. 75-8107 by Sec. 454, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 406, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 137, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8107.

20-15-205. Call for nominations of trustee candidates and notice. (1) A call for nominations of trustee candidates for the proposed community college district shall be made by the regents.

(2) Notice of the call for nominations shall be published in at least one newspaper of general circulation in each county or any portion of a county included in the proposed community college district once a week for 3 consecutive weeks, the last insertion to be no less than 5 weeks prior to the date of the election. Such notice shall describe the geographical composition of the board of trustees membership, nomination procedure, and the proposal for the organization of a community college district.

History: En. 75-8108 by Sec. 455, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 406, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8108.

20-15-206. Nomination of candidates and provision of sample ballot. (1) Nominations of candidates for the trustee positions must be filed with the regents at least 30 days prior to the date of the election. Any five qualified electors may file nominations of as many persons as are to be elected to the board of trustees of the proposed community college district from their respective community college trustee election areas.

(2) The regents shall provide the trustees of each district ordered to conduct the community college district organization election with a sample of the ballot for the election of the board of trustees. Such sample ballot shall be reproduced by the trustees in a sufficient number to be used as the trustee election ballot.

History: En. 75-8109 by Sec. 456, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 406, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8109.

20-15-207. Notice of organization election. Notice of the community college district organization election and the accompanying election of a board of trustees for the proposed community college district shall be given by the regents, by publication in at least one newspaper of general circulation in each county or any portion of a county included in the proposed community college district, once a week for 3 consecutive weeks, the last insertion to be no more than 1 week prior to the date of the election.

History: En. 75-8110 by Sec. 457, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 406, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8110.

20-15-208. Conduct of election. The election for the organization of the community college district and the election of trustees for such community college district shall be conducted, in accordance with the school election laws, by the trustees of the elementary districts ordered to call such election. The cost of conducting such election shall be borne by the districts.

History: **En. 75-8111 by Sec. 458, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8111.**

Cross-References

School elections generally, Title 20, ch. 20.
Election expenses, 20-20-107.

20-15-209. Determination of approval or disapproval of proposition — subsequent procedures if approved. (1) To carry, the proposal to organize the community college district must receive a majority of the total number of votes cast thereon, and the coordinator of community college districts, from the results so certified and attested, shall determine whether the proposal has received the majority of the votes cast thereon for each county within the proposed district and shall certify the results to the regents. Approval for the organization of a new community college district shall be granted at the discretion of the legislature acting upon the recommendation of the regents. Should the certificate of the coordinator of community college districts show that the proposition to organize such community college district has received a majority of the votes cast thereon in each county within the proposed district, the regents may make an order declaring the community college district organized and cause a copy thereof to be recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder in each county in which a portion of such new district is located. If the proposition carries, the regents also shall determine which candidates have been elected trustees. Should the proposition to organize the community college district fail to receive a majority of the votes cast thereon, no tabulation shall be made to determine the candidates elected trustees.

(2) Within 30 days of the date of the organization order, the regents shall set a date and call an organization meeting for the board of trustees of the community college district and shall notify the duly elected trustees of their membership and of the organization meeting. Such notification shall designate a temporary chairman and secretary for the purposes of organization.

History: **En. 75-8112 by Sec. 459, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 164, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 407, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8112.**

20-15-210. Qualification and organization of board of trustees. (1) Newly elected members of the board of trustees of the community college district must be qualified by taking the oath of office prescribed by the constitution of Montana. At the organization meeting called by the board of regents, the board of trustees must be organized by the election of a presiding officer and a secretary.

(2) The treasurer of the community college district is the county treasurer of the county in which the community college facilities are located. The duties of the county treasurer are referenced in 20-9-212.

History: **En. 75-8113 by Sec. 460, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 100, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8113; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 392, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 260, L. 1995.**

Cross-References

Constitutional oath of office, Art. III, sec. 3, Mont. Const.
Declaration in lieu of oath, 1-6-104.
Oath of office, 20-1-202.

20-15-211 through 20-15-218 reserved.

20-15-219. Qualifications for office of trustee — nominating petitions. (1) Any person who is qualified to vote in a community college district under the provisions of 20-20-301 is eligible for the office of community college trustee.

(2) Any five electors of a community college district qualified under the provisions of 20-20-301 may nominate as many trustee candidates as there are trustee positions subject to election at the ensuing election. A nominating petition containing the signatures of the five electors and the name of each person nominated for candidacy must be submitted to the election clerk designated by the board of trustees no less than 30 days before the regular school election day at which he is to be a candidate. If there are different terms to be filled, the term for which each candidate is nominated must also be indicated.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 392, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Regular school election day and special school elections, 20-20-105.

20-15-220. Trustee election ballot. (1) The trustee election ballot must be substantially in the following form:

Official Ballot
Community College Trustee Election
Instructions to Voters

Make an "X" or similar mark in the vacant square before the name of the candidate for whom you wish to vote.

Vote for (indicate number to be elected) for a 3-year term.

☐ .... List the names of the candidates for the 3-year term with a vacant square in front of each name.

Vote for (indicate number to be elected) for a 2-year term.

☐ .... List the names of the candidates for the 2-year term with a vacant square in front of each name.

Vote for (indicate number to be elected) for a 1-year term.

☐ .... List the names of the candidates for the 1-year term with a vacant square in front of each name.

(2) In preparing the ballots, only those portions of the prescribed ballot that are applicable to the election to be conducted need be used. The ballot must also be prepared with blank lines and vacant squares in front of the lines in a sufficient number to allow write-in voting for each trustee position that is subject to election.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 392, L. 1979.

20-15-221. Election of trustees after organization of community college district. (1) After organization, the registered electors of the community college district qualified to vote under the provisions of 20-20-301 shall annually vote for trustees on the regular school election day provided for in 20-3-304. The election shall be conducted in accordance with the election provisions of this title whenever such provisions are made applicable to community college districts. Such elections shall be conducted by the component elementary school districts within such community college district upon the order of the board of trustees of the community college district. The order shall be transmitted to the appropriate trustees not less than 40 days prior to the regular school election day.

(2) Notice of the community college district trustee election shall be given by the board of trustees of the community college district by publication in one or more newspapers of general circulation within each county, not less than once a week for 2 consecutive weeks, the last insertion to be no more than 1 week prior to the date of the election. This notice shall be in addition to the election notice to be given by the trustees of the component elementary districts under the school election laws.

(3) Should trustees be elected other than at large throughout the entire district, then only those qualified voters within the area from which the trustee or trustees are to be elected shall cast their ballots for the trustee or trustees from that area. In addition to the nominating petition required by 20-15-219(2), all candidates for the office of trustee shall file their declarations of candidacy with the secretary of the board of trustees of the community college district not less than 30 days prior to the date of election. If an electronic voting system or voting machines are not used in the component elementary school district or districts which conduct the election, the board of trustees of the community college district shall cause ballots to be printed and distributed for the polling places in such component districts at the expense of the community college district, but in all other respects said elections shall be conducted in accordance with the school election laws. All costs incident to election of the community college trustees shall be borne by the community college district, including one-half of the

compensation of the judges for the school elections; provided that if the election of the community college district trustees is the only election conducted, the community college district shall compensate the district for the total cost of the election.

History: En. 75-8114 by Sec. 461, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 121, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8114; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 392, L. 1979.

Cross-References

School elections, Title 20, ch. 20.
Regular school election day and special school elections, 20-20-105.
Election expenses, 20-20-107.

20-15-222. Results of election — qualifying oath — term of office. (1) When the board of trustees of the community college district has received all the certified results of the election from the component elementary districts, the then-qualified members of the board of trustees of such community college district shall tabulate the results so received, shall declare and certify the candidate or candidates receiving the greatest number of votes to be elected to the position or positions to be filled, and shall declare and certify the results of the votes cast on any proposition presented at such election.

(2) (a) No person who receives a certificate of election as a community college trustee may assume the trustee position until he has qualified by taking an oath of office prescribed by the constitution of Montana at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the board of trustees after receipt of the certificate of election.

(b) If the elected person does not qualify in accordance with this requirement, another person must be appointed in a manner provided by 20-15-223 and shall serve until the next regular election.

(3) After a person has qualified for a trustee position, he shall hold such position for the term of the position and until his successor has been elected or appointed and has been qualified.

History: En. 75-8115 by Sec. 462, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8115; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 392, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Constitutional oath of office, Art. III, sec. 3, Mont. Const.
Declaration in lieu of oath, 1-6-104.
Oath of office, 20-1-202.

20-15-223. Vacancies. (1) A community college trustee position is vacant whenever the incumbent:

(a) dies;

(b) resigns; or

(c) is removed under the provisions of 20-15-227.

(2) A trustee position is also vacant whenever an elected candidate fails to qualify under the provisions of 20-3-307.

(3) Any vacancy of a trustee position shall be filled by appointment by majority vote of the remaining trustees, and the person appointed shall hold office until the next regular school election day, when a trustee shall be elected for the remainder of the unexpired term.

History: En. 75-8116 by Sec. 463, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8116; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 392, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Regular school election day and special school elections, 20-20-105.

20-15-224. Board of trustees — organization, meetings, quorum, mileage, and seal. (1) (a) The trustees of each community college district shall annually organize as a governing board of the community college district at the next regularly scheduled meeting after the regular election day and after the issuance of the election certificate to the newly elected trustees.

(b) In order to organize, the trustees of the community college district shall be given notice by the coordinator of the time and place where the organization meeting will be held, and at such meeting they shall choose one of their members as chairman and as secretary. In addition, the trustees may employ or appoint a competent person who is not a member of the trustees as the clerk of the community college district.

(c) The chairman and secretary of the trustees of the community college district shall serve until the next organization meeting. The chairman shall preside at all meetings of the trustees in accordance with the customary rules of order. He shall perform the duties prescribed by this title and any other duties that normally pertain to such office.

(2) The board of trustees of the community college shall hold monthly meetings within the community college district on such day of the month the trustees may set. The president and secretary of the board or a majority of the board may also call special meetings of the board of trustees at any time and place within the community college district if in their judgment necessity requires it. The secretary of the board shall give each member a 48-hour written notice of all special meetings.

(3) A majority of the board of trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except that no contract shall be let, teacher employed or dismissed, or bill approved unless a majority of the total board membership shall vote in favor of such action.

(4) A member of the board of trustees shall receive mileage as provided for in 2-18-503 for the distance necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the place of the meeting and his place of residence each day that such trip is actually made.

(5) The board shall keep a common seal with which to attest its official acts.

History: En. 75-8117 by Sec. 464, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 163, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 121, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8117; (1)En. Sec. 8, Ch. 392, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Right to know, Art. II, sec. 9, Mont. Const.

Open meetings, Title 2, ch. 3, part 2.

Disrupting meeting as disorderly conduct, 45-8-101.

20-15-225. Powers and duties of trustees. (1) The trustees of a community college district shall, subject to supervision by the board of regents:

(a) have general control and supervision of the community college;

(b) adopt rules, not inconsistent with the constitution and the laws of the state, for the government and administration of the community college;

(c) grant certificates and degrees to the graduates of the community college;

(d) keep a record of their proceedings;

(e) when not otherwise provided by law, have control of all books, records, buildings, grounds, and other property of the community college;

(f) receive from the state board of land commissioners; other boards, agencies, or persons; or the government of the United States all funds, income, and other property the community college may be entitled to receive or accept and use and appropriate the property for the specific purpose of the entitlement, grant, or donation;

(g) have general control of all receipts and disbursements of the community college;

(h) appoint and dismiss a president and faculty for the community college; appoint and dismiss any other necessary officers, agents, and employees; fix their compensation; and set the terms and conditions of their employment;

(i) administer the tuition provision and otherwise govern the students of the community college district in accordance with the provisions of this chapter;

(j) call and conduct the elections of the district in accordance with the school election chapter of this title;

(k) participate in the teachers' retirement system of the state of Montana in accordance with the provisions of the teachers' retirement system chapter of this title;

(l) establish employee benefits, other than retirement benefits, and fix their limits in accordance with 2-18-701 through 2-18-704; and

(m) participate in district boundary change actions in accordance with the provisions of the district organization chapter of this title.

(2) The trustees of a community college district shall hold in trust all real and personal property of the district for the benefit of the college and students.

(3) The trustees of a community college district may enter into agreements with the western interstate commission for higher education, or similar intrastate, interstate, or international agreements, for the benefit of the district and students.

History: En. 75-8117.1 by Sec. 5, Ch. 121, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8117.1; (2), (3)En. Secs. 10, 11, Ch. 392, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 392, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Applicability of public employees' retirement system, 19-3-403.
Teachers' retirement system, Title 19, ch. 20.
School elections, Title 20, ch. 20.
Governmental code of fair practices, Title 49, ch. 3.

20-15-226. Personal liability of trustees. (1) The trustees of each community college district are responsible for the proper administration and utilization of all money of the district. Failure or refusal to do so constitutes grounds for removal from office.

(2) Trustees consenting to illegal use of money are jointly and individually liable to the district for any losses sustained by the district. The county attorney shall prosecute any proceedings arising pursuant to this section, or a party seeking such action may retain private counsel. The party commencing the action is liable for the costs if the action fails.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 392, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Penalty for violation of school laws, 20-1-207.
Official misconduct, 45-7-401.

20-15-227. Trustee removal procedure. (1) Any person may seek the removal of a community college trustee by filing a complaint with the board of county commissioners, containing charges based on one or more of the grounds cited in 20-15-228.

(2) If upon receiving such a complaint it appears that there is probable cause for removal, the board of county commissioners shall suspend such trustee from his trustee position until charges can be heard in the appropriate district court. The board of county commissioners shall then transmit the complaint, together with a statement of suspension, to the district court.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 392, L. 1979.

20-15-228. Grounds for removal. A community college trustee may be removed whenever he:

(1) moves his residence from the applicable community college district;

(2) is no longer a registered elector of the community college district under the provisions of 20-20-301;

(3) is absent from the district 60 consecutive days;

(4) fails to attend three consecutive meetings of the trustees without reasonable cause;

(5) fails to perform responsibilities in accordance with 20-15-226; or

(6) ceases to have the capacity to hold office.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 392, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Residence — rules for determining, 1-1-215.

20-15-229. Audit of district. A community college district is subject to audit by the legislative auditor in the same manner as a state agency. A community college district may contract for an audit with a private accounting firm, subject to approval of the legislative auditor.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 392, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Legislative Audit Act, Title 5, ch. 13.

20-15-230 reserved.

20-15-231. Annexation of territory of districts to community college district. (1) Whenever 10% of the registered electors of an elementary district or districts of a county that is contiguous to the existing community college district petition the board of trustees of a community college district for annexation of the territory encompassed in such elementary school districts, the board of trustees of the community college district may order an annexation election in the area defined by the petition. Such election shall be held on the next general election day.

(2) (a) Prior to the election on the question of annexation, the trustees shall adopt a plan that includes:

(i) a schedule that provides for the orderly transition from the existing trustee representation to the representation required by 20-15-204, with such transition period not to exceed 3 years from the date of the election on the question of annexation;

(ii) provisions relating to the assumption or nonassumption of existing community college district bonded indebtedness by the annexed area and provisions relating to the responsibilities of the annexed area for any bonded indebtedness if it withdraws from the district; and

(iii) a procedure by means of which the electors of the annexed area may withdraw the annexed area from the community college district and the conditions of such withdrawal.

(b) The plan required by this subsection (2) may not be changed by the trustees without the approval of a majority of the electors of the annexed area voting on the question. The bonding provisions of the plan set forth pursuant to subsection (2)(a)(ii) may not be changed.

(3) The election shall be conducted in the proposed area for annexation in accordance with the requirements of the community college organization election, except that the board of trustees of the community college shall perform the requirements of the board of regents and there shall not be an election of the board of trustees of the community college.

(4) The proposition on the ballot shall be as follows:

Shall school districts .... be annexed to and become a part of the Community College District of ...., Montana?

☐ FOR annexation.

☐ AGAINST annexation.

(5) To carry, the proposals to annex must receive a majority of the total votes cast thereon. Upon receipt of the certified results of the election from the elementary districts encompassed in the proposed area to be annexed, the board of trustees of the community college district shall canvass the vote and declare the results of the election. If the annexation proposition carries, a certified copy of the canvassing resolution shall be filed in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county encompassing the area to be annexed and, upon such filing, the area to be annexed shall then become a part of the community college district.

History: En. 75-8125 by Sec. 472, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8125; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 575, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 474, L. 1985.

20-15-232 through 20-15-240 reserved.

20-15-241. Community college service regions — creation. (1) The governing body of an elementary school district, high school district, county, or municipality not within a community college district may designate itself a community college service region, as provided in this section.

(2) A service region may be designated only if, within 12 months preceding any designation, the following conditions are met:

(a) the service plan required by subsection (3) is available;

(b) the board of trustees of the community college district that will offer services within the region has approved the designation;

(c) the electors within the region have approved the designation by a majority of votes cast on the question in an election held on a general election day; and

(d) the board of regents has approved the designation.

(3) (a) At least 90 days prior to the granting of any of the approvals listed in subsections (2)(b) through (2)(d), a written plan must be made available that:

(i) details the services the community college district will offer within the region;

(ii) details who will be eligible to use the services and the charges that will be made to users;

(iii) indicates the facilities that will be used to house the services;

(iv) lists the direct and indirect costs of the services and the apportionment of those costs between the community college district and the governing body designating the service region;

(v) estimates the number of persons expected to use the services within the region; and

(vi) estimates the mill levy necessary to fund the service region and estimates the impact of the election on a home valued at $100,000 and a home valued at $200,000 in the district in terms of actual dollars in additional property taxes that would be imposed on residences with those values. The plan may also include a statement of the impact of the election on homes of any other value in the district, if appropriate.

(b) The plan may be revised jointly by the region governing body, board of regents, and the board of trustees of the community college district as a revision may be necessary.

(4) A designation is effective for 5 years and after 5 years is effective unless rescinded by a majority of electors casting votes on the question in an election held on any general election day following expiration of the 5-year period. The question on rescission must be put on the ballot when requested at least 90 days prior to the election by the governing body designating the service region, by the community college board, or by a petition signed by 20% of the registered electors within the service region. The rescission is effective at the end of the first full academic year following the election rescinding the district designation.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 575, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 495, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 495 in (3)(a)(vi) inserted requirement of an estimate of the election's impact on homes valued at $100,000 and at $200,000 in terms of added property taxes and inserted last sentence allowing an impact statement as to homes of other values; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Tax levy for community college service region, 20-15-314.

Part 3
Finance

20-15-301. Sources of financing for and types of capital expenditures. (1) The board of trustees of any community college district may:

(a) purchase, lease, build, enlarge, alter, or repair school buildings and dormitories;

(b) furnish and equip buildings;

(c) purchase sites for buildings;

(d) issue, refund, sell, budget, and redeem the bonds of the district in accordance with the provisions of chapter 9, part 4, of this title.

(2) The board of trustees of a community college district may borrow money for the purposes of this section and repay the obligations from the various revenues of the college.

History: En. 75-8122 by Sec. 469, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 419, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8122; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 488, L. 1989.

Cross-References

School bonds, Title 20, ch. 9, part 4.

20-15-302. Repealed. Sec. 8, Ch. 495, L. 1981.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 401, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8127; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 392, L. 1979.

20-15-303. Repealed. Sec. 8, Ch. 495, L. 1981.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 401, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 243, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8128.

20-15-304. Federal and state aid. The board of trustees of a community college district is hereby authorized to accept funds from the federal government or the state of Montana, their instrumentalities, or any of their agencies in aid of any one or more purposes or in maintaining and operating the community college.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 401, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8130.

20-15-305. Adult education tax levy. A community college is considered a district for the purposes of adult education and under the provisions for adult education may, subject to 15-10-420, levy a tax for the support of its adult education program when the superintendent of public instruction approves the program.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 401, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8129; amd. Sec. 116, Ch. 584, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 124, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 574 near middle after "levy a" deleted "1 mill". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Adult education, Title 20, ch. 7, part 7.

20-15-306. Repealed. Sec. 8, Ch. 495, L. 1981.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 401, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8131.

20-15-307. Repealed. Sec. 8, Ch. 495, L. 1981.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 401, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8132.

20-15-308. Deposit of moneys. Community college district moneys shall be deposited with the county treasurer of the county where the community college is located or with other depositories approved by the regents.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 401, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8133.

20-15-309. Proposed budget. The board of trustees of a community college district shall submit a proposed budget to the board of regents by August 15 immediately preceding each regular legislative session. The proposed budget shall be for the next biennium and in a form approved by the state budget director and the commissioner of higher education and shall be calculated in the same manner as the operating budget described in 20-15-312. The board of regents shall review the proposed budget and all its components and make any changes it determines necessary. By the following September 1, the board of regents shall submit its proposal for funding the community colleges to the budget director and the legislative fiscal analyst.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 495, L. 1981.

Cross-References

School budgeting procedure applicable to community colleges, 20-9-101.
Completion, filing, and delivery of final budgets, 20-9-134.
Emergency budget petitions, 20-9-161, 20-9-163.
Emergency budgets, 20-9-165.

20-15-310. Appropriation. It is the intent of the legislature that all community college spending, other than from restricted funds or funds generated by an optional, voted levy, be governed by the provisions of this part and the state general appropriations act. The state general fund appropriation must be based on a budget amount per full-time equivalent student, as determined by the legislature. The student count may not include those enrolled in community service courses as defined by the board of regents.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 495, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 494, L. 1989.

20-15-311. Funding sources. The annual operating budget of a community college district must be financed from the following sources:

(1) the estimated revenue to be realized from student tuition and fees, except revenue related to community service courses, as defined by the board of regents;

(2) subject to 15-10-420, a mandatory mill levy on the community college district;

(3) subject to 15-10-420, the adult education levy authorized under provisions of 20-15-305;

(4) the state general fund appropriation;

(5) an optional voted levy on the community college district that must be submitted to the electorate in accordance with general school election laws and 15-10-425;

(6) all other income, revenue, balances, or reserves not restricted by a source outside the community college district to a specific purpose;

(7) income, revenue, balances, or reserves restricted by a source outside the community college district to a specific purpose. Student fees paid for community service courses, as defined by the board of regents, are considered restricted to a specific purpose.

(8) income from a political subdivision that is designated a community college service region under 20-15-241.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 495, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 575, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 117, Ch. 584, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 495, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 125, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 495 at end of (5) inserted "and 15-10-425". Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

Chapter 574 in (3) before "adult education levy" deleted "1 mill". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

20-15-312. Calculation and approval of operating budget. (1) Annually by September 1, the board of trustees of a community college shall submit an operating budget to the board of regents for their review. The operating budget of the community college must be financed in the following manner:

(a) The general fund appropriation must represent a specific percentage of the budget amount per full-time equivalent student, as determined by the legislature. This percentage must be specified in the appropriations act appropriating funds to the community colleges for each biennium. This percentage does not apply to any portion of the unrestricted budget in excess of the budget amount per full-time equivalent student, as determined by the legislature.

(b) The mandatory levy amount must represent a specific percentage of the budget amount per full-time equivalent student, as determined by the legislature. This percentage must be specified for each community college by the board of trustees of the district and approved by the board of regents.

(c) The funding obtained in subsections (1)(a) and (1)(b) plus the revenue derived from tuition and fee schedules approved by the board of regents and unrestricted income from any other source is the amount of the unrestricted budget. A detailed expenditure schedule for the unrestricted budget must be submitted to the board of regents for their review and approval.

(d) The amount estimated to be raised by the voted levy must be detailed separately in an expenditure schedule.

(e) The spending of each restricted funding source must be detailed separately in an expenditure schedule.

(f) The expenditure schedules provided in subsections (1)(c) through (1)(e) represent the total operating budget of the community college.

(2) The board of regents shall review the proposed total operating budget and all its components and make any changes it determines necessary. The board of trustees of a community college district shall operate within the limits of the operating budget approved by the board of regents.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 495, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 494, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 243, L. 1997.

Cross-References

School budgeting procedure applicable to community colleges, 20-9-101.
Completion, filing, and delivery of final budgets, 20-9-134.
Emergency budget petitions, 20-9-161, 20-9-163.
Emergency budgets, 20-9-165.

20-15-313. Tax levy. On the second Monday in August, the board of county commissioners of any county where a community college district is located shall, subject to 15-10-420, fix and levy a tax on all the real and personal property within the community college district at the rate required to finance the mandatory mill levy prescribed by 20-15-312(1)(b) and the voted levy prescribed by 20-15-311(5) if one has been approved by the voters. When a community college district has territory in more than one county, the board of county commissioners in each county shall fix and levy the community college district tax on all the real and personal property of the community college district situated in its county.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 495, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 118, Ch. 584, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Property tax levies, Title 15, ch. 10.

20-15-314. Tax levy for community college service region. Subject to 15-10-420, a governing body designating a community college service region as provided in 20-15-241 may levy a tax on all real and personal property within the region at a rate required to finance the services offered by a community college district for the region. The levy is in addition to any other levies allowed by law and is not subject to any statutory or charter limitations on levies other than 15-10-420. The levy must be made at the same time and in the same manner as the general levy of the political subdivision designating the region is made, and the revenue generated must be collected at the same time and in the same manner. Within 30 days of collection, the appropriate revenue must be transmitted to the participating community college district.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 575, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 119, Ch. 584, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Community college service regions, 20-15-241.

20-15-315 through 20-15-320 reserved.

20-15-321. General fund cash reserve. At the end of each school fiscal year the board of trustees of a community college district may designate a portion of the general fund end-of-the-year cash balance as a cash reserve for the purpose of paying general fund warrants issued by the district from July 1 to November 30 of the ensuing school fiscal year. The amount of the general fund cash balance that is earmarked as cash reserve may not exceed 10% of the final general fund budget for the ensuing school fiscal year.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 488, L. 1989.

20-15-322 reserved.

20-15-323. Definition of emergency for budgeting purposes. As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term "emergency" for the purpose of community college budgeting means:

(1) the destruction or impairment of any community college district property necessary to the maintenance of the district, by fire, flood, storm, riot, insurrection, or act of God, to an extent rendering the property unfit for its present use;

(2) a judgment for damages against the district issued by a court after the adoption of the budget for the current year;

(3) an enactment of legislation after the adoption of the budget for the current year that imposes an additional financial obligation on the district; or

(4) any other reason of similar consequence that has been approved by the board of regents upon petition by the trustees of the district.

History: En. Sec. 51, Ch. 767, L. 1991.

20-15-324. Resolution for emergency budget — petition to board of regents. (1) Whenever the trustees of a community college district decide that an emergency exists, they may adopt a resolution proclaiming the emergency by a unanimous vote of all members present at any meeting for which each trustee has been given reasonable notice of the time and place of holding the meeting. The emergency resolution must also state the facts constituting the emergency, the estimated amount of money required to meet the emergency, the funds affected by the emergency, and the time and place the board will meet for the purpose of considering and adopting an emergency budget for the funds for the current school fiscal year.

(2) If the trustees decide that an emergency exists for any reason other than the conditions specified in 20-9-161(1) through (3), they shall petition the board of regents for permission to adopt a resolution of emergency. The petition must set forth in writing the reasons for the request, the district funds affected by the emergency, the estimated amount of money required to meet the emergency for each affected fund, the anticipated sources of financing for the emergency expenditures, and any other information required by the board of regents. The petition must be signed by each trustee.

(3) The board of regents shall promptly approve or disapprove the petition requesting approval to adopt a resolution of emergency. If the petition is approved, the trustees may adopt a resolution of emergency and take all other steps required for the adoption of an emergency budget. Approval of a petition by the board of regents authorizes the board of trustees to initiate emergency budget proceedings by resolution and does not relieve the trustees of the necessity of complying with the requirements of the emergency budgeting laws.

History: En. Sec. 52, Ch. 767, L. 1991.

20-15-325. Emergency budget limitation, preparation, and adoption procedures. (1) The meeting of the trustees of a community college district to consider and adopt an emergency budget must be open to the public, and any taxpayer in the district has the right to appear and be heard. If at the meeting a majority of the trustees present find that an emergency exists, the trustees may make and adopt a preliminary emergency budget, on the regular budget form, setting forth fully the facts constituting the emergency. In adopting the preliminary emergency budget, the trustees may budget for any fund that was included on the final budget of the district for the current fiscal year. The budget must be itemized to show the amount appropriated for each item as required on the budget form.

(2) When the emergency is the result of increased enrollment, the maximum amount of the emergency budget for all funds must be determined by budget amendment.

(3) If another type of emergency occurs, the budget must be limited to the expenditures considered by the trustees to be reasonable and necessary to finance the conditions of the emergency, and the preliminary emergency budget must include the details of the proposed expenditures.

(4) After a majority of the trustees have voted to adopt the emergency budget, it must be signed by the presiding officer of the trustees and the clerk of the district and copies must be sent to the county superintendent and the board of regents.

History: En. Sec. 53, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 260, L. 1995.

20-15-326. Determination of available financing — fixing and levying property taxation for emergency budget. (1) After the last day of the fiscal year for which an emergency budget has been adopted, the board of trustees shall determine the amount of the cash balance that is available to finance the emergency budget's outstanding warrants or registered warrants for each fund included on the emergency budget. The available amount of the cash balance of each fund must be determined by deducting from the county treasurer's yearend cash balance for the fund the outstanding warrants or registered warrants issued under the regularly adopted final budget for the fund and the cash reserve for the fund that the trustees have established, within the limitations of law, for the following fiscal year.

(2) The county treasurer shall prepare and deliver a statement on the financial cash status of each fund included on an emergency budget for a district that had an emergency budget during the preceding year to the board of county commissioners by the first Monday in August. The statement for each district emergency budget must include:

(a) the total amount of emergency warrants that are registered against each fund of the district; and

(b) the additional amount of money that is required to finance the registered warrants and interest on the warrants and that must be raised by a tax levy.

(3) For each fund of the emergency budget of each district requiring a tax levy as established by subsection (2)(b), the board of county commissioners shall at the time all other district and county taxes are fixed and levied, levy a tax on the taxable value of all taxable property of each applicable district that will raise sufficient financing to pay the amount established by the county treasurer.

History: En. Sec. 54, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 260, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 116, Ch. 42, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 120, Ch. 584, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 126, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 574 in (3) near middle after "shall" deleted "subject to 15-10-420 and" and after "tax on the" inserted "taxable value of all". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Part 4
Relationship to Other Laws

Part Cross-References

Pupil immunization requirements, Title 20, ch. 5, part 4.

20-15-401. Purpose. It is the purpose of this chapter to establish the governance of community college districts in Montana. The legislature intends that the board of regents and the local boards of trustees of community college districts coordinate their responsibilities to insure an orderly development of educational services to the citizens of Montana in accordance with this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 392, L. 1979.

20-15-402. Precedence of community college chapter. Unless specifically identified in any other sections of the school laws prescribed in this title, community college districts are governed by the provisions of this chapter. Should there be a conflict between other requirements of this title and the provisions of this chapter regulating community college districts, the provisions of this chapter shall govern.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 392, L. 1979.

20-15-403. Applications of other school district provisions. (1) When the term "school district" appears in the following sections outside of Title 20, the term includes community college districts and the provisions of those sections applicable to school districts apply to community college districts: 2-9-101, 2-9-111, 2-9-316, 2-16-114, 2-16-602, 2-16-614, 2-18-703, 7-3-1101, 7-6-2604, 7-6-2801, 7-7-123, 7-8-2214, 7-8-2216, 7-11-103, 7-12-4106, 7-13-110, 7-13-210, 7-15-4206, 10-1-703, 15-1-101, 15-6-204, 15-16-101, 15-16-605, 15-70-301, 17-5-101, 17-5-202, 17-6-103, 17-6-204, 17-6-213, 17-7-201, 18-1-201, 18-2-101, 18-2-103, 18-2-113, 18-2-114, 18-2-401, 18-2-404, 18-2-432, 18-5-205, 19-1-102, 19-1-811, 22-1-309, 25-1-402, 27-18-406, 33-20-1104, 39-3-104, 39-4-107, 39-31-103, 39-31-304, 39-71-116, 39-71-117, 39-71-2106, 40-6-237, 49-3-101, 49-3-102, 52-2-617, 53-20-304, 82-10-201 through 82-10-203, 85-7-2158, and 90-6-208 and Rules 4D(2)(g) and 15(c), M.R.Civ.P., as amended.

(2) When the term "school district" appears in a section outside of Title 20 but the section is not listed in subsection (1), the school district provision does not apply to a community college district.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 392, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 495, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 570, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 76, Ch. 575, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 465, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 15, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 72, Ch. 370, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 512, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 58, Ch. 587, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 10, Sp. L. July 1992; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 525, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 539, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 310, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 522, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 18, L. 1999.

20-15-404. Trustees to adhere to certain other laws. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the trustees of a community college district shall adhere to:

(1) the teachers' retirement provisions of Title 19, chapter 20;

(2) the provisions of 20-1-201, 20-1-205, 20-1-211, and 20-1-212;

(3) the school property provisions of 20-6-604, 20-6-605, 20-6-621, 20-6-622, 20-6-624, 20-6-631, and 20-6-633 through 20-6-636;

(4) the adult education provisions of Title 20, chapter 7, part 7;

(5) the administration of finances provisions of 20-9-115, 20-9-134, 20-9-207, 20-9-208, 20-9-210, 20-9-215, 20-9-221, 20-9-223, and 20-9-512;

(6) the school bond provisions of 20-9-401 through 20-9-408, 20-9-410 through 20-9-412, 20-9-421 through 20-9-446, and 20-9-461 through 20-9-465;

(7) the special purpose funds provisions of 20-9-502, 20-9-503, 20-9-507, 20-9-508, and 20-9-511;

(8) the educational cooperative agreements provisions of 20-9-701 through 20-9-704;

(9) the school elections provisions of Title 20, chapter 20;

(10) the students' rights provisions of 20-25-511 through 20-25-516; and

(11) the health provisions of 50-1-206.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 392, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 495, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 270, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 73, Ch. 370, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 488, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 767, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 260, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 423, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 117, Ch. 42, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 219, L. 1997.

CHAPTER 16

VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL CENTER SYSTEM
(Repealed. Sec. 35, Ch. 308, L. 1995)

Chapter Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

20-16-101. En. Sec. 1, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-16-102. En. Sec. 2, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-16-103. En. Sec. 4, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-16-104. En. 75-7710 by Sec. 413, Ch. 5, L. 1971; (amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 434, L. 1975 — [unconstitutional, 167 M 261]; Sec. 11, Ch. 434, L. 1975 repealed by Sec. 1, Ch. 4, L. 1977); R.C.M. 1947, 75-7710; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 598, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 658, L. 1987; Sec. 20-7-312, MCA 1985; redes. 20-16-104 by Sec. 33, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-16-105. En. Sec. 3, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-16-106. En. 75-7707 by Sec. 410, Ch. 5, L. 1971; (amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 434, L. 1975 — [unconstitutional, 167 M 261]; Sec. 8, Ch. 434, L. 1975 repealed by Sec. 1, Ch. 4, L. 1977); R.C.M. 1947, 75-7707; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 598, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 658, L. 1987; Sec. 20-7-311, MCA 1985; redes. 20-16-106 by Sec. 33, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-16-107. En. Sec. 5, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-16-108. En. 75-7715 by Sec. 418, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7715; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 598, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 658, L. 1987; Sec. 20-7-314, MCA 1985; redes. 20-16-108 by Sec. 33, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-16-109. En. Sec. 28, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-16-201. En. 75-7706 by Sec. 409, Ch. 5, L. 1971; (amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 434, L. 1975 — [unconstitutional, 167 M 261]; Sec. 6, Ch. 434, L. 1975 repealed by Sec. 1, Ch. 4, L. 1977); R.C.M. 1947, 75-7706; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 598, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 682, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 658, L. 1987; Sec. 20-7-322, MCA 1985; redes. 20-16-201 by Sec. 33, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-16-202. En. 75-7709 by Sec. 412, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 226, L. 1973; (amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 434, L. 1975 — [unconstitutional, 167 M 261]; Sec. 10, Ch. 434, L. 1975 repealed by Sec. 1, Ch. 4, L. 1977); amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7709; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 598, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 27, Sp. L. June 1986; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 658, L. 1987; Sec. 20-7-324, MCA 1985; redes. 20-16-202 by Sec. 33, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-16-203. En. Sec. 6, Ch. 598, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 658, L. 1987; Sec. 20-7-327, MCA 1985; redes. 20-16-203 by Sec. 33, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-16-204. En. 75-7208 by Sec. 347, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7208; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 205, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 598, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 682, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 658, L. 1987; Sec. 20-7-325, MCA 1985; redes. 20-16-204 by Sec. 33, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-16-205. En. 75-7713 by Sec. 416, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7713; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 598, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 658, L. 1987; Sec. 20-7-332, MCA 1985; redes. 20-16-205 by Sec. 33, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

20-16-206. En. 75-7714 by Sec. 417, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7714; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 598, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 682, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 658, L. 1987; Sec. 20-7-333, MCA 1985; redes. 20-16-206 by Sec. 33, Ch. 658, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, L. 1989.

20-16-207. En. Sec. 27, Ch. 658, L. 1987.

CHAPTERS 17 THROUGH 19

RESERVED

CHAPTER 20

SCHOOL ELECTIONS

Part 1 — General Provisions

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20-20-303. Elector challenges.
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20-20-311. Closure of registration.
20-20-312. Listing of registered electors.
20-20-313. Delivery and charge for lists of registered electors.

Part 4 — Election Procedure

20-20-401. Trustees' election duties — ballot certification.
20-20-402. Clerk of election judges and appointment for absent judge.
20-20-403 through 20-20-409 reserved.
20-20-410. Oath of judges.
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20-20-412 through 20-20-414. Repealed.
20-20-415. Trustees to canvass votes.

20-20-416. Certificate of election.
20-20-417. Request for county election administrator to conduct election.
20-20-418 through 20-20-420 reserved.
20-20-421. Voting machines and electronic voting systems.

Chapter Compiler's Comments

Extension of 2001 Deadlines Relating to School Elections: Section 22, Ch. 237, L. 2001, provided: "In order to allow for the orderly and efficient conduct of the regular school elections scheduled for May 8, 2001, it may not be possible to comply with certain statutory deadlines relating to a school election. Therefore, for the regular school election scheduled for May 8, 2001, all statutory deadlines falling on or before April 13 are extended to April 20, 2001, except that the deadline for making the absentee ballots available is extended to April 25, 2001, and the timeline for posting the election notice is changed to April 20, 2001, through April 30, 2001."

Retroactive Applicability: Section 24, Ch. 237, L. 2001, provided: "[Section 22] [Extension of 2001 Deadlines Relating to School Elections] applies retroactively, within the meaning of 1-2-109, to actions taken by the trustees of a school district on or after March 29, 2001."

Chapter Cross-References

General election provision, Title 13, ch. 1.
Registration of electors, Title 13, ch. 2.
Voting machines, Title 13, ch. 17.
Election and campaign practices and criminal provisions, Title 13, ch. 35.
Control of campaign practices, Title 13, ch. 37.
Bribery in official and political matters, 45-7-101.
Threats and other improper influence in official and political matters, 45-7-102.
Exemption of electors from arrest, 46-6-102.
Basic political rights, Title 49, ch. 1, part 2.

Part 1
General Provisions

20-20-101. Definition. As used in this title, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, "school election" means any election conducted by a district or community college district for the purpose of electing trustees, for authorizing taxation, for authorizing the issuance of bonds by an elementary district or a high school district, or for accepting or rejecting any proposition that may be presented to the electorate for decision in accordance with the provisions of this title.

History: En. 75-6401 by Sec. 137, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6401.

Cross-References

Election of trustees, 20-3-301.
District consolidation, 20-6-203.
Consolidation or annexation election with or without assumption of bonded indebtedness, 20-6-206, 20-6-207.
Joint elementary district dissolution, 20-6-211.
Transfer of territory from one elementary district to another, 20-6-213.
County high school unification, 20-6-312.
Opening junior high school when high school district operates county high school, 20-6-505.
Trustees' authority to acquire or dispose of sites and buildings — when election required, 20-6-603.
Selection of school sites, approval election, and lease of state lands, 20-6-621.
Election to authorize issuance of school district bonds and methods of introduction, 20-9-421.
Purpose and authorization of a building reserve fund by election, 20-9-502.
Election for school bus transportation purposes, 20-10-132.
Election for transfer of bus depreciation reserve, 20-10-147.
Community college district organization election, 20-15-203, 20-15-208.
Election of trustees after organization of community college district, 20-15-221.
Annexation of territory of districts to community college district, 20-15-231.

20-20-102. Precedence of school election provisions. Except as otherwise provided in this title, school elections shall be conducted and canvassed and the results shall be returned in the same manner as provided for general elections in Title 13. Should there be a conflict between the requirements of Title 13 and the provisions of this title regulating school elections, the provisions of this title shall govern. The superintendent of public instruction may make any necessary rules to clarify Title 13 provisions for use in school elections.

History: En. 75-6402 by Sec. 138, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6402; amd. Sec. 355, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

20-20-103. Election by ballot. All school elections shall be by ballot.

History: En. 75-6403 by Sec. 139, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6403.

Cross-References

Mail ballot elections prohibited, 13-19-104.

20-20-104. Forms. The forms necessary for school district elections shall be the same as those prescribed by law or the secretary of state. The superintendent of public instruction may issue prescribed forms for school elections with any necessary revisions of prescribed or statutory forms.

History: En. Sec. 120, Ch. 368, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 23-3702; amd. Sec. 356, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

20-20-105. Regular school election day and special school elections — limitation — exception. (1) The first Tuesday after the first Monday of May of each year is the regular school election day. Except as provided in subsection (3), a proposition requesting additional funding under 20-9-353 may be submitted to the electors only once each calendar year on the regular school election day.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1), special school elections may be conducted at times determined by the trustees.

(3) In the event of an unforeseen emergency occurring on the date scheduled for the funding election pursuant to subsection (1), the district will be allowed to reschedule the election for a different day of the calendar year. As used in this section, "unforeseen emergency" has the meaning provided in 20-3-322(5).

History: En. 75-6404 by Sec. 140, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 109, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6404; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 644, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 514, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Annual election, 20-3-304.

20-20-106. Poll hours. (1) The polls for any school election in any district shall open not later than noon. The trustees may order the polls to open earlier, but no earlier than 7 a.m.

(2) If the school election is held on the same day as an election held by a political subdivision under 13-1-104(3) and at the same polling place, the polls shall be opened and closed at the times required for the school election.

(3) If the school election is held on the same day as a general or primary election, the polls shall be opened and closed at the times required for the general or primary election.

(4) Once opened, the polls shall be kept open continuously until 8 p.m., except that whenever all the registered electors at any poll have voted, the poll shall be closed immediately.

History: En. 75-6405 by Sec. 141, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6405; amd. Sec. 357, Ch. 571, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 57, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 372, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Time of opening and closing of polls for all elections, 13-1-106.

20-20-107. Election expenses. All expenses necessarily incurred in the matter of holding school elections shall be paid out of the school funds of the district, except when such expenses are by law to be shared by a community college district for which the district is conducting an election. The trustees may pay the election judges of a school election at a rate not to exceed the prevailing federal minimum wage per hour of service in connection with such election.

History: En. 75-6420 by Sec. 156, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6420.

Cross-References

Conduct of community college elections, 20-15-208.

Trustee election upon order of trustees, 20-15-221.

20-20-108. Rescheduling of school election canceled due to declaration of state of emergency or disaster. If the governor declares a state of emergency or disaster under Title 10, chapter 3, a school election may be canceled by the county superintendent of schools or, in the absence of the county superintendent, by the state superintendent of public instruction. As soon as convenient after the declaration of a state of emergency or disaster is terminated, the trustees of the district shall set a new date for the election. Notice of such election shall be published for 7 consecutive days in a newspaper of general circulation in the district and posted for 7 days at district polling places. Whenever the best interests of the district would be served, the trustees may give additional notice of the election through appropriate radio and television stations that serve the people of the district.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, L. 1981.**

Part 2

Calling of and Preparation for School Elections

20-20-201. Calling of school election. (1) At least 40 days before any school election, the trustees of any district shall call such school election by resolution, stating the date and purpose of such election, and shall conduct it in accordance with the procedures required by law, when:

(a) an election must be held on the regular school election day;

(b) in their discretion, the trustees order an election for a purpose authorized by law;

(c) the county superintendent orders an election in accordance with the law authorizing such an order;

(d) the board of public education orders an election in accordance with the law authorizing such an order;

(e) the county commissioners order an election in accordance with the law authorizing such an order;

(f) the board of trustees of a community college district orders an election in accordance with the law authorizing such an order (in which case the community college district shall bear its share of the cost of such election); or

(g) a school election is required by law under any other circumstances.

(2) The resolution calling any school election shall be transmitted to the county election administrator no later than 35 days before the election in order to enable him to close the registration and prepare the lists of registered electors as required by school election laws.

History: **En. 75-6406 by Sec. 142, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6406; amd. Sec. 358, Ch. 571, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Election Administrator, 13-1-301.
Mail ballot elections prohibited, 13-19-104.
Conduct of elections, 20-3-306.
District consolidation, 20-6-203.
Elementary district annexation, 20-6-205.
Joint elementary district dissolution, 20-6-211.
County high school unification, 20-6-312.
Opening junior high school when high school district operates county high school, 20-6-505.
Trustees' authority to acquire and dispose of sites and buildings, 20-6-603.
Selection of school sites, approval election, and lease of state lands, 20-6-621.
Election to authorize issuance of school district bonds, 20-9-421.
Purpose and authorization of a building reserve fund by election, 20-9-502.
Joint interstate school agreements, 20-9-705.
Duties of County Transportation Committee, 20-10-132.

20-20-202. Time limitation for conduct of election. Whenever the trustees of any district receive an order to call an election, they shall conduct such election any time within 60 days after the date of the order unless the law or order otherwise regulates the day or timing of such election.

History: **En. 75-6407 by Sec. 143, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6407.**

20-20-203. Resolution for poll hours, polling places, and judges. (1) At the trustee meeting when a school election is called, the trustees shall:

(a) except as provided in 20-20-106(3), establish the time at which the polls are to open if in their discretion they determine that the polls shall be open before noon;

(b) establish the polling places for such election, using the established polling places for general elections within the district wherever possible;

(c) appoint, from among the qualified electors of the district, at least three judges for each polling place for such election and notify each judge of such appointment not less than 10 days before the election.

(2) There shall be one polling place in each district unless the trustees establish additional polling places. If more than one polling place is established, the trustees shall define the

boundaries for each polling place, and such trustee-defined polling place boundaries shall be coterminous with county precinct boundaries existing within a district. If the site of a polling place is changed from the polling place site used for the last preceding school election, special reference to the changed site of the polling place shall be included in the notice for such election.

History: En. 75-6408 by Sec. 144, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6408; amd. Sec. 359, Ch. 571, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 57, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Election precincts, Title 13, ch. 3.
Designation of polling place, 13-3-105.
Election judges, Title 13, ch. 4.

20-20-204. Election notice. (1) (a) When the trustees of a district call a school election, they shall give notice of the election not less than 20 days or more than 30 days before the day of the election by:

(i) publication of the notice in a newspaper of general circulation if there is one in the district; and

(ii) posting notices in three public places in the district, provided that in incorporated cities and towns, at least one notice must be posted at a public place in each ward or precinct.

(b) Whenever, in the judgment of the trustees, the best interest of the district will be served by the supplemental publication of the school election notice in a radio or television broadcast, the trustees may cause that notification to be made.

(2) The notice of a school election, unless otherwise required by law, must specify:

(a) the date and polling places of the election;

(b) the hours that the polling places will be open;

(c) each proposition to be considered by the electorate;

(d) if there are trustees to be elected, the number of positions subject to election and the length of term of each position; and

(e) where and how absentee ballots may be obtained.

(3) If more than one proposition is to be considered at the same school election, each proposition must be set apart and separately identified in the same notice or published in separate notices.

History: En. 75-6409 by Sec. 145, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6409; amd. Sec. 360, Ch. 571, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 372, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 144, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Supplemental publication of notice by radio or television, 2-3-105 through 2-3-107.
Notice of school bond election by separate purpose, 20-9-427.

Part 3
Qualification and Registration of Electors

20-20-301. Qualifications of elector. An individual is entitled to vote at school elections if he has the qualifications set forth in 13-1-111 and is a resident of the school district or, in a school district that has been apportioned into single-member trustee districts according to 20-3-337, a resident of the trustee district.

History: En. 75-6410 by Sec. 146, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 83, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 118, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 91, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 100, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6410; amd. Sec. 361, Ch. 571, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 539, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Qualifications of electors, Art. IV, sec. 2, Mont. Const.
Rules for determining residence, 1-1-215, 13-1-112, 13-1-113.

20-20-302. Repealed. Sec. 1, Ch. 208, L. 1983.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 98, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 5199.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 84-4711(part).

20-20-303. Elector challenges. (1) An elector may challenge the qualifications of another elector under the provisions of 13-2-404 and 13-13-301(1). Any person offering to vote in a school election may be challenged by any elector of the district on any of the grounds for challenge established in 13-13-301(2). The challenge shall be determined in the same manner, using the same oath as provided in Title 13, chapter 13, part 3.

(2) Any person who has been challenged under any of the provisions of this section and who swears or affirms falsely before any school election judge is guilty of false swearing and is punishable as provided in 45-7-202.

History: En. 75-6412 by Sec. 148, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 83, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 91, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6412.

20-20-304 through 20-20-310 reserved.

20-20-311. Closure of registration. Registration for school elections shall close for 30 days before any school election, but it shall not be necessary to publish any notice of such closing of registration.

History: En. 75-6413 by Sec. 149, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6413.

Cross-References

Registration of electors, Title 13, ch. 2.

20-20-312. Listing of registered electors. After closing registration, the county election administrator shall prepare a list of registered electors for each polling place established by the trustees. The list for each polling place shall be prepared in the format of a precinct register book.

History: En. 75-6414 by Sec. 150, Ch. 5, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 83, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6414; amd. Sec. 362, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Local election administration, Title 13, ch. 1, part 3.

20-20-313. Delivery and charge for lists of registered electors. Before the day of the election, the election administrator shall deliver a certified copy of the lists of registered electors for each polling place to the district. The district shall deliver them to the election judges prior to the opening of the polls. The district shall reimburse the county for the actual costs of preparing the lists of registered electors.

History: En. 75-6415 by Sec. 151, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6415; amd. Sec. 363, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Local election administration, Title 13, ch. 1, part 3.

Part 4
Election Procedure

20-20-401. Trustees' election duties — ballot certification. (1) The trustees are the general supervisors of school elections unless the trustees request and the county election administrator agrees to conduct a school election under 20-20-417.

(2) Not less than 25 days before an election, the clerk of the district shall prepare a certified list of the names of all candidates entitled to be on the ballot and the official wording for each ballot issue. The clerk shall arrange for printing the ballots. Ballots for absentee voting must be printed and available at least 20 days before the election, except as provided in 20-9-426(2) for a bond election not held in conjunction with a school election. Names of candidates on school election ballots need not be rotated.

(3) Before the opening of the polls, the trustees shall cause each polling place to be supplied with the ballots and supplies necessary to conduct the election.

History: En. 75-6418 by Sec. 154, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6418; amd. Sec. 364, Ch. 571, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 481, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 372, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 144, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 514, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Election supplies and ballots, Title 13, ch. 12.

20-20-402. Clerk of election judges and appointment for absent judge. Before conducting the school election and on the day of the election, the judges shall designate one of their number to act as clerk of such election. If any of the judges appointed by the trustees are not present at the time for the opening of the poll, the electors present at that time may appoint a qualified elector for such election to act in the place of the absent judge.

History: En. 75-6419 by Sec. 155, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6419.

Cross-References

Election judges, Title 13, ch. 4.

20-20-403 through 20-20-409 reserved.

20-20-410. Oath of judges. Before votes are cast, the school election judges shall take and subscribe the official oath prescribed by the constitution. The election judges may administer the oath to each other.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 372, L. 1987.

20-20-411. Conduct of election. Election judges shall conduct school elections in a manner that ensures a fair and unbiased determination of the matters put before the electorate and see that each elector has an adequate opportunity to cast his vote.

History: En. 75-6421 by Sec. 157, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6421; amd. Sec. 365, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Election procedure, Title 13, ch. 13.

20-20-412 through 20-20-414. Repealed. Sec. 407, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

20-20-412. En. 75-6416 by Sec. 152, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6416(part).

20-20-413. En. 75-6422 by Sec. 158, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6422(1), (2).

20-20-414. En. 75-6422 by Sec. 158, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6422(3) thru (6).

20-20-415. Trustees to canvass votes. At the first regular or special meeting of the trustees conducted after the receipt of the certified tally sheets of any school election from all the polls of the district, the trustees shall canvass the vote.

History: En. 75-6423 by Sec. 159, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6423(part); amd. Sec. 366, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Canvassing, returns, and certificates, Title 13, ch. 15.

Meetings and quorum, 20-3-322.

School bond elections — canvassing, 20-9-428.

20-20-416. Certificate of election. After the canvass of the total votes cast, the trustees shall issue a certificate of election. In the case of a trustee election, either by vote or by acclamation, the certificate must be issued to the elected trustee and the county superintendent designating the term of the trustee position to which the trustee has been elected. In the case of an election on a proposition, the trustees shall issue a certificate specifying the outcome of the election. The certificate must be issued to the official or public body that ordered the election within 15 days after the election. When the election has been ordered by resolution of the trustees, the canvassed results must be published immediately in a newspaper that will give notice to the largest number of people of the district.

History: En. 75-6423 by Sec. 159, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6423(part); amd. Sec. 367, Ch. 571, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 132, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Canvassing, returns, and certificates, Title 13, ch. 15.

Election of trustees, 20-3-301.

Qualification and oath of person receiving certificate, 20-3-307.

20-20-417. Request for county election administrator to conduct election. (1) By June 1 of each year, the trustees of any district may request the county election administrator to conduct certain school elections during the ensuing school fiscal year.

(2) Whenever the county election administrator agrees to conduct a school election, he shall:

(a) perform the duties imposed on the trustees and the clerk of the district for school elections in 20-20-203, 20-20-313, and 20-20-401;

(b) conduct the election in accordance with the provisions of Title 13, chapters 13 and 15; and

(c) deliver to the trustees, for the purpose of canvassing the vote, the certified tally sheets and other items as provided in 13-15-301.

(3) Whenever the trustees request the county election administrator to conduct a school election, the school district shall pay the costs of the election as provided in 13-1-302.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 481, L. 1983.

Cross-References

County Election Administrator, 13-1-301.

20-20-418 through 20-20-420 reserved.

20-20-421. Voting machines and electronic voting systems. Whenever voting machines or electronic voting systems are available to a district, such voting devices may be used for a school election. Any district that uses a voting machine or an electronic voting system shall do so in accordance with the provisions of chapter 17 of Title 13. In construing the provisions of that chapter, the "county governing body" and the "election administrator" shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered to refer to trustees and "county" shall be considered to refer to district.

History: En. 75-6417 by Sec. 153, Ch. 5, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-6417; amd. Sec. 368, Ch. 571, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 77, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

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Chapter Cross-References

Educational goals and duties, Art. X, sec. 1, Mont. Const.

Board of Regents of Higher Education created, Art. X, sec. 9, Mont. Const.; 2-15-1505.

Part 1
University System — General

20-25-101. Antidiscrimination. The Montana university system shall instruct men and women on equal terms.

History: En. 75-8401 by Sec. 1, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8401.

Cross-References

Nondiscrimination in education, Art. X, sec. 7, Mont. Const.

20-25-102. Prohibition against use of name of system. (1) The state has the exclusive right to the name "the Montana university system".

(2) No other institution of learning or corporation may use the name "the Montana university system" or similar name.

(3) The attorney general shall bring an action in the name of the state against any person, association, or corporation using the same or similar name.

(4) The penalty for violation of this section shall be the dissolution of the corporation and a fine in a sum not exceeding $500 or less than $100.

History: En. 75-8404 by Sec. 4, Ch. 2, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8404.

20-25-103. Authority to accept gifts. On behalf of the state, the regents may accept all gifts or grants of any kind for the use of any of the units of the university system. Gifts or grants subject to specific provisions shall be accepted and used subject to the terms of the gift or grant.

History: En. 75-8429 by Sec. 29, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8429.

20-25-104. Supplementary conservation education in university system. (1) To supplement the broad conservation program in the elementary and secondary schools, the units of the university system shall make available to all students in teacher preparatory courses basic instruction in conservation education.

(2) The units at Bozeman and Missoula shall include instruction in conservation in their community or public service programs.

History: En. 75-8803 by Sec. 59, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8803.

20-25-105. Repealed. Sec. 8, Ch. 21, L. 1985.

History: En. 75-8804 by Sec. 60, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8804.

20-25-106. Repealed. Sec. 4, Ch. 428, L. 1983.

History: En. 75-8805 by Sec. 61, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8805.

20-25-107. Regulation of award of degrees — penalty. (1) No person, corporation, association, or institution shall issue any degree or such similar literary honors as are usually granted by universities or colleges without the prior approval of the regents of the adequacy of the course of study.

(2) This section does not apply to any educational institution accredited by an educational accrediting association whose accrediting is found by the regents to be generally recognized by state and other universities in the United States.

(3) Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

History: En. 75-8502 by Sec. 31, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8502.

Cross-References

Penalty for violation of school laws, 20-1-207.
Community college not to grant baccalaureate degree, 20-15-108.
Penalty for misdemeanor when none specified, 46-18-212.

20-25-108. Research programs — powers of units. (1) The units of the system are authorized, singly or in cooperation, to engage in research and development programs with the prior approval of the regents.

(2) Such programs may be conducted by any department of a unit or any organization established to assist the unit. A unit or organization may:

(a) contract with private organizations, companies, firms, or individuals relative to research programs;

(b) conduct research programs with the penal, corrective, or custodial institutions of Montana and engage the voluntary participation of the inmates with the prior approval of the governing board of the institution;

(c) accept contributions, grants, or gifts from private organizations, companies, firms, individuals, governmental agencies or departments for research programs;

(d) make agreements or cooperative undertakings with private organizations, companies, firms, individuals, governmental agencies or departments for research programs;

(e) match the funds of private organizations, companies, firms, individuals, governmental agencies or departments with available funds for research programs;

(f) accumulate, invest, and expend the funds and proceeds from research programs;

(g) acquire real and personal property reasonably required for research programs;

(h) not divert funds, proceeds, or real and personal property from the research programs; and

(i) not charge or obligate the state of Montana or the general funds or a unit or agency.

(3) The legislature declares a public need for scientific research in the units of the system to promote the general welfare and to provide an adequate defense for the United States.

History: En. 75-8801 by Sec. 57, Ch. 2, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 343, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8801.

Cross-References

Contracts and agreements for research by state agencies, 90-1-107.

20-25-109. Authorized university system employee or individual activities. (1) A Montana university system employee who, as part of the employee's authorized work for the university system, conceives, creates, discovers, invents, or develops intellectual property may:

(a) if approved by the board of regents, own or be awarded equity interest or participation in the intellectual property; or

(b) if approved by the board of regents, serve as a member of the board of directors or other governing board of or as a director, officer, or employee of a business entity that:

(i) has an agreement with the university system or with any other Montana state agency or political subdivision that relates to the research, development, licensing, or exploitation of that intellectual property; or

(ii) shares an ownership interest in the intellectual property with the university system.

(2) An individual, at the request of and on behalf of the university system, may serve as a member of the board of directors or other governing board of a business entity that:

(a) has an agreement with the university system or with any other Montana state agency or political subdivision that relates to the research, development, licensing, or exploitation of the individual's intellectual property; or

(b) shares an ownership interest in the intellectual property with the university system.

(3) For purposes of this section, "intellectual property" means inventions, discoveries, and creations that may be eligible for copyright or patent. The term also includes other economic development activity of a proprietary nature, including but not limited to business practices, ideas, processes, or arrangements that may not be eligible for either patent or copyright but for which the possibility of profitable commercialization exists.

(4) An employee or individual included under the provisions of subsection (1) or (2) shall report the name of the business entity with which the employee or individual is affiliated to the commissioner of higher education and to the appropriate person within the unit of the university system at which the person is employed or on behalf of which the individual is serving.

(5) The provisions of 2-2-104, 2-2-105, 2-2-121, and 2-2-201 do not apply to this section.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 379, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date: Section 3, Ch. 379, L. 2001, provided that this section is effective on passage and approval. Approved April 26, 2001.

Part 2
University Units

20-25-201. Units constituting university system. The Montana university system is composed of the following units, each designated by its legal name:

(1) The university of Montana, with campuses at the following locations:

(a) Missoula;

(b) Butte;
(c) Dillon; and
(d) Helena.
(2) Montana state university, with campuses located at the following locations:
(a) Bozeman;
(b) Billings;
(c) Havre; and
(d) Great Falls.

History: En. 75-8403 by Sec. 3, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8403; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 224, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

20-25-202 through 20-25-204 reserved.

20-25-205. Purpose of university — law and forestry schools. (1) The university of Montana-Missoula shall have for its purpose instruction in all the departments of science, in literature, in the arts, and in industrial and professional education.

(2) A law school is established at the university of Montana-Missoula.

(3) A forestry school is established at the university of Montana-Missoula.

History: En. 75-8405 by Sec. 5, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8405; amd. sec. 36, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Administrative rules distributed to university law library, 2-4-313.
Supreme Court opinions distributed to university law library, 3-2-604.
Justices of the Peace orientation course to be held at law school, 3-10-203.

20-25-206. Departments and courses of university of Montana-Missoula. (1) The departments of the university are:

(a) a preparatory department, which may be dissolved as the regents deem wise, containing courses designed to prepare a student for the regular department;

(b) a department of literature, science, and the arts, offering courses which shall include:

(i) mathematics, physical and natural sciences, with their application to the industrial arts;

(ii) languages, literature, history, and philosophy; and

(iii) other courses at the regents' discretion; and

(c) professional and technical departments.

(2) When the income of the university allows and demands require, the courses may form departments with a faculty and an appropriate title.

History: En. 75-8406 by Sec. 6, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8406; amd. sec. 36, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

20-25-207. Bureau of government research — purpose — funding. (1) There is a bureau of government research at the university of Montana-Missoula. The purpose of the bureau is to facilitate research and publication in the area of state and local government and to maintain a liaison between political scientists and government officials through the exchange of information.

(2) The bureau of government research may:

(a) receive and administer gifts, donations, and bequests;

(b) contract with individuals, organizations, and governmental agencies for cooperative endeavors; and

(c) apply for and receive grants from public and private agencies.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 443, L. 1993; amd. sec. 36, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

20-25-208 through 20-25-210 reserved.

20-25-211. Montana tech of the university of Montana — purpose — fees for assays. (1) Montana tech of the university of Montana has for its purpose instruction and education in chemistry, metallurgy, mineralogy, geology, mining, milling, engineering, mathematics, mechanics and drawing, and the laws of the United States and Montana relating to mining.

(2) A department designated as "the Montana state bureau of mines and geology", which is under the direction of the regents, is established at Montana tech of the university of Montana.

(3) The chancellor of Montana tech of the university of Montana may charge and collect reasonable fees for any assays and analyses made by the college.

(4) The chancellor shall keep an account of the fees and pay them monthly to the treasurer for deposit to the college fund.

History: En. Secs. 7, 49, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8407, 75-8608; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

20-25-212. Bureau of mines and geology — purpose. The bureau of mines and geology shall:

(1) compile and publish statistics relative to Montana geology, mining, milling, and metallurgy;

(2) collect:

(a) typical geological and mineral specimens;

(b) samples of products;

(c) photographs, models, and drawings of appliances used in the mines, mills, and smelters of Montana; and

(d) a library and a bibliography of literature relative to the progress of geology, mining, milling, and smelting in Montana;

(3) study the geological formations of Montana, with special reference to their economic mineral resources and ground water;

(4) examine the topography and physical features of Montana relative to their bearing upon the occupation of the people;

(5) study the mining, milling, and smelting in Montana relative to their improvement;

(6) publish bulletins and reports of a general and detailed description of the natural resources, geology, mines, mills, and reduction plants of Montana;

(7) make qualitative examinations of rocks and mineral samples;

(8) consider scientific and economic problems that the regents consider valuable to the people of Montana;

(9) communicate special information on Montana geology, mining, and metallurgy;

(10) cooperate with:

(a) departments of the university system;

(b) the state mine inspector;

(c) departments of the state;

(d) the United States geological survey; and

(e) the United States bureau of mines;

(11) make examinations of state land regarding its geology and mineral value at the request of the department of natural resources and conservation and make investments. These services are limited to the time available for the services after all other duties of the bureau of mines and geology are served. Written reports must be made. Travel expenses incurred by the examiner must be paid, as provided for in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, by the agency requesting the examination upon the presentation of claims in the ordinary form.

(12) deposit all material collected in the state museums or at Montana tech of the university of Montana after completed use by the bureau of mines and geology;

(13) distribute duplicates of representative material to the units of the university system to their best educational advantage; and

(14) print the regular and special reports with illustrations and maps and distribute them on direction of the board of regents.

History: En. 75-8408 by Sec. 8, Ch. 2, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 453, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8408; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 308, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 418, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Membership on Board of Water Well Contractors, 2-15-3307.
Testing of coal production, 15-35-106.
Drilling data available to Bureau representative, 82-11-126.

20-25-213. Bureau director and assistants — duties. The director and assistants of the bureau of mines and geology shall:

(1) take an oath to perform all required services;

(2) guard all confidential information accumulated in their work;

(3) refrain from pecuniary speculation or remunerative private work based upon knowledge of a commercial or economic nature acquired through their services until the knowledge is published and submitted to the people of Montana; and

(4) turn in to the bureau of mines and geology, as state property, all correspondence, notes, illustrations, and other accumulated data.

History: En. 75-8409 by Sec. 9, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8409.

Cross-References

Oath of office, 20-1-202.

20-25-214 through 20-25-220 reserved.

20-25-221. Montana state university-Bozeman — designation and purpose. (1) The land-grant university for the state of Montana, designated as "Montana state university-Bozeman", is established at Bozeman under the provisions of the Morrill Act of 1862.

(2) Montana state university-Bozeman shall be a comprehensive institution carrying out programs of research and public service and offering instruction in the sciences, literature, and arts, including military science, as well as professional programs in agriculture, engineering, and other fields as may be prescribed by the regents.

History: En. 75-8410 by Sec. 10, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8410; amd. sec. 36, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

20-25-222. Agricultural experiment station — establishment and purpose. (1) There is established at the state university at Bozeman and under its direction an agricultural experiment station, by virtue of the Hatch Act approved by congress on March 2, 1887. The provisions, donations, and benefits contained in that act and all acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof are accepted and adopted by the state of Montana.

(2) The purpose of the agricultural experiment station shall be to conduct and promote studies, scientific investigations, and experiments relating to agriculture, natural resources, and rural life and to diffuse information thereby acquired among the people of Montana.

(3) The agricultural experiment station shall include, in addition to the central location at Bozeman, the designated research centers and other affiliated testing and research facilities.

History: En. 75-8411 by Sec. 11, Ch. 2, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8411.

Cross-References

Experiment station defined, 20-1-101.
Advice to Department of Transportation regarding seeding, 60-2-208.
Duty of Department of Agriculture to cooperate with station, 80-1-102.
Funds for experiment station, 80-10-104.

20-25-223. Director of agricultural experiment station — duties. The director shall have the immediate direction, management, and control of the agricultural experiment station, subject to the general supervision, direction, and control of the regents and the president of the state university.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 29, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8411.1.

Cross-References

Membership appointment to Fertilizer Advisory Committee, 2-15-1516.
Duty to meet with Fertilizer Advisory Committee, 80-10-106.

20-25-224. Agricultural research centers. (1) The following agricultural research centers are established as a part of the agricultural experiment station:

(a) the central agricultural research center, located near Moccasin;
(b) the western agricultural research center, located near Corvallis;
(c) the northern agricultural research center, located near Havre;
(d) the southern agricultural research center, located near Huntley;
(e) the northwestern agricultural research center, located near Kalispell;
(f) the eastern agricultural research center, located near Sidney.

(2) All research centers shall be under the general supervision of the director of the agricultural experiment station.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 29, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8411.2.

20-25-225. Experimental farms. (1) In accordance with the provisions of the Morrill Act of July 2, 1862, the regents shall make available for the purchase of sites or experimental farms from any funds deposited in the Montana permanent fund credited to the state university through provisions of the Morrill Land Act of 1862, known as the agricultural college Morrill permanent fund, a sum not to exceed 10% of the amount of the fund.

(2) The total amount that may be used for purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms may not exceed 10% of the total amount accrued to the credit of the agricultural college Morrill permanent fund.

(3) Money apportioned from the endowment funds for the purchase of sites or experimental farms may not be applied directly or indirectly to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building.

(4) The regents shall approve purchases of sites or experimental farms, which must be essential for the research programs of the state university.

History: En. 75-8606 by Sec. 47, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8606; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 281, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 34, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 34 in (1) after "Montana" substituted "permanent fund" for "nonexpendable trust fund"; in (2) after "10%" deleted "in the aggregate" and at end after "Morrill permanent" deleted "trust"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

20-25-226. Assents to acts of congress. (1) (a) The state of Montana assents to the provisions of an act of congress entitled "An Act to Provide for an Increased Annual Appropriation for Agricultural Experiment Stations and Regulating the Expenditure Thereof", approved March 16, 1906, and consents to receive the benefits thereof in the manner and for the purposes intended and provided in the act.

(b) The agricultural experiment station shall be the beneficiary of the funds in the act and shall use the funds only for the purposes therein provided.

(c) The treasurer of Montana state university-Bozeman may receive all moneys appropriated by the act, to be expended under the supervision of the regents in the manner designated in the act, and shall receive, hold, and account for the funds and make reports to the secretary of agriculture as required by the act.

(2) (a) The state accepts and assents to the terms and provisions of the act of congress approved May 8, 1914, entitled "An Act to Provide for Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work Between the Agricultural Colleges in the Several States Receiving the Benefits of an Act of Congress Approved July Second, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-two, and of Acts Supplementary Thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture".

(b) The president of Montana state university-Bozeman may enter into all necessary agreements with the secretary of agriculture of the United States for the receipt and expenditure of all money paid under the provisions of said act.

(c) He may receive and expend such money in accordance with the provisions of said act and any agreements so made.

History: (1)Ap. p. Sec. 44, Ch. 2, L. 1971; Sec. 75-8603, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 46, Ch. 2, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 343, L. 1977; Sec. 75-8605, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 45, Ch. 2, L. 1971; Sec. 75-8604, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8603(1) thru (3), 75-8604, 75-8605(1)(b); amd. sec. 36, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

20-25-227. Montana wool laboratory — designation and purpose. (1) There is established as a part of the agricultural experiment station the Montana wool laboratory.

(2) The purpose of the laboratory shall be the carrying on of effective scientific and practical research and testing work to develop as complete and accurate a knowledge of wools as possible.

(3) The wool laboratory shall be under the general direction of the director of the agricultural experiment station.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 29, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8411.3.

20-25-228. Wool laboratory funds and fees. (1) The wool laboratory shall:

(a) cooperate fully with the United States department of agriculture for the benefit of the Montana wool industry; and

(b) keep a complete and comprehensive system of records covering its internal administration, activities, and meetings of its advisory committee and all sampling, testing, and research work.

(2) The wool laboratory may:

(a) receive any moneys which the federal government may make available for the use of the laboratory and pay all such funds to the state treasurer to be deposited in a special trust fund; and

(b) receive donations from individuals for the purposes of the laboratory, which shall also be paid to the state treasurer to be deposited in the special trust fund.

(3) All federal funds which may be provided and all funds which may be received by the laboratory for its use and benefit are hereby appropriated for the Montana wool laboratory.

(4) All moneys collected by the Montana wool laboratory shall be used for the payment of salaries and expenses, including purchase of equipment and supplies, and the erection of necessary buildings.

(5) The laboratory shall charge fees to woolgrowers which will cover actual costs for furnishing specific testing services. Such fees shall not include costs of doing research.

History: En. 75-8607 by Sec. 48, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8607.

20-25-229. Montana seed laboratory. (1) There is established as a part of the agricultural experiment station the Montana seed laboratory.

(2) The purpose of the laboratory shall be the carrying on of effective scientific and practical research and testing work to develop as complete and accurate a knowledge of grains and seeds as possible.

(3) The laboratory shall be under the general direction of the director of the agricultural experiment station.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 29, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8411.4; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 83, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Testing agricultural seeds, 80-5-126 through 80-5-129.

20-25-230. Acceptance of donations. The director, with the consent of the regents, may accept on behalf of the state of Montana, for the use of the agricultural experiment station, donations of real property, money, implements, scientific equipment, building materials, animals, supplies, and any other gifts considered beneficial by the director. Such donations may be accepted from both public and private sources, including the government of the United States.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 29, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8411.5.

20-25-231. Federal grants and cooperative research studies. The director of the agricultural experiment station may take appropriate steps to qualify for and receive grants and other forms of assistance made available by the government of the United States and may enter into agreements with governmental agencies for cooperative research studies.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 29, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8411.6.

Cross-References

Contracts and agreements for research by state agencies, 90-1-107.

20-25-232. Income from sale of products — disposition. Any income received from the sale of agricultural products and services by the agricultural experiment station or by any of the agricultural substations shall be deposited in the state treasury and shall be used to defray the costs of operating the station and substations.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 29, L. 1971; Sec. 75-8411.7, R.C.M. 1947; En. 75-8603 by Sec. 44, Ch. 2, L. 1971; Sec. 75-8603, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8411.7, 75-8603(4).

20-25-233. Short title. Sections 20-25-233 through 20-25-236 may be cited as the "Montana Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 659, L. 1989.

20-25-234. Purpose. The purpose of 20-25-233 through 20-25-236 is to promote more research and education on sustainable agricultural practices, such as crop rotations, green manuring, integrated pest management, and maintenance of livestock health and quality with reduced use of growth hormones and antibiotics. Sections 20-25-233 through 20-25-236 are intended to foster economically and ecologically beneficial means of soil improvement, pest management, irrigation, cultivation, harvesting, animal husbandry, transportation, and marketing for Montana agriculture, based on methods designed to accomplish the following:

(1) control pests and diseases of agricultural importance through management practices and alternatives that reduce or eliminate dependence on pesticides and petrochemicals;

(2) improve soil fertility and tilth through the use of practices that reduce dependence on synthetically compounded petrochemical-based fertilizers;

(3) produce, process, and distribute food and fiber in ways that consider the interactions among soil, plants, water, air, animals, tillage, machinery, labor, energy, and transportation to enhance resource efficiency, conservation, and public health; and

(4) provide Montana farmers and ranchers with useful agriculture production and marketing information on alternative and specialty crops and livestock, including ostriches, rheas, and emus.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 659, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 206, L. 1995.

20-25-235. Duties of Montana agricultural experiment station and cooperative extension service. The Montana agricultural experiment station and the cooperative extension service shall:

(1) develop a usable database of existing research in low-input, sustainable agriculture;

(2) conduct educational programs for producers using material from the database. Programs must include teaching producers techniques of low-input agriculture, assessment of risks involved with change, and marketing of products from their farms and ranches.

(3) extend research on the use of legumes to supply a portion of the nitrogen required by field crops;

(4) work with producers in establishing integrated pest management;

(5) begin research and development of marketable specialty crops and livestock that are integral to sustainable farming systems; and

(6) identify specific areas in which additional research is needed to enhance the adoption and success of low-input, sustainable agriculture in Montana.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 659, L. 1989.

20-25-236. Report to legislature. The Montana agricultural experiment station and the cooperative extension service may, as provided in 5-11-210, report to the legislature regarding the expenditures, activities, and outcomes of the program provided for in 20-25-233 through 20-25-236.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 659, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 112, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 349, L. 1993.

20-25-237. Local government center — purpose — funding. (1) There is a local government center at Montana state university-Bozeman. The purpose of the center is to strengthen the capacities of Montana's local governmental units to deliver essential services efficiently and to provide training, technical assistance, and research to local officials.

(2) The local government center may:

(a) receive and administer gifts, donations, and bequests;

(b) contract with individuals, organizations, and governmental agencies for cooperative endeavors; and

(c) apply for and receive grants from public and private agencies.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 443, L. 1993; amd. sec. 36, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

20-25-238 through 20-25-240 reserved.

20-25-241. Montana forest and conservation experiment station established. There is hereby established in the university of Montana-Missoula forestry school a station to be known as the Montana forest and conservation experiment station, which shall be under the direction of the board of regents.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 141, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 28-301; amd. sec. 36, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

20-25-242. Purpose of station. (1) It is the purpose of this station to:

(a) study the forest and forest land resources of the state to the end that the state and its citizens may attain the highest economic and social benefits from the forest soils within the state and the influences and products flowing therefrom;

(b) study the growth and the utilization of timber with special reference to their improvement and the widening of the markets available to the state;

(c) determine:

(i) the relationship between the forest and water conservation and waterflow regulation;

(ii) the relationship between the forest and pasturage for domestic livestock and wildlife;

(iii) the relationship between the forest and recreation; and

(iv) those other direct and indirect benefits that may be secured by the maintenance of or the establishment of forests or woodlands;

(d) study and develop the establishment of windbreaks, shelterbelts, and woodlots on the farms of the state that moisture may be conserved thereby for the best production of agricultural crops and forage, for the prevention of soil wastage and erosion, to make the farm home more comfortable, and to produce forest material for the use of the farmer and the stockman;

(e) study the findings of other agencies that the information thus obtained may be used to improve the growth, management, and utilization of the timber within the state and to protect it against damage by fire, insects, disease, and other harmful agencies;

(f) collect, compile, and publish statistics relative to Montana forests and forestry and the influences flowing therefrom; prepare and publish bulletins and reports, with the necessary illustrations and maps, that the information collected by the station in forestry and in conservation may be made available for use; and distribute this information or material in such other ways as the board of regents may direct;

(g) collect a library and bibliography of literature pertaining to or useful for the purpose of 20-25-241 through 20-25-245;

(h) study logging, lumbering, and milling operations and other operations dealing with the products of forest soils with special reference to their improvement; investigate and make tests of forest products produced or that may be produced within the state that markets may be improved thereby;

(i) consider such other scientific and economic problems as, in the judgment of the board of regents, are of value to the people of the state;

(j) cooperate with the other departments of the university of Montana-Missoula, the departments of the state government when mutually beneficial, and with private individuals and agencies and cooperate with the United States government and its branches as a land-grant institution or otherwise in accordance with their regulations;

(k) establish such field experiment stations as in the judgment of the board of regents may be necessary.

(2) The board of regents may accept, for and in behalf of the state of Montana, such gifts of land or other donations as may be made to the state for the purposes of 20-25-241 through 20-25-245.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 141, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 28-303; amd. sec. 36, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Conservation districts, Title 76, ch. 15.

20-25-243. Director of station. The dean of the forestry school, whoever shall hold that office from time to time, shall be the director of said Montana forest and conservation experiment station. The board of regents shall have the power and it shall be its duty to appoint or designate such assistants and employees as may be necessary and to fix the compensation of all persons connected with said station.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 141, L. 1937; R.C.M. 1947, 28-302.

20-25-244. Oath of office. The dean of the forestry school, the officers and employees of said station, appointed or assigned, and their assistants shall take an oath to:

(1) perform all the services required of them under 20-25-241 through 20-25-245;

(2) guard carefully all confidential information accumulated in the progress of their work; and

(3) turn in to the station as state property all correspondence, notes, illustrations, and data of any kind accumulated by them in performing the work of the station.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 141, L. 1937; R.C.M. 1947, 28-305.

Cross-References

Constitutional oath of office, Art. III, sec. 3, Mont. Const.
Oath of office, 20-1-202.

20-25-245. Reports — disposition of income. (1) The board of regents may require such regular and special reports to be prepared as it deems necessary. Such regular reports and the special reports and bulletins, with proper illustrations and maps, shall be printed and distributed as the board of regents may direct and as the interests of the state and of science and industry may demand.

(2) Income received by the station shall be deposited in the state treasury and used for the purposes of administering 20-25-241 through 20-25-245.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 141, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 234, Ch. 147, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 28-304.

20-25-246 through 20-25-250 reserved.

20-25-251. Repealed. Sec. 35, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

History: En. 75-8423 by Sec. 23, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8423.

20-25-252. Donations to Montana state university-Billings. The regents may accept for and on behalf of Montana state university-Billings college any donations of lands and any other gifts for the use and benefit of the college.

History: En. 75-8425 by Sec. 25, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8425; amd. sec. 36, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

20-25-253. Purpose of university of Montana-western. The university of Montana-western has for its primary purpose the instruction and training of teachers for the public schools of Montana.

History: En. 75-8424 by Sec. 24, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8424; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 224, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 38, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 38 substituted "The university of Montana-western" for "Western Montana college of the university of Montana". Amendment effective March 13, 2001.

20-25-254. Donations to university of Montana-western. The regents may accept for and on behalf of the university of Montana-western any donations of lands and any other gifts for the use and benefit of the college.

History: En. 75-8426 by Sec. 26, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8426; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 224, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 38, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 38 substituted "university of Montana-western" for "western Montana college of the university of Montana". Amendment effective March 13, 2001.

20-25-255. Acceptance of public lands. (1) The regents must receive, in the names of the university of Montana-western and Montana state university-Billings, all benefits derived from the distribution of lands contemplated in section 17 of an act of congress, approved February 22, 1889, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Division of Dakota Into Two States and to Enable the People of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington to Form Constitutions and State Governments and to be Admitted Into the Union on an Equal Footing With the Original States, and to Make Donations of Public Lands to Such States".

(2) The regents may, in carrying out the provisions of Title 20, pledge one-half of all interest and income derived from the land grant for the payment in whole or in part of notes, bonds, or other obligations issued by the regents for residence halls or other facilities at the university of Montana-western or at Montana state university-Billings, provided that any pledge must be subject to any prior pledge.

History: En. 75-8427 by Sec. 27, Ch. 2, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 343, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8427; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 224, L. 1989; amd. sec. 36, Ch. 308, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 38, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 38 in two places substituted "university of Montana-western" for "western Montana college of the university of Montana"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective March 13, 2001.

20-25-256. Purposes of Montana state university-northern. Montana state university-northern has for its purpose instruction and education in:

(1) the English language, history, literature, mathematics, bookkeeping, moral philosophy, and political, rural, and household economy;

(2) mechanical arts, agricultural chemistry, animal and vegetable anatomy and physiology, and veterinary art;

(3) entomology, geology, and such other natural sciences as may be prescribed by the regents;

(4) agriculture, horticulture, and especially the application of science and the mechanical arts to practical agriculture in the field;

(5) irrigation and use of water for agricultural purposes; and

(6) all that relates to an efficient, modern manual training school.

History: En. 75-8428 by Sec. 28, Ch. 2, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 29, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8428; amd. sec. 36, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

Part 3
Administration of University System

Part Cross-References

Cooperative agreements with district weed boards, 7-22-2151.

20-25-301. Regents' powers and duties. The board of regents of higher education shall serve as regents of the Montana university system, shall use and adopt this style in all its dealings with the university system, and:

(1) must have general control and supervision of the units of the Montana university system, which is considered for all purposes one university;

(2) shall adopt rules for its own government that are consistent with the constitution and the laws of the state and that are proper and necessary for the execution of the powers and duties conferred upon it by law;

(3) shall provide, subject to the laws of the state, rules for the government of the system;

(4) shall grant diplomas and degrees to the graduates of the system upon the recommendation of the faculties and have discretion to confer honorary degrees upon persons other than graduates upon the recommendation of the faculty of the institutions;

(5) shall keep a record of its proceedings;

(6) must have, when not otherwise provided by law, control of all books, records, buildings, grounds, and other property of the system;

(7) must receive from the board of land commissioners, from other boards or persons, or from the government of the United States all funds, incomes, and other property the system may be entitled to and use and appropriate the property for the specific purpose of the grant or donation;

(8) must have general control of all receipts and disbursements of the system;

(9) shall appoint a president or chancellor and faculty for each of the institutions of the system, appoint any other necessary officers, agents, and employees, and fix their compensation;

(10) shall confer upon the executive board of each of the units of the system authority that may be considered expedient relating to immediate control and management, other than authority relating to financial matters or the selection of the teachers, employees, and faculty;

(11) shall confer, at the regents' discretion, upon the president and faculty of each of the units of the system for the best interest of the unit authority relating to the immediate control and management, other than financial, and the selection of teachers and employees;

(12) shall prevent unnecessary duplication of courses at the units of the system;

(13) shall appoint a certified professional geologist or registered mining engineer as the director of the Montana state bureau of mines and geology, who is the state geologist, and appoint any other necessary assistants and employees and fix their compensation.

(14) shall supervise and control the agricultural experiment station, along with any executive or subordinate board or authority that may be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the regents;

(15) shall adopt a seal bearing on its face the words "Montana university system", which must be affixed to all diplomas and all other papers, instruments, or documents that may require it;

(16) shall ensure an adequate level of security for data and information technology resources, as defined in 2-15-102, within the state university system. In carrying out this responsibility, the board of regents shall, at a minimum, address the responsibilities prescribed in 2-15-114.

(17) shall offer courses in vocational-technical education of a type and in a manner considered necessary or practical by the regents.

History: En. 75-8501 by Sec. 30, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8501; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 125, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 21, L. 1985; (16)En. Sec. 4, Ch. 592, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 112, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 349, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Rulemaking exempt from Montana Administrative Procedure Act, 2-4-102.
Creation of advisory councils by Board of Regents, 2-15-122.
Number and notice of meetings, 20-2-112.
Duty to adopt rules and keep records, 20-2-114.
Duty of Board of Regents to prescribe duties of Commissioner of Higher Education, 20-2-131.
Supervision and coordination of community colleges by Board of Regents, 20-15-103.
Board of Land Commissioners, Title 77, ch. 1, part 2.

20-25-302. Revenue-producing facilities — powers of regents. The regents of the Montana university system may:

(1) purchase, construct, equip, or improve, at any unit of the Montana university system, any of the following types of revenue-producing facilities:

(a) land;

(b) residence halls, dormitories, houses, apartments, and other housing facilities;

(c) dining rooms and halls, restaurants, cafeterias, and other food service facilities;

(d) student union buildings and facilities; and

(e) those other facilities specifically authorized by joint resolution of the legislature;

(2) rent housing facilities and provide food and other services to the students, officers, guests, and employees of the unit at rates that will ensure a reasonable net income over operating expenses and will provide for debt service and reserves and provide for the collection of charges, admissions, and fees for the use of other facilities by students and other persons. The charges, admissions, and fees are not considered tuition within the meaning of 20-25-421 and may be collected from any or all students.

(3) hold the net income derived from the operation of the facilities and the charges, admissions, and fees collected and devote the revenue from these sources to debt service and reserves, repairs, replacements, and betterments of the facilities or, so far as the revenue has not been previously obligated for these purposes, to the acquisition, erection, equipping, enlarging, or improvement of additional facilities of the types described in this section;

(4) exercise full control and complete management of the facilities;

(5) rent the facilities to other public or private persons, firms, and corporations for uses, at times, for periods, and at rates as in the regents' judgment will be consistent with the full use of the facilities for academic purposes and will add to the revenue available for capital costs and debt service;

(6) do all things necessary to plan for and propose financing, including all necessary loan applications, for:

(a) classroom, laboratory, library, bookstore, and other instructional facilities;

(b) office, recordkeeping, storage, equipment maintenance, and other administrative and operational facilities;

(c) stadiums, fieldhouses, armories, arenas, gymnasiums, swimming pools, and other facilities for athletic and military instruction, exhibitions, games, and contests;

(d) auditoriums, theaters, music halls, and other assembly, theatrical, musical, and entertainment facilities;

(e) hospital, nursing, and other health instruction and service facilities;

(f) nurseries, barns, arenas, pavilions, and other facilities for agricultural and livestock breeding, development, and exhibition;

(g) parking lots and ramps and other parking facilities; and

(h) land needed for the facilities.

History: En. 75-8503 by Sec. 32, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8503; amd. Sec. 74, Ch. 370, L. 1987; amd. sec. 36, Ch. 308, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 243, L. 1997.

Cross-References

When construction authorized by Regents, 18-2-102.

Legislative intent regarding construction of student housing, 18-2-103.

20-25-303. Local executive boards — terms and compensation. (1) There is a local executive board within each county in which a university system campus is located.

(2) (a) Each local executive board consists of three members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the regents.

(b) The president of a unit or the chancellor of a campus may not be a member of the local executive board.

(c) Two of the members must reside in the county where the unit is located.

(d) The members shall hold office for 3 years beginning the third Monday in April of the year appointed. The term of office of one member shall expire each year.

(e) The members may be removed by the governor or the regents.

(f) The members shall qualify by filing their oath of office with the regents.

(3) All vacancies must be filled by appointment by the governor and referred for confirmation to the regents at their first meeting after appointment.

(4) Each local executive board shall elect a presiding officer and appoint a secretary.

(5) The compensation for the members must be fixed by the regents. It may not exceed $5 for each day spent in discharging their duties or $125 in any year for each member. The members must be reimbursed from the amount appropriated by the legislature for the maintenance and support of the units for all expenses necessarily incurred in discharge of their duties.

History: En. 75-8510 by Sec. 39, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8510; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

20-25-304. Powers of local executive boards. Each local executive board shall:

(1) meet at least once in each quarter and more often if required;

(2) have such immediate direction and control, other than financial, of the affairs of the respective units as may be conferred by the regents.

History: En. 75-8511 by Sec. 40, Ch. 2, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 351, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8511.

20-25-305. President — powers and duties. Subject to the supervision of the regents, the president of each of the units of the system shall:

(1) have the immediate direction, management, and control of the respective units, including instruction, practical affairs, and scientific investigations;

(2) be the president of the general faculty and of the special faculties of the departments or colleges and the executive head of the unit in all its departments;

(3) have the duties of one of the professorships as long as the interests of the unit require it;

(4) perform the duties of corresponding secretary for the unit;

(5) make an annual report to the regents containing such information as they may request; and

(6) furnish any special report on request of the regents or the legislature.

History: En. 75-8512 by Sec. 41, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8512.

20-25-306. Designation of holidays by board of regents. (1) The board of regents of higher education may designate the following business days as holidays for all employees of the university system in exchange for the same number of legal holidays enumerated in 1-1-216:

(a) the Friday following Thanksgiving;

(b) the Monday before Christmas Day or New Year's Day if either holiday falls on Tuesday; and

(c) the Friday after Christmas Day or New Year's Day if either holiday falls on Thursday.

(2) A full-time employee who is scheduled for a day off on a day that is designated as a holiday under subsection (1) is entitled to receive another day off with pay during the same pay period of the designated holiday or as scheduled by the employee and his supervisor in addition to the employee's regularly scheduled days off provided the employee is in a pay status on his

last regularly scheduled working day immediately before the holiday or on his first regularly scheduled working day immediately after the holiday. Part-time employees receive pay for the designated holiday on a prorated basis according to rules adopted by the department of administration or appropriate administrative officer under 2-18-604.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 340, L. 1981.

20-25-307. Disposition of land. (1) The board of regents may sell, exchange, and lease land and grant easements and licenses on land that is held or administered by the board of regents or the system and that is held by the state for the use and benefit of the board of regents or the system.

(2) The board of regents may not grant an estate or interest in land that was granted to the state in trust for the support and benefit of the system.

(3) In disposing of any estate or interest in land pursuant to subsection (1), the board of regents shall obtain consideration that equals or exceeds the full market value of the land. For sales and exchanges, full market value must be determined by the board of regents after an appraisal by a certified or licensed appraiser. If the appraiser determines that the valuation is not complicated and estimates, based on available data, that the full market value of the property is $10,000 or less, the board of regents may use a restricted or limited appraisal.

(4) Before approving an exchange of land, the board of regents shall give the public notice of the proposed exchange and an opportunity to comment. The board of regents shall, upon request of any person, hold a public hearing in the area where the state land to be conveyed is located. Subject to subsection (6), the board of regents may, after review of the comments, approve the exchange if it determines that the exchange is in the best interests of the system.

(5) Prior to the sale of land, the board of regents shall prepare a request for proposals to purchase the land and publish public notice of the sale once a week for 4 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county where the land is situated. If a newspaper is not published in that county, notice must be published in any newspaper of general circulation in that county. The notice must describe the land to be sold, the appraised value of the land, the procedure by which persons may obtain the request for proposals, the terms and conditions of sale, and the criteria upon which each proposal will be evaluated. The sale procedure must provide reasonable opportunity for members of the public to submit proposals to purchase the land. The board of regents may sell the land only if it determines that the sale is in the best interests of the system. If the board of regents sells the land, the sale must be to the offeror whose proposal the board determines to be the most advantageous to the system, taking into consideration the price and the other evaluation criteria listed in the request for proposals.

(6) (a) The board of regents may sell or exchange the land only if the board of regents first:

(i) requests and obtains the written concurrence of the board of land commissioners;

(ii) provides proof that no use restrictions, encumbrances, or other conditions have been placed by the board of regents on the land proposed for sale or exchange that prevent the state from obtaining full market value for the land, taking into consideration the price and the other evaluation criteria listed in the request for proposals;

(iii) complies with the requirements of the Montana Environmental Policy Act provided in Title 75, chapter 1, parts 1 through 3; and

(iv) complies with the requirements of Montana antiquities laws provided in Title 22, chapter 3, part 4.

(b) The board of land commissioners may refuse to concur if it determines that:

(i) the sale or exchange does not return to the state full market value;

(ii) the evaluation criteria in the request for proposals or the sale procedure and proposal selection process did not provide the public with a reasonable opportunity to submit proposals to purchase the land or to have reasonable proposals selected;

(iii) the sale or exchange is not in the best interests of the state; or

(iv) the system has not complied with the requirements of subsections (6)(a)(ii) through (6)(a)(iv).

(7) After obtaining written concurrence of the board of land commissioners required in subsection (6), the board of regents shall convey the land by deed, executed by the presiding officer of the board or other person designated by the board, without covenants of warranty.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 370, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 425, L. 1997.**

Cross-References

Public land trust — disposition, Art. X, sec. 11, Mont. Const.

Transfers and reservations of property interests in state lands, Title 77, ch. 2.

20-25-308. Prohibition on transfer to foundation. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), in order to implement the provisions of Article VIII, section 12, of the Montana constitution, ownership of the following may not be transferred to a nonprofit corporation or foundation established for the benefit of a unit of the university system unless full market value is received for the transfer and laws applicable to the disposition of property are followed:

(a) money in the higher education funds provided for in 17-2-102;

(b) excess proceeds of money borrowed pursuant to 20-25-402; and

(c) real or personal property acquired with money listed in subsection (1)(a) or proceeds listed in subsection (1)(b).

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the lease for the athletic complex at Montana state university-Bozeman provided for in section 5, Chapter 478, Laws of 1995. The land lease for the athletic complex must be of a term not to exceed 7 years from the date of approval of the lease.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 371, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 478, L. 1995; amd. sec. 36, Ch. 308, L. 1995.**

20-25-309 and 20-25-310 reserved.

20-25-311. Motor vehicle regulation — parking and operation. The regents of the Montana university system are authorized to make rules at each unit of the university system concerning the parking and operation of motor vehicles upon the grounds, streets, drives, and alleys of each unit.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 398, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8503.2.**

Cross-References

Rulemaking by Regents not subject to Montana Administrative Procedure Act, 2-4-102.

Driver's licenses, Title 61, ch. 5.

Responsibility of vehicle users and owners, Title 61, ch. 6.

Traffic regulation, Title 61, ch. 8.

20-25-312. Motor vehicle regulation — enforcement of regulations — appeals. (1) The regents may authorize the president of each unit to:

(a) assess fees for parking on campus subject to the approval of the regents after the regents' consultation with the respective student governing body of the unit;

(b) assess fines in accordance with a published schedule for violations of motor vehicle or parking regulations of each unit in an amount not to exceed $10 per offense;

(c) order the removal of vehicles parked in violation of motor vehicle regulations of each unit at the expense of the violator;

(d) establish a system of appeals at each unit concerning parking violations;

(e) withhold the amount of any unpaid parking fine from any amount owing any student, employee, or faculty member, subject to the provisions of 17-4-105;

(f) prohibit a student from registering if said student has unpaid parking assessments or fines outstanding resulting from on-campus motor vehicle or parking violations within the previous year.

(2) The proceeds from fines and fees collected shall be remitted to the unit at which collections are made to be used for appropriate maintenance and construction of parking facilities and for traffic control.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 398, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 246, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8503.3; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 150, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 160, L. 1985.**

Cross-References

Authority of Regents to authorize construction of facilities, 18-2-102.

20-25-313 through 20-25-320 reserved.

20-25-321. Security department members — appointment — powers. (1) The regents of the Montana university system may appoint one or more persons to be members of security departments at each unit of the university system, as such security departments are constituted on July 1, 1971, or may thereafter be constituted. Persons employed and compensated as members of the security departments when so appointed are peace officers; however, such peace officers shall not exercise their authority except:

(a) upon the campuses of the Montana university system and, for campus-related activities, an area within 1 mile of the exterior boundaries of each thereof; and

(b) in or about other grounds or properties owned, operated, controlled, or administered by the regents or any unit of the Montana university system.

(2) Such officers shall have no power to serve and execute civil processes.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 405, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8513.

Cross-References

Peace officer defined, 1-1-207, 45-2-101.
Enforcement of Montana Alcoholic Beverage Code by peace officers, 16-1-101, 16-6-102 through 16-6-107.
Mutual assistance for peace officers, Title 44, ch. 11.
False alarms or reports to peace officers, 45-7-204, 45-7-205.
Failure to aid police officer, 45-7-304.
Failure to report felony to peace officers, 45-7-305.
Exemption for peace officers from concealed weapon laws, 45-8-317.
Stop and frisk authority of peace officers, 46-5-401.

20-25-322. Traffic citations — agreements with city or county. The president of each unit may in his discretion enter into an agreement with the city or county in which his unit is located to authorize members of the unit's security department to issue citations for parking or moving traffic violations as defined by state or municipal laws which occur within the boundaries of the campus or on streets or alleys contiguous thereto. All such citations shall be considered within the jurisdiction of the appropriate local authority and shall be handled in the same manner as citations issued by peace officers of such local authority.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 405, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8514.

Cross-References

Traffic regulation, Title 61, ch. 8.
Power of local authorities, 61-8-103.

20-25-323. Control and direction of security department. The president of each unit shall have general control and direction of the security department of his unit.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 405, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8515.

20-25-324. Firearms. Security guards who have successfully completed the basic course in law enforcement conducted by the Montana law enforcement academy may carry firearms in accordance with policies established by the board of regents after consulting with the student body government at the unit of the university system affected by the regents' policy.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 405, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8516; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 404, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 430, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Training standards prescribed by Board of Crime Control, 44-4-301.
Curriculum of Law Enforcement Academy, 44-10-202.
Weapons, Title 45, ch. 8, part 3.

20-25-325 through 20-25-330 reserved.

20-25-331. Definitions. As used in 20-25-332, the following definitions apply:

(1) "For-profit fitness center" means a private sector facility that offers instruction, training, consultation, equipment, or space to the public for a fee to maintain, encourage, or develop physical fitness or conditioning.

(2) (a) "University fitness center" means a facility at a university unit, as provided in 20-25-201, that offers instruction, training, consultation, equipment, or space to maintain, encourage, or develop physical fitness or conditioning.

(b) The term does not include a university's swimming pool facilities, golf course facilities, or youth camps.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 545, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date: Section 4, Ch. 545, L. 2001, provided that this section is effective on passage and approval. Approved May 1, 2001.

20-25-332. Competition between for-profit fitness centers and university fitness centers prohibited — exception. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a university fitness center may not sell a contract or charge a monthly fee to individual members of the general public for the use of fitness center facilities if a for-profit fitness center offering similar services operates in the community where the university fitness center operates.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) do not apply to:

(a) contracts or monthly fees that may be charged to students, employees, or the immediate family members of a student or an employee of a university;

(b) contracts or monthly fees that may be charged to alumni of the university as long as the number of alumni memberships does not exceed 10% of the total number of alumni who are dues-paying members of the university's alumni association and who reside in the municipality where the university is located and as long as the cost of the alumni membership is at least as much as the average cost of membership in for-profit fitness centers in the municipality; and

(c) daily passes sold to relatives of university students or employees.

(3) The provisions of this section do not apply to units of the university system with less than 3,500 full-time students.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 545, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date: Section 4, Ch. 545, L. 2001, provided that this section is effective on passage and approval. Approved May 1, 2001.

Part 4
Miscellaneous Finance

Part Cross-References

State university funds, Art. X, sec. 10, Mont. Const.

Genetic engineering technology research and development account — Montana State University - Bozeman, 17-2-131.

Submission deadline for budget reports, 17-7-112.

Collection of retirement fund contributions, 19-1-825.

20-25-401. Repealed. Sec. 35, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8503.1.

20-25-402. Borrowing by regents. In carrying out the powers provided in 20-25-107, 20-25-301, and 20-25-302, the regents may:

(1) borrow money for any purpose or purposes stated in parts 3 and 4 of this chapter, including, if considered desirable by the regents, the payment of interest on the money borrowed for a facility during the construction thereof and for 1 year thereafter and the creation of a reserve for the payment of bond principal and interest;

(2) make purchases on a time or installment basis;

(3) issue bonds, notes, and other securities, negotiable or otherwise, secured as provided in this section, including bearer bonds with appurtenant interest coupons, which shall be fully negotiable notwithstanding any limitation on the source of payment thereof, or fully registered bonds or bonds registered as to ownership of principal only;

(4) pledge for the payment of the purchase price of any facility or of the principal and interest on bonds, notes, or other securities authorized in this chapter or otherwise obligate:

(a) the net income received from rents, board, or both in housing, food service, and other facilities;

(b) receipts from student building, activity, union, and other special fees prescribed by the regents for all students; and

(c) other income in the form of gifts, bequests, contributions, federal grants of funds, including the proceeds or income from grants of lands or other real or personal property; receipts from athletic and other contests, exhibitions, and performances; and collections of admissions and other charges for the use of facilities, including all use by other persons, firms, and corporations for athletic and other contests, exhibitions, and performances and for the conduct of their business, educational, or governmental functions;

(5) make payments on loans or purchases from any other available income not obligated for those purposes, including receipts from sale of materials, equipment, and fixtures of the facilities or from sales of the facilities themselves, other than land;

(6) secure any bonds authorized hereunder by a trust indenture between the regents and any bank or trust company within or without the state of Montana or by a resolution establishing covenants of the regents with the holders of such bonds relating to:

(a) the construction, operation, use, and insurance of the facilities;

(b) the segregation, expenditure, and audit of accounts of the bond proceeds and of the income pledged;

(c) the establishment and collection of rents, charges, admissions, and fees sufficient to provide net income adequate for prompt payment of principal and interest on bonds and creation and maintenance of reserves for that purpose; and

(d) such other matters as the regents may determine to be necessary or desirable for the security and marketability of the bonds;

(7) issue and sell or exchange bonds, secured as provided in this section, for the refunding of any outstanding bonds or other obligations issued by the regents before or after January 29, 1971, subject to the following provisions:

(a) refunding bonds may, with the consent of the holders of the bonds to be refunded thereby, be exchanged at par plus accrued interest for all or part of such bonds or may be sold at a price not less than par plus accrued interest. They may be secured by a pledge of the same revenue as the bonds refunded or by a pledge of different or additional revenues received at the same unit of the university. Nothing herein shall require the holder of any outstanding bond to accept payment thereof or the delivery of a refunding bond in exchange therefor, except in accordance with the terms of the outstanding bond. Bonds may be issued to refund interest as well as principal actually due and payable if the revenues pledged therefor are not sufficient, but not to refund any bonds or interest due which can be paid from revenues then on hand.

(b) refunding bonds may bear interest at a rate lower or higher than the bonds refunded thereby if they are issued to refund matured principal or interest for the payment of which revenues on hand are not sufficient or if they are issued to refund before maturity bonds issued before January 1, 1965, for the purpose of releasing revenues required for payment of the outstanding bonds permitting the pledge thereof for the security of other bonds as well as the refunding bonds, subject to the rights of the holders of the outstanding bonds until those bonds are fully paid and redeemed. Except as authorized in the preceding sentence, refunding bonds shall not be issued unless their average annual interest rate, computed to their stated maturity dates and excluding any premium from such computation, is at least 3/8 of 1% less than the average annual interest rate on the bonds refunded thereby, computed to their respective stated maturity dates.

(c) in any case where refunding bonds are issued and sold 6 months or more before the earliest date on which all bonds refunded thereby mature or are prepayable in accordance with their terms, the proceeds of the refunding bonds, including any premium and accrued interest, shall be deposited in escrow with a suitable bank or trust company having its principal place of business within or without the state, which is a member of the federal reserve system and has a combined capital and surplus not less than $1 million and shall be invested in the amount and in securities maturing on the dates and bearing interest at the rates which will be required to provide funds sufficient to pay when due the interest to accrue on each bond refunded to its maturity or, if it is prepayable, to the earliest prior date upon which the bond may be called for redemption from the proceeds of the refunding bonds and to pay and redeem the principal amount of each bond at maturity or, if prepayable, on that redemption date and any premium required for redemption on that date. The resolution or indenture authorizing the refunding bonds shall irrevocably appropriate for these purposes the escrow fund and all income therefrom and shall provide for the call of all prepayable bonds in accordance with their terms. The securities to be purchased with such escrow funds shall be limited to general obligations of the United States, securities whose principal and interest payments are guaranteed by the United States, and securities issued by the following United States government agencies: banks for cooperatives, federal home loan banks, federal intermediate credit banks, federal land banks, and the federal national mortgage association. The securities shall be purchased simultaneously with the delivery of the refunding bonds.

(d) revenues or other funds on hand, in excess of the amount pledged by resolutions or indentures authorizing outstanding bonds for the payment of principal and interest currently due thereon and reserves securing such payment, may be used to pay the expenses incurred by the regents for the purpose of refunding, including but without limitation the cost of advertising and printing refunding bonds, legal and financial advice and assistance in connection therewith, and the reasonable and customary charges of escrow agents and paying agents. Revenues and other funds on hand, including reserves pledged for the payment and security of outstanding revenue bonds, may be deposited in an escrow fund created for the retirement of those bonds and may be invested and disbursed as provided in subsection (7)(c) hereof to the extent consistent with the resolutions or indentures authorizing such outstanding bonds.

(8) sell bonds and sell or exchange refunding bonds issued hereunder in the manner and upon the terms as to maturities, interest rates, and redemption privileges and for the price that the regents determine with the approval of the department of administration.

History: En. 75-8504 by Sec. 33, Ch. 2, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8504.

Cross-References

Bond issues, Title 17, ch. 5.

20-25-403. State not obligated. No obligation created under this chapter shall ever become a charge against the state of Montana, and all such obligations, including principal and interest, shall be payable solely from the sources authorized in this chapter.

History: En. 75-8505 by Sec. 34, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8505.

20-25-404. Revenue-producing facilities considered as one. In creating and discharging obligations under this chapter, all of the revenue-producing facilities at each unit of the Montana university system may be considered as one, but income received at one unit shall not be used to discharge obligations created for facilities at another unit.

History: En. 75-8506 by Sec. 35, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8506.

Cross-References

Authorization for construction of revenue-producing facilities, 18-2-102.

20-25-405. Restriction on use of state funds. No state funds except those specified in 20-25-402 shall be obligated or used for the purposes of parts 3 and 4 of this chapter unless specifically directed by the legislature.

History: En. 75-8507 by Sec. 36, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8507.

20-25-406. Previous contracts unimpaired. This chapter shall not impair any contract, indenture, or agreement executed under previous laws.

History: En. 75-8508 by Sec. 37, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8508.

Cross-References

Impairment of contracts prohibited, Art. II, sec. 31, Mont. Const.

20-25-407. Prior obligations not affected. No provision of this chapter shall affect or impair:

(1) any contract or undertaking or the financing or agreement to finance any contract or undertaking entered into under the provisions of the laws repealed hereby prior to January 18, 1971; and

(2) the issuance of bonds to finance facilities authorized or commenced under the laws repealed hereby prior to January 18, 1971.

History: En. 75-8509 by Sec. 38, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8509.

Cross-References

Impairment of contracts prohibited, Art. II, sec. 31, Mont. Const.

20-25-408 through 20-25-420 reserved.

20-25-421. Charges for tuition — waivers. (1) The regents may prescribe tuition rates, matriculation charges, and incidental fees for students in institutions under their jurisdiction.

(2) The regents may:

(a) waive nonresident tuition for selected and approved nonresident students, not to exceed at any unit 2% of the full-time equivalent enrollment at that unit during the preceding year; however, when necessary, tuition may be waived in excess of 2% of unit enrollment for nonresident students who enroll under provisions of any WICHE-sponsored state reciprocal agreements that provide for the payment, when required, of the student support fee by the reciprocal state;

(b) waive resident tuition for students at least 62 years of age;

(c) waive tuition and fees for:

(i) persons of one-fourth Indian blood or more who have been bona fide residents of Montana for at least 1 year prior to enrollment in the Montana university system;

(ii) persons designated by the department of corrections pursuant to 52-5-112;

(iii) residents of Montana who served with the armed forces of the United States in any of its wars and who were honorably discharged from military service;

(iv) children of residents of Montana who served with the armed forces of the United States in any of its wars and who were killed in action or died as a result of injury, disease, or other disability incurred while in the service of the armed forces of the United States;

(v) the spouses or children of residents of Montana who have been declared to be prisoners of war or missing in action; or

(vi) the spouse or children of a Montana national guard member who was killed or died as a result of injury, disease, or other disability incurred in the line of duty while serving on state active duty;

(d) waive tuition charges for qualified survivors of Montana firefighters or peace officers killed in the course and scope of employment. For purposes of this subsection, a qualified survivor is a person who meets the entrance requirements at the state university or college of the person's choice and is the surviving spouse or child of any of the following who were killed in the course and scope of employment:

(i) a paid or volunteer member of a municipal or rural fire department;

(ii) a law enforcement officer as defined in 7-32-201; or

(iii) a full-time highway patrol officer.

(3) If funds are available after the waivers provided for in subsection (2), the regents may waive tuition for up to 5,000 credits each academic year in accordance with the national guard education benefit program provided for in 10-1-121.

History: En. 75-8601 by Sec. 42, Ch. 2, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 231, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 286, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 432, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 472, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 171, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8601; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 170, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 72, Ch. 546, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 41, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 418, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Rules for determining residence, 1-1-215, 20-25-503, 20-25-504.

Free tuition to residents of Pine Hills youth correctional facility, 52-5-112.

20-25-422. Support of university system. (1) For the support and endowment of the university, there is annually and perpetually appropriated:

(a) the university fund income, the proceeds and revenue from the grant of any estate or interest disposed of pursuant to 20-25-307, and all other sums of money appropriated by law to the university fund after any deductions made under 77-1-109 and Title 77, chapter 1, part 6;

(b) all tuition and matriculation fees; and

(c) all contributions derived from public or private bounty.

(2) The entire income of all the funds must be placed at the disposal of the board of regents by transfer to its treasurer and must be kept separate and distinct from all other funds. The income must be used solely for the support of the colleges and departments of the university or those connected with the colleges and departments.

(3) All means derived from other public or private bounty must be exclusively devoted to the specific objects designated by the donor.

History: En. 75-8602 by Sec. 43, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8602; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 533, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 370, L. 1995; amd. sec. 36, Ch. 308, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 122, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Investment of public funds, Art. VIII, sec. 13, Mont. Const.

State university funds inviolate, Art. X, sec. 10, Mont. Const.

Deposits and investments, Title 17, ch. 6.

20-25-423. State tax levy — support of public education institutions. Subject to 15-10-420, the legislature shall levy a property tax of not more than 6 mills on the taxable value of all real and personal property each year for 10 years beginning with the year 1999. All revenue from this property tax levy must be appropriated for the support, maintenance, and improvement of the Montana university system.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ref. No. 75, app. Nov. 7, 1978; amd. Sec. 1, Ref. No. 106, app. Nov. 8, 1988; amd. Ref. No. 113, app. Nov. 3, 1998; amd. Sec. 121, Ch. 584, L. 1999.

20-25-424. Receipt of funds. (1) The treasurer of Montana state university-Bozeman may receive the cash appropriation received from the United States by authority of the act of congress of August 30, 1890, known as the second Morrill Act and the act of congress of March 4, 1907, known as the Nelson Amendment, to be expended by the executive board under the general supervision of the regents only for the purpose for which it was appropriated by congress.

(2) On or before December 1 of each year, the state university shall make detailed reports of the amounts received and disbursed under the provisions of the acts of congress of August 30, 1890, March 16, 1906, and March 4, 1907, to the secretaries of agriculture and interior of the United States, as required by the acts of congress.

History: En. 75-8605 by Sec. 46, Ch. 2, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 343, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8605(1)(a), (2); amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 21, L. 1985; amd. sec. 36, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Fiscal year and financial reports, 17-2-110.

20-25-425. Control of expenditures. Pursuant to the terms of appropriations of the legislature or of congress or of gifts of donors, the regents shall determine the need for all expenditures and control the purposes for which all funds shall be spent, subject to the provisions of the law dealing with state purchases.

History: En. 75-8609 by Sec. 50, Ch. 2, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8609.

Cross-References

Uniform accounting system and expenditure control requirements, 17-1-102.
Procurement generally, Title 18, ch. 4.
Special purchasing conditions, Title 18, ch. 5.

20-25-426. Donations, grants, gifts. All donations, grants, gifts, or devises shall be made to each unit in its legal name. If made to any officer or board of the unit, they shall be immediately transferred to the unit.

History: En. 75-8610 by Sec. 51, Ch. 2, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8610.

20-25-427. Allocation of indirect cost reimbursements. Any reimbursement for indirect costs associated with a grant to or contract with the Montana university system or any of its units is allocated to the designated subfund of the university current fund, as provided in 17-2-102, for distribution to the unit receiving the grant or under the contract.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 624, L. 1989.

20-25-428. Financial assistance for resident nonbeneficiary students. (1) Subject to a line item appropriation for purposes of this section, the regents shall provide financial assistance to tribally controlled community colleges for enrolled resident nonbeneficiary students.

(2) Each tribal community college shall apply for this assistance to the regents. Except as provided in subsection (6), the money must be distributed on a prorated basis according to the resident nonbeneficiary student enrollment in each tribal community college during the previous year. To qualify, a resident nonbeneficiary student shall meet the residency requirements as prescribed for the system by the regents. The distribution for any student is limited to a maximum of $1,500 each year for each full-time equivalent student.

(3) An expenditure is contingent upon the tribal community college:

(a) being accredited or being a candidate for accreditation by the northwest association of schools and colleges;

(b) entering into a contract or a state-tribal cooperative agreement, pursuant to Title 18, chapter 11, with the regents to provide the regents with information relating to eligibility of resident nonbeneficiary students and documentation on the curriculum to ensure that the content and quality of courses offered by the tribal community college are consistent with the standards adopted by the system; and

(c) filing with the regents evidence that the college's enrollment of Indian students is at least 51%, as required by the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978, 25 U.S.C. 1804.

(4) If funding is available pursuant to subsection (1), the legislature intends that the money be an amount in addition to the system budget approved in the general appropriations act.

(5) All funds appropriated under subsection (1) that are unspent revert to the state general fund.

(6) Prior to receiving money pursuant to subsection (1), each tribal community college shall:

(a) grant to resident nonbeneficiary students who meet the residency requirements, as prescribed for the system by the regents, fee waivers in the same percentage as the number of Indian students who are receiving fee waivers to attend a unit of the system bears to the total enrollment in the system; and

(b) subtract the costs of resident nonbeneficiary fee waivers granted under subsection (6)(a) from the total amount of prorated money to be distributed.

(7) The calculation in subsection (6) is not intended to allow the university system to retain the calculated amount of funds. Waivers must be given to eligible students.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 362, L. 1997.

20-25-429 and 20-25-430 reserved.

20-25-431 through 20-25-434. Repealed. Sec. 35, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

20-25-431. En. Sec. 1, Ch. 672, L. 1979.
20-25-432. En. Sec. 2, Ch. 672, L. 1979.
20-25-433. En. Sec. 3, Ch. 672, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 298, L. 1983.
20-25-434. En. Sec. 4, Ch. 672, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 298, L. 1983.

20-25-435 through 20-25-438 reserved.

20-25-439. Vocational-technical education — mill levy required. (1) Subject to 15-10-420, the boards of county commissioners of Cascade, Lewis and Clark, Missoula, Silver Bow, and Yellowstone Counties shall in each calendar year levy a tax of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar value of all taxable property, real and personal, located within the respective county.

(2) The funds from the mill levy must be deposited in the general fund and must be distributed for vocational-technical education on the basis of budgets approved by the board of regents.

History: En. Sec. 34, Ch. 308, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 122, Ch. 584, L. 1999.

20-25-440. Honors college program building. The university of Montana-Missoula may construct an honors college program building costing up to $2 million to be financed with private funds. The department of administration shall administer the construction project.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 22, L. 1993; amd. sec. 36, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

20-25-441. Lease of university of Montana-Missoula property for stadium authorized. The board of regents may lease land or land and facilities to a private, nonprofit foundation organized to solicit, manage, and administer gift revenues on behalf of the university of Montana-Missoula for the purpose of renovation or construction by the foundation of a football stadium for the university of Montana-Missoula. The terms of the lease must be advantageous to the state and must include a guarantee that no commitment of funds to any portion of the initial construction, other than as approved in Senate Joint Resolution No. 14 of the 48th Legislature, is expressed or implied.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 477, L. 1985; amd. sec. 36, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

Cross-References

State building leases, Title 18, ch. 3, part 1.

20-25-442. Stadium construction on leased land. The construction of stadium facilities on land leased under 20-25-441 is not subject to the requirements of Title 18, chapter 2, except that:

(1) the department of administration shall execute the provisions of 18-2-103(1)(a) and (1)(e);

(2) the provisions of Title 18, chapter 2, part 4, apply to all labor except donated labor; and

(3) such other provisions of law as may be required to protect the interests of the state of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 477, L. 1985.

20-25-443 through 20-25-450 reserved.

20-25-451. Interest on student activity fees. Interest earned on investment of student activity fees used to support a student government at a unit of the university system may be retained by the student government supported by the fees.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 341, L. 1987.

Part 5
University Students — Qualifications and Rights

Part Cross-References

Pupil immunization requirements, Title 20, ch. 5, part 4.
Student financial assistance, Title 20, ch. 26.
Use of force by parent, guardian, or teacher, 45-3-107.

20-25-501. Definitions. (1) Terms used in this part are defined as follows:

(a) "Domicile" means a person's true, fixed, and permanent home and place of habitation.

(b) "Minor" means a male or female person who has not obtained the age of 18 years.

(c) "Qualified person" means a person legally qualified to determine the person's own domicile.

(d) "Resident student" means:

(i) a student who has been domiciled in Montana for 1 year immediately preceding registration at any unit for any term or session for which resident classification is claimed. Attendance as a full-time student at any college, university, or other institution of higher education is not alone sufficient to qualify for residence in Montana.

(ii) any graduate of a Montana high school who is a citizen or resident alien of the United States and whose parents, parent, or guardian has resided in Montana at least 1 full year of the 2 years immediately preceding the student's graduation from high school. The classification continues for not more than 4 academic years if the student remains in continuous attendance at a unit; or

(iii) a member of the armed forces of the United States assigned to and residing in Montana, the member's spouse, or the member's dependent children.

(2) In the event that the definition of residency or any portion of the definition is declared unconstitutional as it is applied to payment of nonresident fees and tuition, the regents of the Montana university system may make rules on what constitutes adequate evidence of residency status not inconsistent with those court decisions.

History: En. 75-8702 by Sec. 53, Ch. 2, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 240, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 395, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 94, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 397, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8702; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 435, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 308, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 118, Ch. 42, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Rules for determining residence, 1-1-215.
Rulemaking power of Regents not subject to Montana Administrative Procedure Act, 2-4-102.

20-25-502. Qualification of students. The university system is open to all people, subject to such uniform regulations as the regents deem proper.

History: En. 75-8701 by Sec. 52, Ch. 2, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 535, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8701(part).

Cross-References

Nondiscrimination in education, Art. X, sec. 7, Mont. Const.
Illegal discrimination, Title 49, ch. 2.
Governmental code of fair practices, Title 49, ch. 3.

20-25-503. Presumptions and rules as to domicile. (1) Unless the contrary appears to the unit registering authority, it is presumed the domicile of a minor is that:

(a) of the parents or, if one of them is deceased or they do not share the same domicile, of the parent having legal custody or, if neither parent has legal custody, the parent with whom the minor customarily resides; or

(b) of the minor's guardian when the court appointing the guardian certifies that the primary purpose of the appointment is not to qualify the minor as a resident of this state.

(2) A resident student who marries a nonresident does not by that fact alone lose resident status for tuition and fee purposes for a period of 4 years after marriage.

(3) Residence is not lost because of relocation as a member of the armed forces of the United States.

(4) A new domicile is established by a qualified person if the person is physically present in Montana with no intention to acquire a domicile outside of Montana.

(5) Domicile is not lost by absence from Montana with no intention to establish a new domicile.

(6) Montana high school graduates who are citizens or resident aliens of the United States are resident students of the system for 4 consecutive years of attendance if:

(a) they apply for admittance to the system within 1 year after graduation; and

(b) their parents or the parent having legal custody or, if neither parent has legal custody, the parent with whom they customarily reside has resided in Montana in one of the 2 years immediately preceding the graduation.

(7) Upon moving to Montana, an adult employed on a full-time basis within the state of Montana may apply for in-state tuition classification for the adult's spouse or any dependent minor child, or both. If the person meets the requirement of full-time employment within the state of Montana and files for the payment of Montana state income taxes or files estimates of those taxes or is subject to withholding of those taxes and renounces residency in any other state and is not in the state primarily as a student, the person's spouse or any dependent minor child, or both, may at the next registration after qualifying be classified at the in-state rate so long as the person continues a Montana domicile. In the administration of this subsection, neither the full-time employee or spouse is eligible for in-state tuition classification if the primary purpose for coming to Montana was the education of the employee or spouse.

History: En. 75-8703 by Sec. 54, Ch. 2, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 395, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 164, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8703; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 435, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 308, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 243, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Rules for determining residence, 1-1-215.

20-25-504. Evidence as to domiciliary intent — changes in status. (1) To determine the domicile of a person, the units of the system shall apply the following rules:

(a) Nonpayment of Montana income tax by a person whose income is sufficient to be taxed is highly persuasive evidence of non-Montana domicile.

(b) A person must intend to establish a domicile in Montana.

(2) After registration, a student's classification for tuition and fee purposes remains unchanged in the absence of evidence to the contrary. A written statement of the evidence shall be filed with the registering authority of the unit. Changes in classification shall be in writing signed by the registering authority and shall take effect at the student's next registration.

(3) A minor shall qualify for a change in status only if his parents or the parent having legal custody or, if neither parent has legal custody, the parent with whom he customarily resides or legal guardian or person having legal custody completes the requirements for establishing domicile heretofore set forth.

(4) It is presumed a minor or adult registered as a full-time student at any unit is not qualified for a change in his or his dependent's classification for tuition and fee purposes unless he completes 12 continuous months of residence while not attending a unit of the system or other institution of higher learning or while serving in the armed forces.

(5) Any student whose request for classification as a resident student is denied has the right of appeal to the executive secretary of the Montana university system. Immediately upon

rejection and at the request of the student, the registering authority shall forward a copy of his decision and a complete file on the student to the executive secretary. The executive secretary may accept other evidence of residence from either the student, the registering authority, or other interested persons. Within 30 days of the receipt of the decision of the registering authority, the executive secretary shall determine the resident status of the student and shall notify the student and the registering authority of his decision. The executive secretary's decision may be appealed to the regents if the regents agree to entertain such an appeal.

History: En. 75-8704 by Sec. 55, Ch. 2, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 395, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 164, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8704.

20-25-505. Repealed. Sec. 3, Ch. 170, L. 1989.

History: En. 75-8705 by Sec. 56, Ch. 2, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 350, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8705.

20-25-506. Military instruction. All able-bodied students of the university system may receive instruction and discipline in military tactics, the requisite arms for which shall be furnished by the state.

History: En. 75-8701 by Sec. 52, Ch. 2, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 535, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8701(part).

20-25-507 through 20-25-510 reserved.

20-25-511. Student's right of privacy — legislative intent. It is the legislature's intent that an institution of the university system of Montana is obligated to respect a student's right of privacy. This obligation must be observed by establishing procedures to safeguard the institution's activities which are necessary to protect the health, safety, and privacy of a person's residence and the privacy of his records. Intrusions by peace officers and other officials exercising responsibility for law enforcement must be governed by standards and procedures no less stringent than those applicable to intrusions on private quarters outside the institutions. Further, a student may not be subjected to discrimination in the manner of covert records.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 357, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8706; amd. Sec. 78, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Right of privacy, Art. II, sec. 10, Mont. Const.
Peace officer defined, 1-1-207, 45-2-101.
Public records, Title 2, ch. 6.
Confidential communications by student, 26-1-809.

20-25-512. Contracts waiving right to privacy prohibited. A university or college facility may not require a student to sign any contract which would waive his or her right to privacy and due process of law.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 357, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8707.

Cross-References

Right of privacy, Art. II, sec. 10, Mont. Const.

20-25-513. Written notice required for entry to student's room — emergency. An authorized official of the university or college may not enter the room of a student located at such institution unless he has given the student a notice in writing. An emergency such as a fire or a call for help or where there is probable cause to believe the occupant needs assistance is the only exception to the written notice requirement. In such an emergency, evidence of crime obtained as a result of such emergency entry shall not be admissible in any court of law unless due process of law has been satisfied in obtaining such evidence.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 357, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8708.

Cross-References

Search and seizure, Title 46, ch. 5.

20-25-514. Search in accordance with law. A search or entry by any law enforcement official shall be in accordance with the laws of the city, county, state, and nation.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 357, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8709.

Cross-References

Search and seizure, Title 46, ch. 5.

20-25-515. Release of student records. A university or college shall release a student's academic record only when requested by the student or by a subpoena issued by a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction. A student's written permission must be obtained before the university or college may release any other kind of record unless such record shall have been subpoenaed by a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 357, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8710.

Cross-References

Right of privacy, Art. II, sec. 10, Mont. Const.

Public records, Title 2, ch. 6.

20-25-516. Academic records to be kept separate — student's right to examine records. (1) Academic records shall be kept separate from disciplinary and all other records. Academic transcripts shall contain only information of academic nature.

(2) A student shall have the right to examine all written summaries, descriptions, statements, or reports of academic or disciplinary nature which may have been compiled upon him or her.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 357, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8711.

Cross-References

Right of privacy, Art. II, sec. 10, Mont. Const.

Public records, Title 2, ch. 6.

Part 6

Health Education — Drug and Alcohol Instruction

Part Cross-References

Dangerous drugs, Title 45, ch. 9; Title 50, ch. 32.

Alcoholism and drug dependence, Title 53, ch. 24.

20-25-601. Purpose of part — legislative intent. It is the purpose of this part to protect the health and safety of the people of Montana from the menace of drug and alcohol abuse. The legislature intends to require education graduates of any unit of the Montana university system or any private college or private university in Montana to be aware of the problems resulting from drug and alcohol abuse and to be somewhat knowledgeable in dealing with these problems among students.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 396, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 137, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8901.

20-25-602. Teacher instruction — colleges to offer course. All units of the Montana university system and all private colleges and private universities in Montana that offer any degree in education shall establish a credit course in health education to include drug and alcohol education and abuse by July 1, 1972. The content of the courses established in the Montana university system shall be reviewed and approved by the board of regents of the Montana university system before being offered for study in the units of the Montana university system.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 396, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8902.

20-25-603. Teacher instruction — course required of education students. All units of the Montana university system and all private colleges and universities in Montana that offer any degree in education shall require that any person who receives any degree in education from that unit, private college, or private university after December 31, 1972, must have successfully completed a course in health education to include drug and alcohol education and abuse prior to being awarded his degree.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 396, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8903.

20-25-604. Department in advisory capacity. The department of public health and human services shall act in an advisory capacity in establishing all courses required under this part, and the courses may be established only after consultation with and advice by the department.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 396, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8905; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 418, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 73, Ch. 546, L. 1995.

Part 7

Work-Study Program

Part Cross-References

Student financial assistance, Title 20, ch. 26.

20-25-701. Definitions and purpose. (1) As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Institution" means any public institution of postsecondary education governed, supervised, or coordinated by the board of regents of higher education.

(b) "Student" means any Montana resident, as established by the board of regents of higher education, who has met the qualifications for enrollment as a full-time student at an institution or who is presently enrolled as a full-time student in good standing, as determined by the institution.

(2) It is the purpose of this part to help ensure that no resident of Montana be denied attendance at institutions governed, supervised, or coordinated by the board of regents of higher education because of financial barriers and further to provide low-cost supplemental assistance for all governing units within Montana. The legislature intends that any Montana resident wishing to gain admittance to such institutions in Montana, within necessary budgetary limitations as provided by law, shall be allowed the opportunity to earn in part or in total sufficient money to pay the costs accompanying such attendance through employment by state and local governing units and certain public interest organizations.

History: En. 75-9101, 75-9102 by Secs. 1, 2, Ch. 307, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9101, 75-9102.

20-25-702. Montana work-study program. The Montana work-study program is hereby established to be administered by the board of regents of higher education as provided by this part.

History: En. 75-9103 by Sec. 3, Ch. 307, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9103.

20-25-703. Limitation on use of funds. No less than 70% of the funds allocated to the program shall be used to provide job opportunities for students with demonstrated financial need. The remainder of the funds allocated to this program may be used to provide job opportunities on a basis other than financial need. Such other bases include but are not limited to:

(1) laboratory, teaching, and tutorial assistantships requiring particular skills; and

(2) cases in which a student's family cannot demonstrate financial need but in which the student has a desire to contribute toward his education through employment.

History: En. 75-9104 by Sec. 4, Ch. 307, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9104.

20-25-704. Funds supplemental to other funds. All funds allocated through this program are supplemental in nature and are not meant to replace existing federal and state student financial assistance funds or any other funds that would otherwise be appropriated for student assistance.

History: En. 75-9105 by Sec. 5, Ch. 307, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9105.

20-25-705. Administration. The board of regents of higher education shall promulgate rules for the allocation of program funds among the institutions.

History: En. 75-9106 by Sec. 6, Ch. 307, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9106.

Cross-References

Rulemaking power of Regents not subject to Montana Administrative Procedure Act, 2-4-102.

20-25-706. Eligibility. Any local governing body; state or local administrative agency, department, board, commission; judicial, legislative, or other governmental unit; or nonprofit private organization is eligible to employ Montana students under the program as determined by the board of regents of higher education and within the funding limitations of the program, which eligibility:

(1) will not result in the displacement of employed workers or impair existing contracts for services;

(2) will not involve any partisan or nonpartisan political activity associated with a candidate or contending group or faction in an election for public or party office;

(3) will not involve the construction, operation, or maintenance of so much of any facility as is used or to be used for sectarian instruction or as a place of worship; and

(4) in the case of nonprofit organizations other than governmental units, will result in employment which is in the general public interest rather than in the interest of a particular group.

History: En. 75-9107 by Sec. 7, Ch. 307, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9107; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 384, L. 1979.

20-25-707. Antidiscrimination. An employer is not eligible to employ any person under this program if the employer practices discrimination in employment against any individual because of race, creed, religion, color, political ideas, sex, age, marital status, physical or mental disability, ancestry, or national origin.

History: En. 75-9108 by Sec. 8, Ch. 307, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9108; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 472, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Nondiscrimination in education, Art. X, sec. 7, Mont. Const.
Illegal discrimination, Title 49, ch. 2.
Governmental code of fair practices, Title 49, ch. 3.
Rights of persons with disabilities, Title 49, ch. 4.

20-25-708. Approval of salaries. The salaries paid to students employed under this program and the number of hours each student works shall be approved by institution officers administering the program, subject to guidelines promulgated by the board of regents of higher education; provided that in no case will any student employed under the program be paid less than the minimum wage as provided by law.

History: En. 75-9109 by Sec. 9, Ch. 307, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9109.

Cross-References

Minimum wages, Title 39, ch. 3, part 4.

20-25-709. Contributions from employers. Each employer must contribute toward the salary of each student employed under the program at a level determined by the board of regents of higher education but at a level no less than 30% of the student's hourly wage.

History: En. 75-9110 by Sec. 10, Ch. 307, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9110.

Part 8
Western Regional Higher Education Compact

20-25-801. Western Regional Higher Education Compact approved. The legislature of the state of Montana hereby approves, ratifies, and adopts the Western Regional Higher Education Compact approved by the western governors conference meeting at Denver, Colorado, on November 10, 1950, which compact is as follows:

WESTERN REGIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION COMPACT

ARTICLE I

(1) WHEREAS, the future of this nation and of the western states is dependent upon the quality of the education of its youth; and

(2) WHEREAS, many of the western states individually do not have sufficient numbers of potential students to warrant the establishment and maintenance within their borders of adequate facilities in all of the essential fields of technical, professional, and graduate training, nor do all of the states have the financial ability to furnish within their borders institutions capable of providing acceptable standards of training in all of the fields mentioned above; and

(3) WHEREAS, it is believed that the western states, or groups of such states within the region, cooperatively can provide acceptable and efficient educational facilities to meet the needs of the region and of the students thereof;

(4) NOW, THEREFORE, the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming and the territories of Alaska and Hawaii do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

ARTICLE II

Each of the compacting states and territories pledges to each of the other compacting states and territories faithful cooperation in carrying out all the purposes of this compact.

ARTICLE III

The compacting states and territories hereby create the western interstate commission for higher education, hereinafter called the commission. Said commission shall be a body corporate of each compacting state and territory and an agency thereof. The commission shall have all the powers and duties set forth herein, including the power to sue and be sued and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by subsequent action of the respective legislatures of the compacting states and territories.

ARTICLE IV

(1) The commission shall consist of three resident members from each compacting state or territory. At all times one commissioner from each compacting state or territory shall be an educator engaged in the field of higher education in the state or territory from which he is appointed.

(2) The commissioners from each state and territory shall be appointed by the governor thereof as provided by law in such state or territory. Any commissioner may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of the state or territory from which he shall have been appointed.

(3) The terms of each commissioner shall be 4 years; provided, however, that the first three commissioners shall be appointed as follows: one for 2 years, one for 3 years, and one for 4 years. Each commissioner shall hold office until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. If any office becomes vacant for any reason, the governor shall appoint a commissioner to fill the office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

ARTICLE V

(1) Any business transacted at any meeting of the commission must be by affirmative vote of a majority of the whole number of compacting states and territories.

(2) One or more commissioners from a majority of the compacting states and territories shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

(3) Each compacting state and territory represented at any meeting of the commission is entitled to one vote.

ARTICLE VI

(1) The commission shall elect from its number a chairman and a vice-chairman and may appoint and, at its pleasure, dismiss or remove such officers, agents, and employees as may be required to carry out the purpose of this compact and shall fix and determine their duties, qualifications, and compensation, having due regard for the importance of the responsibilities involved.

(2) The commissioners shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses from the funds of the commission.

ARTICLE VII

(1) The commission shall adopt a seal and bylaws and shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations for its management and control.

(2) The commission may elect such committees as it deems necessary for the carrying out of its functions.

(3) The commission shall establish and maintain an office within one of the compacting states for the transaction of its business and may meet at any time but in any event must meet at least once a year. The chairman may call such additional meetings and upon the request of a majority of the commissioners of three or more compacting states or territories shall call additional meetings.

(4) The commission shall submit a budget to the governor of each compacting state and territory at such time and for such period as may be required.

(5) The commission shall, after negotiations with interested institutions, determine the cost of providing the facilities for graduate and professional education for use in its contractual agreements throughout the region.

(6) On or before January 15 of each year, the commission shall submit to the governors and legislatures of the compacting states and territories a report of its activities for the preceding calendar year.

(7) The commission shall keep accurate books of account, showing in full its receipts and disbursements, and said books of account shall be open at any reasonable time for inspection by the governor of any compacting state or territory or his designated representative. The commission shall not be subject to the audit and accounting procedure of any of the compacting states or territories. The commission shall provide for an independent annual audit.

ARTICLE VIII

(1) It shall be the duty of the commission to enter into such contractual agreements with any institutions in the region offering graduate or professional education and with any of the compacting states or territories as may be required in the judgment of the commission to provide adequate service and facilities of graduate and professional education for the citizens of the respective compacting states or territories. The commission shall first endeavor to provide adequate services and facilities in the fields of dentistry, medicine, public health, and veterinary medicine and may undertake similar activities in other professional and graduate fields.

(2) For this purpose the commission may enter into contractual agreements:

(a) with the governing authority of any educational institution in the region or with any compacting state or territory to provide such graduate or professional educational services upon terms and conditions to be agreed upon between contracting parties; and

(b) with the governing authority of any educational institution in the region or with any compacting state or territory to assist in the placement of graduate or professional students in educational institutions in the region providing the desired services and facilities, upon such terms and conditions as the commission may prescribe.

(3) It shall be the duty of the commission to undertake studies of needs for professional and graduate educational facilities in the region, the resources for meeting such needs, and the long-range effects of the compact on higher education and from time to time to prepare comprehensive reports on such research for presentation to the western governors' conference and to the legislatures of the compacting states and territories. In conducting such studies, the commission may confer with any national or regional planning body which may be established. The commission shall draft and recommend to the governors of the various compacting states and territories uniform legislation dealing with problems of higher education in the region.

(4) For the purpose of this compact the word "region" shall be construed to mean the geographical limits of the several compacting states and territories.

ARTICLE IX

The operating costs of the commission shall be apportioned equally among the compacting states and territories.

ARTICLE X

This compact shall become operative and binding immediately as to those states and territories adopting it whenever five or more of the states or territories of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii have duly adopted it prior to July 1, 1953. This compact shall become effective as to any additional states or territories adopting thereafter at the time of such adoption.

ARTICLE XI

This compact may be terminated at any time by consent of a majority of the compacting states or territories. Consent shall be manifested by passage and signature in the usual manner of legislation expressing such consent by the legislature and governor of such terminating state. Any state or territory may at any time withdraw from this compact by means of appropriate legislation to that end. Such withdrawal shall not become effective until 2 years after written notice thereof by the governor of the withdrawing state or territory, accompanied by a certified copy of the requisite legislative action, is received by the commission. Such withdrawal shall not relieve the withdrawing state or territory from its obligations hereunder accruing prior to the effective date of withdrawal. The withdrawing state or territory may rescind its action of withdrawal at any time within the 2-year period. Thereafter, the withdrawing state or territory may be reinstated by application to and the approval by a majority vote of the commission.

ARTICLE XII

(1) If any compacting state or territory shall at any time default in the performance of any of its obligations assumed or imposed in accordance with the provisions of this compact, all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by this compact or agreements hereunder shall be suspended from the effective date of such default as fixed by the commission.

(2) Unless such default shall be remedied within a period of 2 years following the effective date of such default, this compact may be terminated with respect to such defaulting state or territory by affirmative vote of three-fourths of the other member states or territories.

(3) Any such defaulting state may be reinstated by:

(a) performing all acts and obligations upon which it has heretofore defaulted; and

(b) application to and the approval by a majority vote of the commission.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 216, L. 1951; R.C.M. 1947, 75-4901.

20-25-802. Effective date — notice of approval. Said compact shall become operative and binding at the time provided and in accordance with Article X of said compact. The governor of Montana shall give notice of the approval, ratification, and adoption of said compact by the 32nd legislative assembly of the state of Montana to the governors of each of the states and territories named in said Article X of said compact. The governors shall have power to appoint the commissioners for which provision is made in the compact, and said commissioners shall have the power and authority specified in said compact and such other power and authority as may hereafter be prescribed by law.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 216, L. 1951; R.C.M. 1947, 75-4902.

20-25-803. Authority of western interstate commission for higher education to make agreements for placement of students. The western interstate commission for higher education is authorized to act on behalf of this state in making arrangements for the placement of students in institutions and programs of higher learning outside the states which are parties to the compact for establishing the commission. For that purpose, the commission may negotiate and enter into arrangements and contracts with this state or any appropriate agency thereof, with public and private educational institutions and agencies, and with states and other governmental entities. Such arrangements and contracts may provide for the obtaining of one or more places for students on either a special or continuing basis, the payment of partial or full tuition and other charges, and the furnishing of reciprocal, compensating, or other advantages and benefits in support of the educational program involved.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 128, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-4903.

Cross-References

Power of community college board of trustees to enter into agreements with Commission, 20-15-225.

20-25-804. Form and contents of agreements. The authority conferred by 20-25-803 shall be exercised only pursuant to written agreement between an agency of this state having responsibility for or duties with respect to programs for assisting residents of this state to obtain higher education. Any such agreements shall include provisions for the payment of tuition and any other costs, and no such agreement shall be made which commits this state or any agency or officer thereof to any obligation for which funds have not been appropriated or otherwise made available in accordance with law.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 128, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-4904.

Cross-References

Appropriation and disbursement of money from treasury, 17-8-101.
Limit on expenditures, 17-8-103.

20-25-805. State obligations or rights under compact not altered. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to alter any of the obligations or restrict or impair any rights which this state may have under the compact establishing the commission.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 128, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 75-4905.

Cross-References

Impairment of contracts prohibited, Art. II, sec. 31, Mont. Const.

20-25-806. Appointment of commissioners to the western interstate commission for higher education. (1) In making the appointments of commissioners provided for in 20-25-801, the governor shall appoint three members as follows:

(a) one member who is an educator engaged in the field of higher education in Montana;

(b) one member who is engaged in a professional occupation; and

(c) one member who is a legislator.

(2) The term of each commissioner is 4 years as provided in the compact. The legislator appointed shall serve until the expiration of his appointment, even though his legislative term may have ended.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1979.

Part 9
Family Education Savings Program

Part Cross-References

Family education savings program account, Title 15, ch. 62.

20-25-901. Family education savings program oversight committee — membership — powers and duties. (1) There is created a family education savings program oversight committee under the authority of the board.

(2) The committee consists of seven members appointed by the governor to staggered 4-year terms. The members must include:

(a) the commissioner of insurance or the commissioner's designee;

(b) the state treasurer or the state treasurer's designee;

(c) the presiding officer of the board or the presiding officer's designee; and

(d) four members of the general public, each of whom possesses knowledge, skill, and experience in accounting, risk management, or investment management or as an actuary.

(3) The committee shall select a presiding officer and a vice presiding officer from among the committee's membership.

(4) A majority of the membership constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business. The committee shall meet at least once a year, with additional meetings called by the presiding officer.

(5) The committee:

(a) shall recommend financial institutions for approval by the board to act as the depositories and managers of family education savings accounts pursuant to 15-62-201; and

(b) may submit proposed policies to the board to assist in the implementation and administration of Title 15, chapter 62.

(6) The committee is allocated to the board for administrative purposes only, as prescribed in 2-15-121.

(7) Members of the committee must be compensated as provided in 2-15-124.

(8) The definitions in 15-62-103 apply to this section.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 540, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 53, Ch. 483, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 483 deleted former (2)(b) that read: "(b) the director of the department of commerce or the director's designee"; in (2)(d) increased the general public's representation on the committee from three members to four members; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

20-25-902. Board — powers and duties. (1) The board shall:

(a) retain professional services, if necessary, including services of accountants, auditors, consultants, and other experts;

(b) seek rulings and other guidance relating to the program from the United States department of the treasury and the internal revenue service;

(c) make changes to the program as required for the participants in the program to obtain the federal income tax benefits or treatment provided by section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. 529, as amended;

(d) charge, impose, and collect administrative fees and service charges pursuant to any agreement, contract, or transaction relating to the program;

(e) select the financial institution or institutions to act as the depository and manager of the program pursuant to 15-62-203;

(f) on the recommendation of the committee, adopt rules to prevent contributions on behalf of a designated beneficiary in excess of those necessary to pay the qualified higher education expenses of the designated beneficiaries. The rules must address the following:

(i) procedures for aggregating the total balances of multiple accounts established for a designated beneficiary;

(ii) the establishment of a maximum total balance that may be held in accounts for a designated beneficiary;

(iii) requirements that persons who contribute to an account certify that to the best of their knowledge, the balance in all qualified state tuition programs, as defined in section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. 529, for the designated beneficiary does not exceed the lesser of:

(A) a maximum college savings amount established by the board; or

(B) the cost in current dollars of qualified higher education expenses that the contributor reasonably anticipates the designated beneficiary will incur;

(iv) requirements that any excess balances with respect to a designated beneficiary be promptly withdrawn in a nonqualified withdrawal or rolled over to another account in accordance with this section; and

(g) adopt procedures as necessary to implement Title 15, chapter 62.

(2) The definitions in 15-62-103 apply to this section.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 540, L. 1997.

Part 10
Motorcycle Safety Training Program

20-25-1001. Definitions. As used in this title, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Instructor of motorcycle safety training" means an instructor approved by the board of regents to instruct motorcycle safety training.

(2) "Motorcycle safety training course" means a course for beginning and experienced motorcycle riders with both classroom and on-road components that has been approved by the board of regents and that is designed to teach motorcyclists how to safely operate their vehicles.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 181, L. 1999.

20-25-1002. State motorcycle safety account — proceeds earmarked for account. (1) There is a state motorcycle safety account in the treasury of the state of Montana.

(2) Money collected and accrued from motorcycle safety training courses, motorcycle endorsement fees, motorcycle safety fees, and designated grants or an amount equal to that amount must be deposited in the state motorcycle safety account and must be available to support only approved motorcycle safety training courses, appropriate instructor of motorcycle safety training, and other related motorcycle safety training activities.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 181, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 127, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 574 in (2) near beginning substituted "motorcycle safety fees" for "motorcycle registration fees". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

20-25-1003. Motorcycle safety promotion. In cooperation with other state, local government, and private agencies, the department of justice and the board of regents are encouraged to promote safety and awareness in the use and operation of motorcycles through action appropriate to the agencies' purposes and goals, including advertising and encouraging both publicly and privately offered motorcycle safety training.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 324, L. 1989; Sec. 61-2-401, MCA 1989; redes. 20-7-510 by Sec. 10, Ch. 701, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 181, L. 1999; Sec. 20-7-510, MCA 1997; redes. 20-25-1003 by Sec. 14(2), Ch. 181, L. 1999.

20-25-1004. Motorcycle safety advisory committee. (1) There is a motorcycle safety advisory committee. The committee is allocated to the office of the board of regents for administrative purposes.

(2) The purpose of the motorcycle safety advisory committee is to advise the board of regents and the department of justice concerning motorcycle rider safety issues, motorcycle safety training, motorcycle endorsement testing, and other matters relating to motorcycle safety.

(3) The motorcycle safety advisory committee consists of five members. Except as provided in subsection (5)(a), each member must be appointed for a term of 4 years. The committee consists of:

(a) one peace officer appointed by the governor;

(b) one certified instructor of motorcycle safety training, as provided in 20-25-1005, who is appointed by the board of regents;

(c) two motorcycle riders representing motorcycle riding groups, such as the American motorcyclist association or American bikers aiming toward education (ABATE), to be nominated by these groups for appointment by the governor; and

(d) one representative from the department of justice who is appointed by the attorney general.

(4) A member may be removed for cause. If a vacancy occurs, a member must be appointed to fill the unexpired term by the authority that appointed the vacating member.

(5) (a) (i) To allow for staggered membership appointments, the initial terms of two committee members must be for 2 years. These members are:

(A) the peace officer provided for in subsection (3)(a); and

(B) one motorcycle rider, provided for in subsection (3)(c), to be chosen by lot at the organizational meeting.

(ii) The successors for the peace officer and motorcycle rider shall serve 4-year terms.

(b) The first instructor of motorcycle safety training member appointed under subsection (3)(b) need not be certified by the board of regents, but the member must have an instructor of motorcycle safety training certification awarded by a national organization concerned with motorcycle safety.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 324, L. 1989; Sec. 61-2-402, MCA 1989; redes. 20-7-511 by Sec. 10, Ch. 701, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 181, L. 1999; Sec. 20-7-511, MCA 1997; redes. 20-25-1004 by Sec. 14(2), Ch. 181, L. 1999.

20-25-1005. Standards for motorcycle safety training. The board of regents may establish minimum motorcycle safety training standards, including instruction, courses, and instructor certification for conducting training authorized by 20-25-1006. The standards must be based upon national standards promulgated by the motorcycle safety foundation or a similar organization recognized by the board of regents.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 324, L. 1989; Sec. 61-2-403, MCA 1989; redes. 20-7-512 by Sec. 10, Ch. 701, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 181, L. 1999; Sec. 20-7-512, MCA 1997; redes. 20-25-1005 by Sec. 14(2), Ch. 181, L. 1999.

20-25-1006. Motorcycle safety training course — tuition. (1) The board of regents may prescribe tuition rates for the motorcycle safety training courses. The tuition collected must be deposited in the state motorcycle safety account, as provided in 20-25-1002.

(2) The board of regents may delegate authority to a unit of the university system to conduct motorcycle safety training courses and to approve instructors of motorcycle safety training.

(3) State agencies and subdivisions of the state may provide facilities, such as classrooms and outdoor paved areas or other resources, for conducting motorcycle safety training courses.

(4) Subject to the availability of funds, the board of regents may pay for construction, repair, or purchases from the state motorcycle safety account to provide facilities for motorcycle safety training courses.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 324, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 701, L. 1991; Sec. 61-2-404, MCA 1989; redes. 20-7-513 by Sec. 10, Ch. 701, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 181, L. 1999; Sec. 20-7-513, MCA 1997; redes. 20-25-1006 by Sec. 14(2), Ch. 181, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 307, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 307 in (4) near middle after "purchases" deleted "or award grants". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

20-25-1007. Repealed. Sec. 253, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 324, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 383, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 701, L. 1991; Sec. 61-2-405, MCA 1989; redes. 20-7-514 by Sec. 10, Ch. 701, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 432, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 181, L. 1999; Sec. 20-7-514, MCA 1997; redes. 20-25-1007 by Sec. 14(2), Ch. 181, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 409, L. 1999.

Parts 11 and 12 reserved

Part 13

Group Benefits

20-25-1301. Purpose. The purpose of this part is to establish the structure by which the Montana university system may develop group benefits plans for employees of the Montana university system and their dependents and to clarify that the plan design and employee premium levels are not mandatory subjects for collective bargaining under Title 39, chapter 31.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 256, L. 1999.

20-25-1302. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Advisory committee" means the Montana university system interunit benefits advisory committee established in 2-15-1530.

(2) "Group benefits" means group hospitalization, health, medical, surgical, disability, life, and other related group benefits provided to employees and dependents of the Montana university system. The term does not include casualty insurance, marine insurance, property insurance, surety insurance, and title insurance.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 256, L. 1999.

20-25-1303. Duties of commissioner — group benefits plans and employee premium levels not mandatory subjects for collective bargaining. (1) The commissioner shall:

(a) design group benefits plans and establish premium levels for employees;

(b) establish specifications for bids and accept or reject bids for administering group benefits plans;

(c) negotiate and administer contracts for group benefits plans;

(d) prepare an annual report that:

(i) describes the group benefits plans being administered; and

(ii) details the historical and projected program costs and the status of reserve funds; and

(e) adopt policies for the conduct of business of the advisory committee and to carry out the provisions of this part.

(2) The provisions of Title 33 do not apply to the commissioner when exercising the duties provided for in this part.

(3) The design or modification of group benefits plans and the establishment of employee premium levels are not mandatory subjects for collective bargaining under Title 39, chapter 31.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 256, L. 1999.

20-25-1304. Functions of advisory committee. (1) The commissioner shall consult with the advisory committee before modifying Montana university system group benefits plans or before adjusting employee premium levels.

(2) The advisory committee shall meet at least semiannually to:

(a) review the existing employee group benefits plans;

(b) review claims experience, projections, and problems;

(c) recommend changes in plan design;

(d) recommend employee premium rates; and

(e) advise the commissioner on employee group benefits matters.

(3) The advisory committee is the exclusive means by which collective bargaining agents may participate in the design or modification of group benefits plans and the establishment of employee premium levels.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 256, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Interunit Benefits Advisory Committee established, 2-15-1530.

20-25-1305 through 20-25-1309 reserved.

20-25-1310. Alternatives to conventional insurance for providing employee group benefits — requirements. (1) The commissioner may establish alternative plans to conventional insurance for providing Montana university system employee group benefits. In developing an alternative plan, the commissioner shall:

(a) maintain an alternative group benefits plan on an actuarially sound basis;

(b) maintain reserves sufficient to liquidate the unrevealed claims liability and other liabilities of an alternative group benefits plan; and

(c) deposit all reserve funds, state contributions, interest earnings, and premiums paid to an alternative group benefits plan. The deposits must be expended for claims under the alternative plan and for costs for administering the alternative plan, including the costs of hiring consultants, actuaries, and auditors.

(2) Prior to implementation of an alternative group benefits plan, the commissioner shall present to the advisory committee evidence upon which the commissioner has concluded that the alternative method is more efficient, less costly, or otherwise superior to contracting for conventional insurance.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 256, L. 1999.

CHAPTER 26

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Part 1 — Resident Student Assistance
General Provisions

20-26-101. Short title.
20-26-102. Purpose.
20-26-103. Definitions.
20-26-104. Resident student financial assistance program created.

Part 2 — Resident Student Assistance
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20-26-202. Administrative costs.
20-26-203. Deposit of moneys.

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Part 11 — Guaranteed Student Loan Program

20-26-1101. Definitions.
20-26-1102. Authorization to establish student loan program.
20-26-1103. Duties of board.
20-26-1104. Student loan advisory council — duties.
20-26-1105. Student loan account.

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20-26-1107. Dissolution — disposition of money.
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20-26-1115. Notice of intent to suspend license.
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20-26-1118. Nondisciplinary suspension for failure to pay on defaulted student loan.
20-26-1119. Stay of suspension of license — payment plan — hardship.
20-26-1120. Termination of order to suspend license.
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Parts 12 and 13 reserved

Part 14 — Heritage of Montana Enterprise Act
(Repealed. Sec. 128, Ch. 429, L. 1995)

Part 15 — Rural Physician Incentive Program

20-26-1501. Rural physician incentive state special revenue account.
20-26-1502. Fee assessments — deposits.
20-26-1503. Use of rural physician incentive state special revenue account.

Chapter Cross-References

Work-study program, Title 20, ch. 25, part 7.

Part 1

Resident Student Assistance
General Provisions

20-26-101. Short title. Parts 1 and 2 may be cited as "The Montana Resident Student Financial Assistance Program".

History: En. 75-9401 by Sec. 1, Ch. 515, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9401.

20-26-102. Purpose. The purpose of parts 1 and 2 is to establish a program to provide financial assistance to resident Montana postsecondary students.

History: En. 75-9402 by Sec. 2, Ch. 515, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9402.

20-26-103. Definitions. As used in parts 1 and 2, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Postsecondary institution" includes the units of the university system and any private postsecondary institution.

(2) "Program advisory council" means the student loan advisory council created by 2-15-1520.

(3) "Resident student" means a person who was a resident of Montana prior to enrolling and who is attending a qualified postsecondary institution within Montana.

History: (1), (2)En. 75-9403 by Sec. 3, Ch. 515, L. 1977; Sec. 75-9403, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. by Code Commissioner, 1979; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9403; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 21, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 243, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 7, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 7 near middle of definition of postsecondary institution substituted "private postsecondary institution" for "postsecondary institution accredited or licensed under chapter 30 of this title". Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Rules for determining residence, 1-1-215.

20-26-104. Resident student financial assistance program created. There is a resident student financial assistance program administered by the commissioner of higher education in consultation with the program advisory council.

History: En. 75-9404 by Sec. 4, Ch. 515, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9404.

Part 2

Resident Student Assistance Administration of Program

Part Cross-References

Appointment of Commissioner of Higher Education, 2-15-1506.
Duties of Commissioner of Higher Education, 20-2-131.

20-26-201. Duties of commissioner of higher education relative to program. In consultation with the program advisory council, the commissioner of higher education shall:

(1) adopt rules to administer the resident student financial assistance program, including the establishment of criteria for student eligibility which shall consider financial need;

(2) determine the amount of individual grants;

(3) establish procedures for fiscal control, fund accounting, and necessary reports; and

(4) apply for, receive, and administer federal and private moneys.

History: En. 75-9406 by Sec. 6, Ch. 515, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9406.

Cross-References

Regents' rulemaking power not subject to Montana Administrative Procedure Act, 2-4-102.

20-26-202. Administrative costs. Administration costs not provided by the federal grant that are attributable to parts 1 and 2 shall be negotiated and charged to the individual participants.

History: En. 75-9408 by Sec. 8, Ch. 515, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9408.

20-26-203. Deposit of moneys. Funds received by the commissioner of higher education for the resident student financial assistance program, including funds for the administration of parts 1 and 2, shall be deposited in the state treasury.

History: En. 75-9407 by Sec. 7, Ch. 515, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9407.

Cross-References

Deposits and investments, Title 17, ch. 6.

Parts 3 through 10 reserved

Part 11

Guaranteed Student Loan Program

20-26-1101. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Agency" means the entity designated by the board to administer student loans.

(2) "Board" means the board of regents of higher education.

(3) "Council" means the student loan advisory council established in 2-15-1520.

(4) "Delinquency" means the failure of a debtor to abide by the terms of payment on a promissory note or other obligation created in return for an educational student loan, which failure has existed for at least 6 months and has resulted in an arrearage equal to or greater than six monthly payments called for by the note or obligation.

(5) "Eligible educational institution" means any institution approved by the United States secretary of education as eligible to participate in the student loan program pursuant to Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

(6) "Eligible lender" means any lender as defined under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

(7) "License" means a license, certificate, registration, or authorization issued by an agency of the state of Montana granting a person a right or privilege to engage in a business, occupation, or profession or any other privilege that is subject to suspension, revocation, forfeiture, or termination by the licensing authority prior to its date of expiration.

(8) "Licensing authority" means any department, division, board, agency, or instrumentality of this state that issues a license.

(9) "Order suspending a license" means an order issued by the agency to suspend a license. The order must contain the name of the debtor, the type of license, and the social security number of the debtor.

(10) "Payment plan" includes but is not limited to a plan approved by the agency that provides sufficient security to ensure compliance with Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, and that incorporates voluntary or involuntary income withholding or a similar plan for periodic payment of the debt outstanding.

(11) "Student loan program" means the program established by the board pursuant to this part.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 691, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 205, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 243, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 446, L. 1997.**

Cross-References

Nonprofit corporations, Title 35, ch. 2.

20-26-1102. Authorization to establish student loan program. (1) The board may establish and contract for the operation of a student loan program to make available to students improved opportunities for education by guaranteeing loans in accordance with applicable federal law to persons attending or accepted for enrollment at an eligible educational institution.

(2) The board is designated as the state representative for receiving federal, public, or private money that is now or will be made available under any act of the congress of the United States or otherwise for purposes of a student loan program.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 691, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 243, L. 1997.**

20-26-1103. Duties of board. In discharging its duties in relation to the student loan program, the board shall:

(1) act as guarantor and administrator on loans of money, upon terms and conditions that the board may prescribe, to assist persons attending or accepted for enrollment at an eligible educational institution to meet their educational expenses;

(2) approve financial or credit institutions or other lenders as eligible lenders upon their meeting the standards established by the board for making student loans;

(3) incur and discharge debts, including defaulted loan obligations that have been guaranteed by the board;

(4) make and execute agreements, contracts, and other instruments with any public or private person or agency, including the United States secretary of education, for the administration of the student loan program;

(5) provide for the operation of the student loan program to conduct loan approval processing, essential and special loan servicing, preclaims assistance, supplemental preclaims assistance, claim processing and collections, and other services that would promote lender and school participation and loan availability to students;

(6) perform any other duties necessary for the administration of the student loan program and other student financial aid-related activities for the benefit of students as determined by the board.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 691, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 205, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 243, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 38, L. 2001.**

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 38 at end of (6) inserted "and other student financial aid-related activities for the benefit of students as determined by the board"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective March 13, 2001.

20-26-1104. Student loan advisory council — duties. The council shall:

(1) advise the board on policies, rules, and procedures necessary for accomplishing the provisions of this part; and

(2) monitor the program to ensure that the students, schools, and lenders are adequately served.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 691, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 205, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 243, L. 1997.**

20-26-1105. Student loan account. (1) There is a student loan account within the federal special revenue fund provided for in 17-2-102.

(2) The board shall credit to the account established in subsection (1) all money designated for the student loan program by the United States or by any other public or private source. All expenses incurred by the board in connection with the student loan program, including

principal and interest payments required because of loan defaults, must be charged against the account.

(3) Money in the account not needed to meet current obligations of the board in the exercise of its responsibilities as guarantor and administrator, as provided for in this part, must be invested in accordance with the provisions of Title 17, chapter 6. Interest proceeds must be credited to the account.

(4) Money on deposit in the student loan account may not revert to the general fund at the close of any fiscal year.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 691, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 281, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 134, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 700, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 243, L. 1997.

20-26-1106. No state obligation. The legislature is not obligated to appropriate any money to pay for student loan defaults. For the purpose of the student loan program, neither the board nor the agency may obligate the credit of the state.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 691, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 243, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Appropriation for private educational purpose prohibited, Art. V, sec. 11, Mont. Const.

20-26-1107. Dissolution — disposition of money. (1) The student loan program may not be dissolved until all contractual obligations have been satisfied and all loans have been paid by the borrower or, if in default, by the board or have been otherwise accounted for under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

(2) Upon dissolution of the program or the cessation of the program's activities, all property and money of the board relating to the student loan program not refundable to the federal government as provided by law vest in the state and must be credited to the general fund.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 691, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 243, L. 1997.

20-26-1108 through 20-26-1110 reserved.

20-26-1111. Access to governmental records. The board may request from any state or local government agency or officer information that would aid in the collection of delinquent student loans. All state and local government officials and employees shall cooperate with the board in supplying the information and shall on request supply the board with any relevant information regarding the location of the debtor. The board shall use the information only for purposes related to the collection of student loans or other educational debts.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 358, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Right to know, Art. II, sec. 9, Mont. Const.
Right of privacy, Art. II, sec. 10, Mont. Const.
Public records, Title 2, ch. 6.
Records of university student, 20-25-515, 20-25-516.
Vital statistics information, Title 50, ch. 15.
Confidentiality of vehicle accident reports, 61-7-114.

20-26-1112 through 20-26-1114 reserved.

20-26-1115. Notice of intent to suspend license. (1) An agency may issue a notice of intent to suspend a license when a delinquency in repayment of a guaranteed student loan occurs.

(2) The notice must:

(a) be served upon the debtor personally or by certified mail with return receipt requested; and

(b) state that the debtor's license will be suspended 90 days after service unless within that time the debtor:

(i) pays the entire debt stated in the notice; or

(ii) enters into a payment plan approved by the agency.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 446, L. 1997.

20-26-1116. Hearing — order suspending license. (1) To show cause why suspension of a license under 20-26-1115 is inappropriate, the debtor may, within 30 days of the date of service of the notice, request a hearing from the agency.

(2) The agency, upon receipt of a request for hearing from a debtor, shall schedule a hearing to determine whether suspension of the debtor's license is appropriate. The debtor's license may not be suspended until a determination is reached following the hearing.

(3) The only issues that may be determined in a hearing under this section are:

(a) the amount of the debt, if any;

(b) whether the debtor is delinquent; and

(c) whether the debtor has entered into a payment plan.

(4) If a debtor fails to respond to a notice of intent to suspend a license, fails to timely request a hearing, or fails to appear at a regularly scheduled hearing, the debtor's defenses, objections, or request for a payment plan may be determined to be without merit and the agency shall enter a final decision and order accordingly.

(5) If the agency determines that the debtor is delinquent or has not entered into a payment plan, the agency shall issue an order requesting suspension of the debtor's license and order the debtor to refrain from engaging in the licensed activity. The agency shall send a copy of the order requesting suspension of a license to the licensing authority and the debtor.

(6) The debtor may appeal any finding of the agency to the commissioner of higher education and to the board, and any appeal is governed by the appeals procedures of the board. An action to suspend the license must be stayed during the time of appeal.

(7) A determination made by the agency under this section is independent of any proceeding of the licensing authority to suspend, revoke, deny, terminate, or renew a license.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 446, L. 1997.

20-26-1117. Suspension, denial, and nonrenewal of licenses. (1) Upon receipt of an order suspending a license, a licensing authority shall implement the suspension of the license by:

(a) determining if it has issued a license to the debtor whose name appears on the order;

(b) entering the suspension on the appropriate records;

(c) reporting the suspension as appropriate; and

(d) if required by law, demanding surrender of the suspended license.

(2) An order issued by the agency suspending a license must be processed by the licensing authority without any additional review or hearing concerning suspension of the license.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law establishing terms of suspension, revocation, denial, termination, or renewal of a license, an order issued by the agency suspending a license must be implemented by the licensing authority and continues until the agency advises the licensing authority that the suspension has been stayed or terminated.

(4) If a license is suspended, any funds paid by the debtor to the licensing authority for costs related to issuance, renewal, or maintenance of a license may not be refunded to the debtor.

(5) Unless an order staying suspension of a license is in effect, a debtor who continues to engage in the business, occupation, profession, or other licensed activity while the debtor's license is suspended under this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $250 or more than $500 or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or both. Upon conviction of a second or subsequent violation, the debtor shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 or more than $2,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed 1 year, or both. The agency or the licensing authority may elect the remedy under this section or any other remedy provided for engaging in a licensed activity without a license or while the license is suspended.

(6) The licensing authority has no jurisdiction to modify, remand, reverse, vacate, or stay the order of the agency suspending a license.

(7) To the extent that inconsistencies exist between 20-26-1115 through 20-26-1121 and the procedural requirements for suspension of a license issued by the licensing authority, 20-26-1115 through 20-26-1121 supersede those requirements.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 446, L. 1997; amd. sec. 11, Ch. 446, L. 1997.

20-26-1118. Nondisciplinary suspension for failure to pay on defaulted student loan. Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the agency has the authority to suspend a license under 20-26-1115 through 20-26-1121 without any action by the licensing authority. The licensing authority shall, upon receipt of an order issued by the agency, suspend the license of the named individual. The suspension must be nondisciplinary for professional or occupational licenses, and the provisions of 2-4-631 do not apply.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 446, L. 1997.

20-26-1119. Stay of suspension of license — payment plan — hardship. (1) A debtor may, at the time of the hearing conducted under 20-26-1116 or at any time after the hearing, petition the agency for an order staying suspension of the license.

(2) The agency shall consider the debtor's petition for a stay separately from any determination on whether suspension of a license is appropriate.

(3) The agency may stay suspension of a license upon a showing that suspension or continued suspension of a license would create a significant hardship to the debtor, to the debtor's employees, to legal dependents residing in the debtor's household, or to persons, businesses, or other entities served by the debtor.

(4) A stay terminates upon:

(a) termination of the circumstances upon which a significant hardship is based;

(b) failure by the debtor to abide by the terms and conditions of a payment plan; or

(c) the date of termination, if any, provided in the order staying suspension of the license.

(5) If the licensing authority has been notified of an order suspending a license, the agency shall send a copy of any order staying or reinstating suspension of the license to the licensing authority and the debtor.

(6) (a) Upon receipt of an order staying or reinstating suspension of the license, the licensing authority shall:

(i) enter the information on appropriate records;

(ii) report the action as appropriate; and

(iii) as appropriate, demand surrender of the suspended license or return the reinstated license.

(b) Further action by the licensing authority is not necessary to implement the stay or reinstatement of suspension of the license.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 446, L. 1997.

20-26-1120. Termination of order to suspend license. (1) When the agency determines that the debt is paid in full or the debtor has entered into a payment plan approved by the agency, the agency shall terminate the order suspending the license. The agency shall send a copy of the order terminating the suspension of the license to the licensing authority and the debtor.

(2) Entry of an order terminating suspension of a license does not limit the ability of the agency to issue a new order suspending the license of the same debtor in the event of another delinquency.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 446, L. 1997.

20-26-1121. Fees. A licensing authority subject to this part may charge the debtor a fee to cover the administrative costs incurred by the licensing authority under this part. Fees collected pursuant to this section by a licensing authority with a state special revenue fund must be deposited in the state special revenue fund for the use of the licensing authority to pay the costs of administering 20-26-1115 through 20-26-1121. Fees collected pursuant to this section by a licensing authority without a state special revenue fund must be deposited in the general fund.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 446, L. 1997.

Parts 12 and 13 reserved

Part 14
Heritage of Montana Enterprise Act (Repealed. Sec. 128, Ch. 429, L. 1995)

Part Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

20-26-1401.	En. Sec. 1, Ch. 526, L. 1993.
20-26-1402.	En. Sec. 2, Ch. 526, L. 1993.
20-26-1403.	En. Sec. 3, Ch. 526, L. 1993.
20-26-1404.	En. Sec. 4, Ch. 526, L. 1993.
20-26-1405 and 20-26-1406 reserved.	
20-26-1407.	En. Sec. 5, Ch. 526, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 526, L. 1993.
20-26-1408.	En. Sec. 6, Ch. 526, L. 1993.
20-26-1409.	En. Sec. 7, Ch. 526, L. 1993.
20-26-1410.	En. Sec. 8, Ch. 526, L. 1993.
20-26-1411.	En. Sec. 9, Ch. 526, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 526, L. 1993.

Part 15
Rural Physician Incentive Program

20-26-1501. Rural physician incentive state special revenue account. There is a rural physician incentive state special revenue account in the state treasury. Money is payable into the account as provided in 20-26-1502. Income and earnings on the account must be redeposited in the account. The account must be administered by the board of regents as provided in this part.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 394, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 389, L. 1999.

20-26-1502. Fee assessments — deposits. The board of regents may assess a fee to students preparing to be physicians in the fields of medicine or osteopathic medicine who are supported by the state pursuant to an interstate compact for a professional education program in those fields, as those fields are defined by the compact. The fee may not exceed an amount equal to 8% of the annual individual medicine support fee paid by the state pursuant to 20-25-804. The fee must be assessed by the board of regents and deposited in the rural physician incentive state special revenue account established in 20-26-1501.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 394, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 389, L. 1999.

20-26-1503. Use of rural physician incentive state special revenue account. (1) The rural physician incentive state special revenue account is statutorily appropriated, as provided in 17-7-502, to the board of regents to be used to pay:

(a) the educational debts of rural physicians who practice in medically underserved areas of the state that demonstrate a need for assistance in physician recruitment; and

(b) the expenses of administering the rural physician incentive program. The expenses of administering the program may not exceed 10% of the annual fees assessed pursuant to 20-26-1502.

(2) The board of regents shall establish procedures for determining the areas of the state that qualify for assistance in physician recruitment. An eligible area must demonstrate that a physician shortage exists or that the area has been unsuccessful in recruiting physicians by other mechanisms.

(3) A physician from an area determined to be eligible under subsection (2) may apply to the board of regents for payment of an educational debt directly related to a professional school, as provided in subsection (4). Physicians who have paid the fee authorized in 20-26-1502 must be given a preference over other applicants. To receive the educational debt payments, the physician shall sign an annual contract with the board of regents. The contract must provide that the physician is liable for the payments if the physician ceases to practice in the eligible area during the contract period.

(4) The maximum amount of educational debt payment that a rural physician may receive is $45,000 over a 5-year period or a proportionally reduced amount for a shorter period.

(5) The amount contractually committed in a year may not exceed the annual amount deposited in the rural physician incentive state special revenue account.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 394, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 389, L. 1999.

CHAPTERS 27 THROUGH 29

RESERVED

CHAPTER 30

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

(Repealed. Sec. 2, Ch. 364, L. 1997)

Chapter Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

20-30-101. En. Secs. 1, 2, Ch. 296, L. 1974; Secs. 75-9201, 75-9202, R.C.M. 1947; (2)(a)En. by Code Commissioner, 1979; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9201, 75-9202; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 94, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 274, L. 1981.
20-30-102. En. 75-9203 by Sec. 3, Ch. 296, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 211, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9203; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 469, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 94, L. 1981.
20-30-103. En. 75-9204 by Sec. 4, Ch. 296, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9204.
20-30-104. En. 75-9205 by Sec. 5, Ch. 296, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9205(2), (3).
20-30-105. En. 75-9218 by Sec. 18, Ch. 296, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9218.
20-30-201. En. 75-9206 by Sec. 6, Ch. 296, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9206.
20-30-202. En. 75-9207 by Sec. 7, Ch. 296, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9207.
20-30-203. En. 75-9208 by Sec. 8, Ch. 296, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9208.
20-30-301. En. 75-9209 by Sec. 9, Ch. 296, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9209.
20-30-302. En. 75-9210 by Sec. 10, Ch. 296, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9210.
20-30-303. En. 75-9211 by Sec. 11, Ch. 296, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9211.
20-30-304. En. 75-9212 by Sec. 12, Ch. 296, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 211, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9212.
20-30-305. En. 75-9216 by Sec. 16, Ch. 296, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9216.
20-30-306. En. 75-9217 by Sec. 17, Ch. 296, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9217.
20-30-401. En. 75-9215 by Sec. 15, Ch. 296, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 266, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9215.
20-30-402. En. 75-9219 by Sec. 19, Ch. 296, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9219.
20-30-403. En. 75-9220 by Sec. 20, Ch. 296, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9220.
20-30-404. En. 75-9221 by Sec. 21, Ch. 296, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9221.
20-30-405. En. 75-9222 by Sec. 22, Ch. 296, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-9222; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 384, L. 1979.

CHAPTER 31

FIRE SERVICES TRAINING SCHOOL

Part 1 — General Provisions

20-31-101. Definitions.
20-31-102. Fire services training school — creation — supervision by board of regents.
20-31-103. Purpose of school.
20-31-104. Coordination with other agencies.

Part 2 — Director

20-31-201. Director responsible to board.
20-31-202. Duties of director.

Part 3 — Advisory Council

20-31-301. Organization — procedural rules — compensation of members.
20-31-302. Duties.

Part 4 — Miscellaneous Provisions

20-31-401. Acceptance of gifts and grants — contractual agreements.
20-31-402. Cost recovery fee.

Chapter Cross-References

Firefighters, Title 7, ch. 33, parts 22, 23, and 41.
Fire protection equipment, Title 50, ch. 39.
Fire safety in public buildings, Title 50, ch. 61.
Fire hazards, Title 50, ch. 62.
Investigation of fires, Title 50, ch. 63.

Part 1
General Provisions

20-31-101. Definitions. In this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the board of regents provided for in Article X, section 9, subsection (2), of the 1972 Montana constitution and 2-15-1505.

(2) "Council" means the fire services training advisory council provided for in 2-15-1519.

(3) "Director" means the director of the fire services training school provided for in 2-15-1518.

History: En. by Code Commissioner, 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 20, L. 1989.

20-31-102. Fire services training school — creation — supervision by board of regents. There is a fire services training school. The fire services training school is allocated to the board of regents for purposes of planning and coordination. The budget request for the fire services training school shall be submitted through the board of regents. The general supervision of the school is vested in the board of regents.

History: En. 75-7716 by Sec. 1, Ch. 104, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7716; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 20, L. 1989.

20-31-103. Purpose of school. The purpose of the fire services training school is to:

(1) provide fire service personnel with professional training;

(2) identify new methods of fire prevention and suppression and disseminate information about them;

(3) provide a resource center for use by local fire services;

(4) provide testing and certification for personnel and apparatus; and

(5) coordinate fire services training in the state.

History: En. 75-7717 by Sec. 2, Ch. 104, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7717; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 6, L. 1987.

20-31-104. Coordination with other agencies. The fire services training school shall coordinate its programs and cooperate with state and local fire services to the maximum possible extent in accordance with the policy of the board of regents.

History: En. 75-7725 by Sec. 10, Ch. 104, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7725; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 20, L. 1989.

Part 2
Director

20-31-201. Director responsible to board. The director is responsible to the board for carrying out the provisions of this chapter.

History: En. 75-7721 by Sec. 6, Ch. 104, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7721(part).

20-31-202. Duties of director. The director shall appoint a staff and execute policies and programs established by the board of regents for the fire services training school. The director is responsible for the direction of staff and operation of the school.

History: En. 75-7722 by Sec. 7, Ch. 104, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7722; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 20, L. 1989.

Part 3
Advisory Council

20-31-301. Organization — procedural rules — compensation of members. (1) The members of the fire services advisory council shall elect a chairman, a vice-chairman, and such other officers considered advisable by the council. The terms of the officers shall be established by the council.

(2) The council shall adopt rules governing its procedures subject to approval of the board of regents.

(3) Members of the council shall receive compensation under 2-18-501 through 2-18-503.

History: En. 75-7719 by Sec. 4, Ch. 104, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7719; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 20, L. 1989.

20-31-302. Duties. The fire services training advisory council shall advise the board and director of the fire services training school on planning, coordination, governance, management, and control of the fire services training school to promote the purposes of the school.

History: En. 75-7720 by Sec. 5, Ch. 104, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7720.

Part 4
Miscellaneous Provisions

20-31-401. Acceptance of gifts and grants — contractual agreements. The board of regents may accept gifts, donations, and grants of property and services on behalf of the fire services training school. The board may enter into contractual agreements necessary to facilitate achievement of the purposes of the school.

History: En. 75-7723 by Sec. 8, Ch. 104, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7723; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 20, L. 1989.

20-31-402. Cost recovery fee. The board of regents may establish a cost recovery fee for training of commercially employed firefighters, and such fees shall be deposited to the general fund.

History: En. 75-7724 by Sec. 9, Ch. 104, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 75-7724; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 20, L. 1989.

CHAPTER 32

MONTANA EDUCATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

Part 1 — General

20-32-101. Purpose — definition.
20-32-102. Agency cooperation — responsibilities.
20-32-103. Fee collection and disposition for operational costs.
20-32-104. Apportionment of costs.

Part 1
General

20-32-101. Purpose — definition. (1) The purpose of this part is to establish a Montana educational telecommunications network.

(2) For the purposes of this part, "network" means the Montana educational telecommunications network (METNET).

(3) The aims of the network are to provide:

(a) instructional and educational coursework and materials through telecommunications delivery to students in kindergarten through 12th grade in the Montana public school system;

(b) instructional and educational coursework and materials through telecommunications delivery to students enrolled in units of the Montana university system and the community colleges;

(c) instructional and professional development or other appropriate inservice training for teachers in the schools of the state; and

(d) telecommunications capabilities to agencies, subdivisions of state government, and public libraries in order to improve their ability to perform their responsibilities and duties.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 622, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

20-32-102. Agency cooperation — responsibilities. (1) To meet the objectives of the network, the following entities shall cooperate with one another:

(a) the department of administration, with its responsibilities for telecommunications for agencies of state government;

(b) the superintendent of public instruction, with a supervisory role over the public system of elementary and high schools; and

(c) the commissioner of higher education, with responsibilities to the Montana university system and the community colleges.

(2) The responsibilities of the superintendent of public instruction to the network include but are not limited to:

(a) general supervision of delivery of educational materials through telecommunications to elementary and high school districts in the state;

(b) compilation, maintenance, and dissemination to participating school districts of information that identifies the educational programming available from within and from outside the state;

(c) training of teachers and other school personnel in the use of telecommunications technologies for instructional purposes;

(d) assistance to school districts in identifying and procuring the telecommunications technologies needed to interface with the network;

(e) identification of production capability for telecommunication of educational materials;

(f) assistance to participating school districts with group purchases of instructional and educational materials;

(g) coordination with the commissioner of higher education and the units of the Montana university system to offer advanced placement courses, teacher inservice training, and other instruction through the network;

(h) payment of the superintendent's share of the network costs to the department of administration, as provided in 20-32-104;

(i) coordination with the department of administration to ensure compatibility of network components, to minimize duplication of efforts on behalf of the network, and to maximize use of the network by school districts; and

(j) determination of kinds of equipment, inservice, and district accounting necessary to implement the provisions of this part for school districts.

(3) The responsibilities of the department of administration to the network include but are not limited to:

(a) provision of technical support to the coordinating agencies referred to in subsection (1);

(b) development of standards of compatibility for the network;

(c) procurement and management of network equipment and facilities that have shared use by multiple users or agencies;

(d) assistance with procurement, installation, maintenance, and operation of end-terminal equipment and facilities of the network;

(e) minimizing any duplication of equipment and facilities within the network and in conjunction with the department of administration's other networking capabilities;

(f) coordination of use of the network by state agencies, subdivisions of the state, and public libraries in a manner that does not interfere with the delivery of the primary network function of providing educational services to school districts and state units of higher education;

(g) studying the use of the network by Native American tribal colleges and other nonpublic education institutions in the state, with the long-range goal of coordinating the use of the network with those entities; and

(h) maintenance of cost and usage records and a billing system for user agencies for services rendered that incur marginal costs for the network.

(4) The responsibilities of the commissioner of higher education to the network include but are not limited to:

(a) coordination of the use of the network among the units of higher education and with the superintendent of public instruction and the department of administration;

(b) assistance to the units of the Montana university system to provide college credit courses through the network to students throughout the state;

(c) coordination with the superintendent of public instruction to develop advance placement courses for high school students in Montana, teacher inservice training, and other services and instruction through the network;

(d) assistance to the units of the Montana university system and the community colleges in defining their specific needs for interfacing with the network;

(e) assistance to participating units, centers, and colleges with group purchases of instructional and educational materials; and

(f) determination of the kinds of equipment, inservice, and accounting necessary to implement the provisions of this part for the university system and community colleges.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 622, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

20-32-103. Fee collection and disposition for operational costs. As a condition of participation in the network, the Montana university system and community colleges shall collect from appropriate discretionary funds in a manner approved by the board of regents an amount not to exceed $5 for each full-time equivalent student enrolled in the units or colleges. The funds collected must be deposited with the commissioner of higher education for the purposes of 20-32-102(4). The commissioner of higher education shall pay the department of administration the commissioner's share of the network costs.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 622, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 547, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 308, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 243, L. 1997.

20-32-104. Apportionment of costs. The superintendent of public instruction and the commissioner of higher education shall share on a prorated basis according to the related student counts any costs incurred by the department of administration for the purposes of 20-32-102(3).

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 622, L. 1991.

TITLE 21

RESERVED

TITLE 22

LIBRARIES, ARTS, AND ANTIQUITIES

Ch.
1. Libraries.
2. Arts.
3. Antiquities.

CHAPTER 1

LIBRARIES

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Chapter Cross-References

Legislative provision for libraries authorized, Art. X, sec. 1, Mont. Const.
School libraries required, 20-7-202.

Part 1
State Library Commission

Part Cross-References

Library Commission allocated to State Board of Education, 2-15-1511.

22-1-101. State library commission established. (1) There is a state library commission.

(2) This commission is composed of the following members:

(a) the state superintendent of public instruction or his designee;

(b) five persons appointed by the governor, who shall serve staggered terms of 3 years; and

(c) a librarian appointed by the commissioner of higher education from one of the six units of the Montana university system, who shall serve a term of 3 years.

(3) The commission shall annually elect a chairman from its membership.

(4) The members of said commission shall be compensated and receive travel expenses as provided for in 2-15-124.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 184, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 1575.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 215, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 439, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 44-127; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 172, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 650, L. 1985.**

22-1-102. Librarian and assistants. The commission shall employ as its executive officer a librarian, who is a graduate of an accredited library school and is not a member of the commission, for such compensation as the commission considers adequate. The executive officer shall perform the duties assigned by the commission and serve at the will of the commission. The commission may also employ such other assistants as are required for the performance of the commission's work. In addition to their salaries while on commission business, the librarian and assistants shall be allowed their travel expenses, as provided for in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, as amended.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 184, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 1575.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 91, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 55, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 453, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 44-128.**

22-1-103. State library commission — authority. The state library commission may:

(1) give assistance and advice to all tax-supported or public libraries in the state and to all counties, cities, towns, or regions in the state that propose to establish libraries, as to the best means of establishing and improving those libraries;

(2) maintain and operate the state library and make provision for its housing;

(3) (a) accept and expend in accordance with the terms of a grant any grant of federal funds that is available to the state for library purposes;

(b) accept, receive, and administer any gifts, donations, bequests, and legacies made to the Montana state library. Unless otherwise provided by the donor, gifts, donations, bequests, and legacies must be deposited in the Montana state library trust established in 22-1-225.

(4) make rules and establish standards for the administration of the state library and for the control, distribution, and lending of books and materials;

(5) serve as the agency of the state to accept and administer any state, federal, or private funds or property appropriated for or granted to it for library service or foster libraries in the state and establish regulations under which funds must be disbursed;

(6) provide library services for the blind and for individuals with physical disabilities;

(7) furnish, by contract or otherwise, library assistance and information services to state officials, state departments, and residents of those parts of the state inadequately serviced by libraries;

(8) act as a state board of professional standards and library examiners, develop standards for public libraries, and adopt rules for the certification of librarians;

(9) designate areas for the establishment of federations of libraries and designate the headquarters library for the federations.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 215, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 357, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 44-131(part); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 339, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 472, L. 1997.**

Cross-References

Library use privileges, 22-1-311.

Part 2
State Library

Part Cross-References

State visual, aural, and other educational media library, 20-7-201.

Natural resource information system and natural heritage program, Title 90, ch. 15.

22-1-201. State library authorized. The state library commission shall maintain and operate a state library to be located in Helena.

History: **En. 44-126.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 3, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 44-126.1.**

22-1-202 through 22-1-210 reserved.

22-1-211. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Print" includes all forms of printing and duplicating, regardless of format or purpose, with the exception of correspondence and interoffice memoranda.

(2) "State agency" includes every state office, officer, department, division, bureau, board, commission, and agency of the state and, where applicable, all subdivisions of each.

(3) "State publication" includes any document, compilation, journal, law, resolution, bluebook, statute, code, register, pamphlet, list, book, proceedings, report, memorandum, hearing, legislative bill, leaflet, order, regulation, directory, periodical, or magazine issued in print or purchased for distribution by the state, the legislature, constitutional officers, any state department, committee, or other state agency supported wholly or in part by state funds.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 44-132.

22-1-212. Creation of distribution center. There is hereby created, as a division of the state library and under the direction of the state librarian, a state publications library distribution center. The center shall promote the establishment of an orderly depository library system. To this end the state library commission shall make such rules necessary to carry out the provisions of this part.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 261, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 44-133.

22-1-213. State agency publications to be deposited in state library — interlibrary loan — sale publications. Every state agency shall deposit upon release at least four copies of each of its state publications with the state library for record and depository purposes. Additional copies shall also be deposited in quantities certified to the agencies by the state library as required to meet the needs of the depository library system and to provide interlibrary loan service to those libraries without depository status. Additional copies of sale publications required by the state library shall be furnished only upon reimbursement to the state agency of the full cost of such sale publications, and the state library shall also reimburse any state agency for additional publications so required where the quantity desired will necessitate additional printing or other expense to such agency.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 261, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 44-134.

Cross-References

Distribution of Session Laws, 5-11-203.
Printing and publications of state agencies and offices, 18-7-101.

22-1-214. Depository libraries — eligibility. The center shall enter into depository contracts with any municipal or county free library, state college or state university library, the library of congress, the midwest interlibrary center, and other state libraries. The requirements for eligibility to contract as a depository library shall be established by the state library commission upon recommendations of the state librarian. The standards shall include and take into consideration the type of library, ability to preserve such publications and to make them available for public use, and also such geographical locations as will make the publications conveniently accessible to residents in all areas of the state.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 261, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 44-135.

Cross-References

Distribution of Session Laws, 5-11-203.
Library use privileges, 22-1-311.
Participation in library federation, 22-1-403.

22-1-215. Available publications. The center shall publish and distribute regularly to contracting depository libraries and other libraries upon request a list of available state publications.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 261, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 44-136.

22-1-216. Current publications. Upon request by the center, issuing state agencies shall furnish the center with a complete list of their current state publications and a copy of their mailing and/or exchange lists.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 261, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 44-137.

22-1-217. No general public distribution. The center shall not engage in general public distribution of either state publications or lists of publications.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 261, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 44-138.

22-1-218. Exemptions. This part does not apply to officers of or affect the duties concerning publications distributed by:

(1) the state law library;

(2) the code commissioner in connection with duties under Title 1, chapter 11, as amended; and

(3) the legislative services division in connection with its duties under 5-11-203, as amended.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 261, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 3, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 44-139; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 138, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 79, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 61, Ch. 545, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Distributions by Supreme Court, 3-2-604.

22-1-219 through 22-1-224 reserved.

22-1-225. Montana state library trust — interest retention. (1) There is an account in the governmental fund category state special revenue fund type to be known as the Montana state library trust, to be used as provided in 22-1-226.

(2) Interest and earnings of the account must be retained by the account.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 339, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 34, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 34 in (1) after "account in the" substituted "governmental fund category state special revenue fund type" for "fiduciary fund category expendable trust fund type". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Fund structure, 17-2-102.

Authority of State Library Commission, 22-1-103.

22-1-226. Use of Montana state library trust. (1) The principal of the Montana state library trust established in 22-1-225 is subject to investment by the board of investments in accordance with investment principles established for the investment of state funds in Title 17, chapter 6, part 2.

(2) Unless otherwise provided by the donor, donations received pursuant to 22-1-103 must be placed in the Montana state library trust.

(3) Interest earned on the principal of the Montana state library trust may be used for providing library service to Montanans, including those who, because of disability, cannot read standard print.

(4) Revenue that is not expended on the service authorized in subsection (3) and that is not expended at the end of each fiscal year remains in the Montana state library trust for investment as provided in subsection (1).

(5) The provisions of 17-2-108 that require the expenditure of nongeneral fund money prior to the expenditure of general fund money do not apply to the expenditure of revenue made available to the library from the Montana state library trust.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 339, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 34, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 34 in (1) near middle after "22-1-225 is" deleted "intended to be an expendable trust". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Part 3

Free Public Libraries

Part Cross-References

Tax exemption for public libraries, 15-6-201.

22-1-301. Definitions. Unless otherwise provided, the following definitions apply in this part:

(1) "City" means city or town.

(2) "Commission" means the state library commission.

(3) "Public library" means a library created under 22-1-303 through 22-1-317 that provides library services to the public by means of central facilities, branch facilities, or bookmobiles.

(4) "State multilibrary card" means a card that is issued to a Montana resident by a public library created under Title 7 or under 22-1-303 and that may be used for library services in every public library in the state.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 260, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 44-227; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 670, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 356, L. 1991.

22-1-302. Purpose. It is the purpose of this part to encourage the establishment, adequate financing, and effective administration of free public libraries in this state to give the people of Montana the fullest opportunity to enrich and inform themselves through reading.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 260, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 44-218.

22-1-303. Creation of public library. A public library may be established in any county or city in any of the following ways:

(1) The governing body of any county or city desiring to establish and maintain a public library may pass and enter upon its minutes a resolution to the effect that a free public library is established under the provision of Montana laws relating to public libraries.

(2) A public library may be established by a petition that is signed by not less than 10% of the resident taxpayers whose names appear upon the last completed assessment roll of the city or county and that is filed with the governing body requesting the establishment of a public library. The governing body of a city or county shall set a time of meeting at which it may by resolution establish a public library. The governing body shall give notice of the contemplated action in a newspaper of general circulation for 2 consecutive weeks giving the date and place of the meeting at which the contemplated action is proposed to be taken.

(3) (a) Upon a petition being filed with the governing body and signed by not less than 5% of the resident taxpayers of any city or county requesting an election, the governing body shall submit to a vote of the qualified electors at the next general election the question of whether a free public library is to be established.

(b) If a petition is submitted for a city, the petition must be signed by resident taxpayers of the city.

(c) If a petition is submitted to the county commissioners of a county asking for the establishment of a county library, the petition must be signed by resident taxpayers of the county who reside outside the corporate limits of an incorporated city that is located in the county and that may already have established a free public library for the city.

(d) If the petition specifically asks that a special election be called and the petition is signed by 35% of the resident freeholders affected by the petition, then the governing body shall, upon receipt of the petition, immediately set a date for a special election. The special election must be held in conjunction with a regular or primary election.

(e) If at the election a majority of the electors voting on the question vote in favor of the establishment of a library, the governing body shall immediately take the necessary steps to establish and maintain the library or to contract with any city or county for library service to be rendered to the inhabitants of the city or county.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 260, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 263, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 44-219; amd. Sec. 65, Ch. 387, L. 1995.

22-1-304. Tax levy — special library fund — bonds. (1) Subject to 15-10-420, the governing body of a city or county that has established a public library may levy in the same manner and at the same time as other taxes are levied a tax in the amount necessary to maintain adequate public library service.

(2) (a) The governing body of a city or county may by resolution submit the question of imposing a tax levy to a vote of the qualified electors at an election as provided in 15-10-425. The resolution must be adopted at least 75 days prior to the election at which the question will be voted on.

(b) Upon a petition being filed with the governing body and signed by not less than 5% of the resident taxpayers of any city or county requesting an election for the purpose of imposing a mill levy, the governing body shall submit to a vote of the qualified electors at the next election or at a special election, as provided in 15-10-425, the question of imposing the mill levy. The petition must be delivered to the governing body at least 90 days prior to the election at which the question will be voted on.

(3) The municipal tax authorized in this section is in addition to all other taxes authorized by law and is not within the all-purpose mill levy established by 7-6-4451 and 7-6-4453.

(4) The proceeds of the tax constitute a separate fund called the public library fund and may not be used for any purpose except those of the public library.

(5) Money may not be paid out of the public library fund by the treasurer of the city or county except by order or warrant of the board of library trustees.

(6) Bonds may be issued by the governing body in the manner prescribed by law for the following purposes:

(a) building, altering, repairing, furnishing, or equipping a public library or purchasing land for the library;

(b) buying a bookmobile or bookmobiles; and

(c) funding a judgment against the library.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 260, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 44-220; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 431, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 250, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 333, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 123, Ch. 584, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 495, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 128, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 495 in (1) in three places substituted "tax" for "special tax" and in second and third sentences substituted "on the taxable valuation of" for "on the dollar on" (amendment in second and third sentences rendered void by Ch. 574 amendment); in (2)(a) in first sentence substituted "imposing a tax levy" for "exceeding the maximum tax levy provided in subsection (1)" and substituted "an election as provided in 15-10-425" for "the next appropriate election or at a special election as provided in Title 13"; in (2)(b) in first sentence after "for the purpose of" substituted "imposing a" for "exceeding the maximum", substituted "15-10-425" for "Title 13", and substituted "imposing the mill levy" for "exceeding the maximum mill levy"; deleted (2)(c) through (2)(e) that read: "(c) The question must be submitted by ballots upon which the words "FOR exceeding the ... mill maximum levy and authorizing an additional ... mill(s) for the library" and "AGAINST exceeding the ... mill maximum library levy" must appear, with a square before each proposition and a direction to insert an "X" mark in the square before one or the other of the propositions.

(d) The ballots must also specify the amount of time during which the proposed increase exceeding the maximum mill levy is to be in effect.

(e) The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of the question must be canvassed, and:

(i) if a majority of the voters voting on the question vote to exceed the maximum mill levy, the governing body shall levy the additional tax for the time specified on the ballot; or

(ii) if a majority of the voters voting on the question vote to not exceed the maximum mill levy, the maximum mill levy may not be exceeded"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

Chapter 574 in (1) deleted former last two sentences that read: "The special tax levy that may be levied by the governing body of a county may not exceed 5 mills on the dollar on all property in the county. The special tax that may be levied by the governing body of a city may not exceed 7 mills on the dollar on all property in the city"; in (2)(a) at end of first sentence substituted "question of imposing a tax levy to a vote of the qualified electors at an election as provided in 15-10-425" for "question of exceeding the maximum tax levy provided in subsection (1) to a vote of the qualified electors at the next appropriate election or at a special election as provided for in Title 13"; in (2)(b) in first sentence near beginning after "purpose of" substituted "imposing a mill levy" for "exceeding the maximum mill levy" and at end substituted "provided in 15-10-425 the question of imposing the mill levy" for "provided for in Title 13 the question of exceeding the maximum mill levy"; deleted former (2)(c) through (2)(e) that read: "(c) The question must be submitted by ballots upon which the words "FOR exceeding the ... mill maximum levy and authorizing an additional ... mill(s) for the library" and "AGAINST exceeding the ... mill maximum library levy" must appear, with a square before each proposition and a direction to insert an "X" mark in the square before one or the other of the propositions.

(d) The ballots must also specify the amount of time during which the proposed increase exceeding the maximum mill levy is to be in effect.

(e) The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of the question must be canvassed, and:

(i) if a majority of the voters voting on the question vote to exceed the maximum mill levy, the governing body shall levy the additional tax for the time specified on the ballot; or

(ii) if a majority of the voters voting on the question vote to not exceed the maximum mill levy, the maximum mill levy may not be exceeded"; near end of (3) deleted reference to 7-6-4452; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Tax exemption for public libraries, 15-6-201.

22-1-305. Library depreciation reserve fund authorized. The governing body of any city or county or a combination of city and county in Montana may establish a library depreciation reserve fund for the replacement and acquisition of property, capital improvements, and equipment necessary to maintain and improve city, county, or city-county library services.

History: En. 44-229 by Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 44-229.

22-1-306. Moneys for library depreciation reserve fund. Moneys for the library depreciation reserve fund are those funds which have been allocated to the library in any year but which have not been expended by the end of the year. Such moneys include but are not limited to city or county or city-county appropriations, federal revenue sharing funds, and public and private grants.

History: En. 44-230 by Sec. 2, Ch. 78, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 44-230.

22-1-307. Investment of fund. The moneys held in the library depreciation reserve fund may be invested as provided by law. All interest earned on the fund must be credited to the library depreciation reserve fund.

History: En. 44-231 by Sec. 3, Ch. 78, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 44-231.

22-1-308. Public library — board of trustees. (1) Upon the establishment of a public library under the provisions of this part, the mayor, with the advice and consent of the city council or city commissioners, shall appoint a board of trustees for the city library and the chairman of the board of county commissioners, with the advice and consent of said board, shall appoint a board of trustees for the county library.

(2) The library board shall consist of five trustees. Not more than one member of the governing body shall be, at any one time, a member of such board.

(3) Trustees shall serve without compensation, but their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties may be paid from library funds.

(4) Trustees shall hold their office for 5 years from the date of appointment and until their successors are appointed. Initially, appointments shall be made for 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, and 5-year terms. Annually thereafter, there shall be appointed before July 1 of each year in the same manner as the original appointments for a 5-year term, a trustee to take the place of the retiring trustee. Trustees shall serve no more than two full terms in succession.

(5) Following such appointments, in July of each year, the trustees shall meet and elect a chairman and such other officers as they deem necessary, for 1-year terms. Vacancies in the board of trustees shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as original appointments.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 260, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 44-221.

22-1-309. Trustees — powers and duties. The library board of trustees shall have exclusive control of the expenditure of the public library fund, of construction or lease of library buildings, and of the operation and care of the library. The library board of trustees of every public library shall:

(1) adopt bylaws and rules for its own transaction of business and for the government of the library, not inconsistent with law;

(2) establish and locate a central public library and may establish branches thereof at such places as are deemed necessary;

(3) have the power to contract, including the right to contract with regions, counties, cities, school districts, educational institutions, the state library, and other libraries, to give and receive library service, through the boards of such regions, counties, and cities and the district school boards, and to pay out or receive funds to pay costs of such contracts;

(4) have the power to acquire, by purchase, devise, lease or otherwise, and to own and hold real and personal property in the name of the city or county or both, as the case may be, for the use and purposes of the library and to sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of property real or personal, when no longer required by the library and to insure the real and personal property of the library;

(5) pay necessary expenses of members of the library staff when on business of the library;

(6) prepare an annual budget, indicating what support and maintenance of the public library will be required from public funds, for submission to the appropriate agency of the governing body. A separate budget request shall be submitted for new construction or for capital improvement of existing library property.

(7) make an annual report to the governing body of the city or county on the condition and operation of the library, including a financial statement. The trustees shall also provide for the keeping of such records as shall be required by the Montana state library in its request for an annual report from the public libraries and shall submit such an annual report to the state library.

(8) have the power to accept gifts, grants, donations, devises, or bequests of property, real or personal, from whatever source and to expend or hold, work, and improve the same for the specific purpose of the gift, grant, donation, devise, or bequest. These gifts, grants, donations, devises, and bequests shall be kept separate from regular library funds and are not subject to reversion at the end of the fiscal year.

(9) exercise such other powers, not inconsistent with law, necessary for the effective use and management of the library.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 5, Ch. 260, L. 1967; Sec. 44-222, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 5668.17, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 11-1006, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 11-1006(part), 44-222.

Cross-References

Authorization for governmental and public entities to take property by gift or devise, 7-8-103.
Power to accept gifts, 20-6-601.
Application of other school district provisions, 20-15-403.

22-1-310. Chief librarian — personnel — compensation. The board of trustees of each library shall appoint and set the compensation of the chief librarian who shall serve as the secretary of the board and shall serve at the pleasure of the board. With the recommendation of the chief librarian, the board shall employ and discharge such other persons as may be necessary in the administration of the affairs of the library, fix and pay their salaries and compensation, and prescribe their duties.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 260, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 44-223.

22-1-311. Use of library — privileges. Every library established under the provisions of this part shall be free to the use of the inhabitants of the city or the county supporting such library. The board may exclude from the use of the library any and all persons who shall willfully violate the rules of the library. The board may extend the privileges and use of the library to persons residing outside of the city or county upon such terms and conditions as it may prescribe by its regulations.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 260, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 44-224.

Cross-References

Authority of State Library Commission, 22-1-103.
Depository libraries, 22-1-214.
Contractual control of library use, 22-1-403.

22-1-312. Cooperation and merger. Library boards of trustees, boards of other educational institutions, library agencies, and local political subdivisions are hereby empowered to cooperate, merge, or combine in providing library service.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 260, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 44-225.

22-1-313. Existing tax-supported libraries — notification — exemption from county taxes. After the establishment of a county free library as provided in this part, the governing body of any city which has an existing tax-supported public library may notify the board of county commissioners that such city does not desire to be a part of the county library system. Such notification shall exempt the property in such city from liability for taxes for county library purposes.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 260, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 44-226.

22-1-314. Continued existence of all public libraries. All public libraries heretofore established shall continue in existence, subject to the changes in administration provided herein.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 260, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 44-228.

22-1-315. City library may assume functions of county library. (1) Instead of establishing a separate county free library, the board of county commissioners may enter into a contract with the board of library trustees or other authority in charge of the free public library of any incorporated city, and the board of library trustees or other authority in charge of such free public library is hereby authorized to make such a contract.

(2) Such contract may provide that the free public library of such incorporated city shall assume the functions of a county free library within the county with which such contract is made, and the board of county commissioners may agree to pay out of the county free library fund into the library fund of such incorporated city such sum as may be agreed upon.

(3) Either party to such contract may terminate the same by giving 6 months' notice of intention to do so.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 45, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 4573, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 4573, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 44-211.

Cross-References

Erection and maintenance of county buildings, 7-8-2102.

22-1-316. Joint city-county library. (1) A county and any city or cities within the county, by action of their respective governing bodies, may join in establishing and maintaining a joint city-county library under the terms of a contract agreed upon by all parties.

(2) The expenses of a joint city-county library must be apportioned between or among the county and cities on the basis agreed upon in the contract.

(3) Subject to 15-10-420, the governing body of any city or county entering into a contract may levy a special tax as provided in 22-1-304 for the establishment and operation of a joint city-county library.

(4) The treasurer of the county or of a participating city within the county, as provided in the contract, has custody of the funds of the joint city-county library, and the other treasurers of the county or cities joining in the contract shall transfer quarterly to the designated treasurer all money collected for the joint city-county library.

(5) The contract must provide for the disposition of property upon dissolution of the joint city-county library.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 273, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 44-219.1; amd. Sec. 124, Ch. 584, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Erection and maintenance of county buildings, 7-8-2102.

22-1-317. City-county library — board of trustees. (1) A joint city-county library shall be governed by a board of trustees composed of five members chosen as specified in the contract, with terms not to exceed 5 years.

(2) Trustees shall serve no more than two full terms in succession.

(3) Trustees shall serve without compensation, but their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties may be paid from library funds.

(4) Trustees shall meet and elect a chairman and such other officers as they consider necessary for 1-year terms.

(5) The board of trustees shall have the same powers and duties as the board of trustees of a city library or a county library.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 273, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 3, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 44-219.2.

22-1-318 through 22-1-324 reserved.

22-1-325. Short title. Sections 22-1-325 through 22-1-331 may be cited as the "Information Access Montana Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 670, L. 1989.

22-1-326. State aid to public libraries. (1) As used in 22-1-326 through 22-1-331, "public library" means a library created under Title 7 or under 22-1-301 through 22-1-317.

(2) As provided in 22-1-325 through 22-1-329, the commission shall administer state aid to public libraries. The purposes of state aid are to:

(a) broaden access to existing information by strengthening public libraries;

(b) augment and extend services provided by public libraries; and

(c) permit new types of library services based on local need.

(3) Money appropriated for the purposes of this section may not be used to supplant general operating funds of recipient public libraries. The commission may withhold a distribution to a library that receives less support from a mill levy or local government appropriation than its average for the preceding 3 fiscal years if such a decrease may reasonably be linked to money received or expected to be received under 22-1-325 through 22-1-329.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 670, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 356, L. 1991.

22-1-327. State aid — per capita — per square mile. The commission shall distribute grants to public libraries on a per capita and per square mile basis.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 670, L. 1989.

22-1-328. State interlibrary loan program — reimbursement — eligibility. (1) Each Montana library eligible for reimbursement under this section for participation in the statewide interlibrary loan program must be reimbursed according to the rules adopted by the commission.

(2) Libraries eligible for interlibrary loan reimbursement under this section include public libraries, libraries operated by public schools or school districts, libraries operated by public colleges or universities, libraries operated by public agencies for institutionalized persons, and libraries operated by nonprofit, private medical, educational, or research institutions.

(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), the following types of interlibrary loans are not eligible for reimbursement:

(a) a loan between public school libraries located within the same public school district;

(b) a loan between an elementary school library and a high school library located within school districts with overlapping school district boundaries;

(c) a loan between libraries administered by a public or private nonprofit college or university; and

(d) a loan between libraries administered by a public library.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 670, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 183, L. 1999.

22-1-329. State multilibrary card. The commission shall develop a program to allow Montana libraries to issue to residents a state multilibrary card as defined in 22-1-301.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 670, L. 1989.

22-1-330. Commission rulemaking authority. The commission may adopt rules and procedures for:

(1) the distribution of state aid to public libraries on a per capita and per square mile basis;

(2) issuance of state multilibrary cards;

(3) reimbursement for interlibrary loan lending;

(4) distribution of base grants provided for in 22-1-331; and

(5) the composition of the library federation board of trustees, as provided in 22-1-404.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 670, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 183, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

22-1-331. Base grants. The commission shall provide a base grant for each public library to support the cooperative activities and services of the six library federations in the state.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 670, L. 1989.

Part 4
Library Systems

22-1-401. Policy. It is the policy of the legislature to encourage the most efficient delivery of library services to the people of Montana. To that end the state should be divided into regions within which libraries desiring to participate in the distribution of such state funding to libraries as may be available from time to time shall organize into library federations to pool resources and information and avoid duplication of effort.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 215, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 357, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 44-131(part).

22-1-402. Library federations — definition. (1) A library federation is a combination of libraries serving a multicounty, multicity, or city-county area within a federation area designated by the state library commission. Any other public, school, special, college, or university library or town, city, or county within the federation area may participate in a federation.

(2) The governing body of a public library may agree by contract to form a federation with the governing board of another public, school, special, college, or university library if one of the parties is or maintains a library that has been designated by the state library commission as a headquarters library for that federation area. The participating entities may retain the autonomy over their respective libraries specified in the contract.

(3) The expense of providing library services for the library federation must be based on funds received from the state or participating libraries as agreed upon in the contract. The

funds of the federation must be maintained as a separate account as provided in the contract. Participating libraries shall transfer semiannually to the account all money collected for the federation in their respective jurisdiction.

(4) A participating entity may withdraw from a federation according to the terms for withdrawal provided in the contract by the action of its governing body.

(5) A federation may contract with other federations, libraries, or the state library to provide federation services.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 132, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 357, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 44-212; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 374, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 66, Ch. 387, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 183, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 80, L. 2001.**

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 80 deleted former (1) that read: "(1) Library systems must include library federations or library networks"; in (2) in first sentence at beginning substituted "The governing body of a library" for "Two or more cities, towns, or counties; a city and one or more counties; or school, special, college, or university libraries" and after "federation" substituted "with the governing body of another public, school, special, college, or university library" for "by action of their respective governing bodies or duly created boards of library trustees"; deleted former (3) that read: "(3) A library network is an agreement between individual libraries or library systems, which may be intercity, intrastate, or interstate, for exchange of information or to provide specific library services not provided in existing library federations"; in (4) after "governing body" deleted "or by a majority of its qualified voters at a general or special election" and deleted former second sentence that read: "A special election must be held in conjunction with a regular or primary election"; inserted (5) authorizing a federation to contract with certain other entities to provide federation services; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

22-1-403. Participation in federation. When a library federation is established, the governing body of any library in the designated library federation area may decide to participate in the library federation.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 132, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 249, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 357, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 44-213; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 80, L. 2001.**

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 80 in (1) near beginning substituted "governing body of any library" for "legislative body of any government unit", after "may decide" deleted "with the concurrence of the board of trustees of its library if it is maintaining a library", and deleted second and third sentences that read: "Each local entity may determine the amount of services it wishes to supply to fulfill the needs of its unit. After the necessary contract has been executed and beginning with the next fiscal year, the governmental unit shall participate in the library federation and its residents shall be entitled to the benefits of the library federation and property within its boundaries shall be subject to taxation for library federation purposes"; deleted former (2) that read: "(2) The board of regents of higher education may contract with the government of any city or county, or the governments of both the city and the county, in which a unit of the Montana university system is located for the establishment and operation of joint library services. Any such contract which proposes the erection of a building shall be subject to the approval of the legislature. Any joint library services established pursuant to this section shall be operated and supported as provided in such contract and under this part"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

22-1-404. Board of trustees — coordinator. (1) In a library federation, there must be a board of trustees with advisory powers only, the operation of the library federation having been specified by contract. The state library commission, provided for in 22-1-101, shall adopt rules governing the composition of the federation board of trustees. A majority of the members of each federation board of trustees must be trustees of a public library, as defined in 22-1-326.

(2) The library director or a designee of the headquarters library shall serve as the coordinator of the federation and as a nonvoting member of the federation advisory board of trustees.

History: **(1)En. Sec. 3, Ch. 132, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 260, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 357, L. 1974; Sec. 44-214, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 215, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 357, L. 1974; Sec. 44-131, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 44-131(part), 44-214; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 183, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 80, L. 2001.**

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 80 in (2) substituted "library director or a designee" for "librarian". Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

22-1-405. Boards of trustees — authority — resolution of disagreements. (1) The board of trustees of a library federation shall act as an advisor to the participating libraries and their boards of trustees.

(2) Control over the budgets and administrative policies of participating libraries shall remain in their boards of trustees as provided in 22-1-309.

(3) Any disagreement among participants in a library federation regarding the apportionment of funds or grants received from the state library commission shall be resolved by the state library commission.

History: En. 44-214.1 by Sec. 5, Ch. 357, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 44-214.1.

22-1-406 through 22-1-410 reserved.

22-1-411. Repealed. Sec. 1, Ch. 355, L. 1981.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 132, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 357, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 44-215.

22-1-412. Purpose. It is the purpose of 22-1-413 and this section to establish a program whereby state funds may be appropriated to the Montana state library commission to provide the benefits of quality public library service to all residents of Montana by developing and strengthening local public libraries through library federations as defined in 22-1-402.

History: En. 44-304 by Sec. 1, Ch. 416, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 44-304; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 373, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 119, Ch. 42, L. 1997.

22-1-413. Administration by Montana state library commission. The Montana state library commission must receive and shall administer the appropriation for state funding to public library federations. The commission shall allocate the appropriation among grant programs and shall allocate funds among federations according to formulas for distribution as the commission establishes in rules adopted pursuant to 22-1-103. Federations receiving state funds from the commission shall submit annual plans for the expenditure of state funds and report annually to the commission concerning the progress of the various projects for which state funding was received. The reports must contain an accounting for all state funds received.

History: En. 44-305 by Sec. 2, Ch. 416, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 44-305; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 373, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 183, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 80, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 80 in third sentence substituted "annually" for "semiannually". Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Strict accountability, Art. VIII, sec. 12, Mont. Const.

22-1-414 through 22-1-416. Repealed. Sec. 3, Ch. 373, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

22-1-414 through 22-1-416. En. Secs. 3, 4, 5, Ch. 416, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 44-306, 44-307, 44-308.

Part 5
Law Library

Part Cross-References

Distribution of Administrative Rules of Montana to law library, 2-4-313.

Distribution of reports of Supreme Court decisions, 3-2-604.

22-1-501. State law library created. The library formerly known as a department of the state library of Montana and called "the law library" is a separate and distinct library designated the "state law library of the state of Montana". The collections of laws, decisions of courts, law reports, textbooks, legal periodicals, and miscellaneous books and journals together with pamphlets, papers, maps, charts, and manuscripts in the law library or belonging to the law library or acquired by or donated to the law library constitute the law library, and the title to all of the property constituting the law library must be in the state of Montana, subject to the custody and control of the library board established in 22-1-502.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, L. 1949; R.C.M. 1947, 44-401; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

22-1-502. Location — control by board of trustees. The state law library of the state of Montana shall be located in Helena, Montana, and shall be in the immediate custody and subject to the control of a board of trustees consisting of the chief justice and the justices of the supreme court of the state of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 153, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 142, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 44-402; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 252, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Supreme Court created, Art. VII, sec. 1 through 3, Mont. Const.

22-1-503. Authority of board. The powers and duties of said board are as follows:

(1) to make rules, not inconsistent with law, for the government of the board and for the government and administration of the state law library, including rules designating when and for what periods of time the library shall be open to the public and the office hours of the library;

(2) to appoint a librarian and prescribe the duties of such librarian when not otherwise provided for by law;

(3) to sell or exchange duplicate copies of books and pay the moneys arising therefrom into the state law library fund;

(4) to see that the books and other properties of the library are maintained in good order and repair and are protected from theft or injury;

(5) to draw from the state treasury, at any time when needed for the legitimate expenses in maintaining and operating the library and acquiring books, reports, journals, and other works and properties therefor, including complete sets of statutory laws and codified laws of the United States of America, of the several states of the union, and of other jurisdictions, any moneys in the fund and available for such purposes;

(6) to establish such lawful relations and working arrangements with the library of congress of the United States, with the copyright office therein, and with the superintendent of documents of the United States as may be for the benefit and advantage of the state law library and promote the acquisition of books and other works from such sources as may be useful to those resorting to the facilities of the state law library.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 153, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 93, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 44-403; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 125, L. 1983.

22-1-504. *(Temporary)* **Duties of librarian.** The librarian shall develop and maintain an adequate collection and services to fulfill the needs of library users and shall establish procedures for the maintenance and control of the collection.

22-1-504. *(Effective July 1, 2002)* **Duties of librarian — library staff state employees.** (1) The librarian shall develop and maintain an adequate collection and services to fulfill the needs of library users and shall establish procedures for the maintenance and control of the collection.

(2) The members of the staff of the state law library, except the librarian, are employees of the judicial branch of state government, are subject to classification and compensation as determined by the judicial branch personnel plan adopted by the supreme court under 3-1-130, and must receive state employee benefits and expenses as provided in Title 2, chapter 18.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 153, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 142, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 44-405(2); amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 585, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 585 inserted (2) designating members of staff of state law library, except librarian, as state employees; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2002.

22-1-505. Use of library. The state law library shall be maintained and operated for the use of the members of the supreme court, the members of the legislature, the several officers of the senate and of the house of representatives, for state officers and employees, for members of the bar of the supreme court of Montana, for members of the bar of supreme courts of other states while in attendance before the supreme court of Montana, and members of the general public agreeing to the rules established by the librarian.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 153, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 142, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 44-405(1).

22-1-506. Liability for injury to books or failure to return. Every person who defaces, tears, or otherwise injures any book or other work or who fails to return any book taken by him is liable to the state in three times the value thereof if such book is not replaced by a new one or another book of identical title, in good order and condition; and no statute of limitations shall ever be effective against the claim of the state under this section.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 153, L. 1949; R.C.M. 1947, 44-406.

Part 6
Interstate Library Compact

22-1-601. Library compact. The Interstate Library Compact is hereby approved, enacted into law, and entered into by the state of Montana, which compact is in full as follows:

INTERSTATE LIBRARY COMPACT

Article I. Policy and Purpose

Because the desire for the services provided by libraries transcends governmental boundaries and can most effectively be satisfied by giving such services to communities and people regardless of jurisdictional lines, it is the policy of the states party to this compact to cooperate and share their responsibilities; to authorize cooperation and sharing with respect to those types of library facilities and services which can be more economically or efficiently developed and maintained on a cooperative basis; and to authorize cooperation and sharing among localities, states, and others in providing joint or cooperative library services in areas where the distribution of population or of existing and potential library resources make the provision of library service on an interstate basis the most effective way of providing adequate and efficient service.

Article II. Definitions

As used in this compact:

(1) "public library agency" means any unit or agency of local or state government operating or having power to operate a library;

(2) "private library agency" means any nongovernmental entity which operates or assumes a legal obligation to operate a library;

(3) "library agreement" means a contract establishing an interstate library district pursuant to this compact or providing for the joint or cooperative furnishing of library services.

Article III. Interstate Library Districts

(1) Any one or more public library agencies in a party state in cooperation with any public library agency or agencies in one or more other party states may establish and maintain an interstate library district. Subject to the provisions of this compact and any other laws of the party states which pursuant hereto remain applicable, such district may establish, maintain, and operate some or all of the library facilities and services for the area concerned in accordance with the terms of a library agreement therefor. Any private library agency or agencies within an interstate library district may cooperate therewith, assume duties, responsibilities, and obligations thereto, and receive benefits therefrom as provided in any library agreement to which such agency or agencies become party.

(2) Within an interstate library district, and as provided by a library agreement, the performance of library functions may be undertaken on a joint or cooperative basis or may be undertaken by means of one or more arrangements between or among public or private library agencies for the extension of library privileges to the use of facilities or services operated or rendered by one or more of the individual library agencies.

(3) If a library agreement provides for joint establishment, maintenance, or operation of library facilities or services by an interstate library district, such district shall have power to do any one or more of the following in accordance with such library agreement:

(a) undertake, administer, and participate in programs or arrangements for:

(i) securing, lending, or servicing books and other publications, any other materials suitable to be kept or made available by libraries, or library equipment; or

(ii) for the dissemination of information about libraries, the value and significance of particular items therein, and the use thereof;

(b) accept for any of its purposes under this compact any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services (conditional or otherwise) from any state or the United States or any subdivision or agency thereof or interstate agency or from any institution, person, firm, or corporation and receive, utilize, and dispose of the same;

(c) operate mobile library units or equipment for the purpose of rendering bookmobile service within the district;

(d) employ professional, technical, clerical, and other personnel and fix terms of employment, compensation, and other appropriate benefits; and where desirable, provide for the in-service training of such personnel;

(e) sue and be sued in any court of competent jurisdiction;

(f) acquire, hold, and dispose of any real or personal property or any interest or interests therein as may be appropriate to the rendering of library service;

(g) construct, maintain, and operate a library, including any appropriate branches thereof;

(h) do such other things as may be incidental to or appropriate for the carrying out of any of the foregoing powers.

Article IV. Interstate Library Districts, Governing Board

(1) An interstate library district which establishes, maintains, or operates any facilities or services in its own right shall have a governing board which shall direct the affairs of the district and act for it in all matters relating to its business. Each participating public library agency in the district shall be represented on the governing board which shall be organized and conduct its business in accordance with provision therefor in the library agreement. But in no event shall a governing board meet less often than twice a year.

(2) Any private library agency or agencies party to a library agreement establishing an interstate library district may be represented on or advise with the governing board of the district in such manner as the library agreement may provide.

Article V. State Library Agency Cooperation

Any two or more state library agencies of two or more of the party states may undertake and conduct joint or cooperative library programs, render joint or cooperative library services, and enter into and perform arrangements for the cooperative or joint acquisition, use, housing, and disposition of items or collections of materials which, by reason of expense, rarity, specialized nature, or infrequency of demand therefor would be appropriate for central collection and shared use. Any such programs, services, or arrangements may include provision for the exercise on a cooperative or joint basis of any power exercisable by an interstate library district, and an agreement embodying any such program, service, or arrangement shall contain provisions covering the subjects detailed in Article VI of this compact for interstate library agreements.

Article VI. Library Agreements

(1) In order to provide for any joint or cooperative undertaking pursuant to this compact, public and private library agencies may enter into library agreements. Any agreement executed pursuant to the provisions of this compact shall, as among the parties to the agreement:

(a) detail the specific nature of the services, programs, facilities, arrangements, or properties to which it is applicable;

(b) provide for the allocation of costs and other financial responsibilities;

(c) specify the respective rights, duties, obligations, and liabilities of the parties;

(d) set forth the terms and conditions for duration, renewal, termination, abrogation, disposal of joint or common property, if any, and all other matters which may be appropriate to the proper effectuation and performance of the agreement.

(2) No public or private library agency shall undertake to exercise, itself or jointly with any other library agency, by means of a library agreement, any power prohibited to such agency by the constitution or statutes of its state.

(3) No library agreement shall become effective until filed with the compact administrator of each state involved and approved in accordance with Article VII of this compact.

Article VII. Approval of Library Agreements

(1) Every library agreement made pursuant to this compact shall, prior to and as a condition precedent to its entry into force, be submitted to the attorney general of each state in which a public library agency party thereto is situated, who shall determine whether the agreement is in proper form and compatible with the laws of his state. The attorneys general shall approve any agreement submitted to them unless they shall find that it does not meet the conditions set forth herein and shall detail in writing addressed to the governing bodies of the public library agencies concerned the specific respects in which the proposed agreement fails to meet the requirements of law. Failure to disapprove an agreement submitted hereunder within 90 days of its submission shall constitute approval thereof.

(2) In the event that a library agreement made pursuant to this compact shall deal in whole or in part with the provision of services or facilities with regard to which an officer or agency of the state government has constitutional or statutory powers of control, the agreement shall, as a condition precedent to its entry into force, be submitted to the state officer or agency having such power of control and shall be approved or disapproved by him or it as to all matters within his or its jurisdiction in the same manner and subject to the same requirements governing the action of the attorneys general pursuant to paragraph (1) of this article. This requirement of submission and approval shall be in addition to and not in substitution for the requirement of submission to and approval by the attorneys general.

Article VIII. Other Laws Applicable

Nothing in this compact or in any library agreement shall be construed to supersede, alter, or otherwise impair any obligation imposed on any library by otherwise applicable law nor to authorize the transfer or disposition of any property held in trust by a library agency in a manner contrary to the terms of such trust.

Article IX. Appropriations and Aid

(1) Any public library agency party to a library agreement may appropriate funds to the interstate library district established thereby in the same manner and to the same extent as to a library wholly maintained by it and, subject to the laws of the state in which such public library agency is situated, may pledge its credit in support of an interstate library district established by the agreement.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the library agreement pursuant to which it functions and the laws of the states in which such district is situated, an interstate library district may claim and receive any state and federal aid which may be available to library agencies.

Article X. Compact Administrator

Each state shall designate a compact administrator with whom copies of all library agreements to which his state or any public library agency thereof is party shall be filed. The administrator shall have such other powers as may be conferred upon him by the laws of his state and may consult and cooperate with the compact administrators of other party states and take such steps as may effectuate the purposes of this compact. If the laws of a party state so provide, such state may designate one or more deputy compact administrators in addition to its compact administrator.

Article XI. Entry into Force and Withdrawal

(1) This compact shall enter into force and effect immediately upon its enactment into law by any two states. Thereafter, it shall enter into force and effect as to any other state upon the enactment thereof by such state.

(2) This compact shall continue in force with respect to a party state and remain binding upon such state until 6 months after such state has given notice to each other party state of the repeal thereof. Such withdrawal shall not be construed to relieve any party to a library agreement entered into pursuant to this compact from any obligation of that agreement prior to the end of its duration as provided therein.

Article XII. Construction and Severability

This compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this compact shall be severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any party state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state party thereto, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 119, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 44-601.**

22-1-602. Executive officer of state library commission as administrator. The executive officer of the state library commission shall be the compact administrator of the Interstate Library Compact.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 119, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 44-602.**

Cross-References

State librarian as executive officer, 22-1-102.

Part 7
Public Library Districts

Part Compiler's Comments

Effective Date: This part is effective October 1, 2001.

22-1-701. Public library districts — purpose — territory. (1) The purpose of this part is to provide a method for:

(a) establishing, equipping, administering, and funding public libraries; and

(b) contracting for library services from existing public libraries.

(2) A public library district may contain the entire territory of a county, the territory of part of a county, or territory in more than one county. A public library district may include incorporated municipalities within a county.

(3) The territory included in a public library district must contain a taxable value of at least $5 million.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 92, L. 2001.**

22-1-702. Creation or enlargement of public library district. (1) Proceedings for the creation or enlargement of a public library district or the conversion of a public library to a public library district may be initiated by:

(a) a petition signed by not less than 15% of the qualified electors who reside within the proposed district or the area to be added to an existing district; or

(b) a resolution of intent adopted by the county governing body, calling for the creation of a district.

(2) The petition must contain:

(a) the boundaries of the proposed public library district;

(b) a map showing the boundaries;

(c) subject to 15-10-420, the proposed maximum property tax mill levy that could be levied on property owners within the district for the operation of the district; and

(d) the proposed number of members on the board of trustees. The number of members must be five or seven.

(3) When the territory to be included in the proposed public library district lies in more than one county, a petition must be presented to the governing body of each county in which the territory lies. Each petition must be signed by not less than 15% of the qualified electors of the territory within the county proposed for inclusion in the district.

(4) Upon receipt of a petition to create a public library district, the county clerk shall examine the petition and within 15 days either reject the petition if it is insufficient under the provisions of subsection (1), (2), or (3) or certify that the petition is sufficient and present it to the county governing body at its next meeting.

(5) The text of the petition must be published as provided in 7-1-2121 in each county in which territory of the proposed public library district lies.

(6) At a hearing on the proposed public library district, the county governing body shall hear testimony:

(a) of all interested persons on whether a district should be created;

(b) regarding the proposed boundary, the property tax mill levy, and the number of members of the board of trustees; and

(c) on any other matter relating to the petition.

(7) After the hearing, if the county governing body determines that the proposed public library district should be created, it shall by resolution:

(a) set the boundaries of the proposed district;

(b) set the maximum mill levy for the proposed district;

(c) set the number of members to be on the board of trustees; and

(d) call for an election on the question of whether to create the district. The election may be:

(i) held in conjunction with a regular or primary election; or

(ii) conducted by mail ballot in accordance with the provisions of Title 13, chapter 19.

(8) Except as provided in 22-1-705, if all or part of the territory served by an existing public library, as defined in 22-1-326, is included within the boundaries of a newly created or enlarged public library district, the governing body of the county shall adjust the boundaries of the district to exclude the territory served by the public library.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 92, L. 2001.**

22-1-703. Election on creation of district. (1) The election on the question of whether to create a public library district must be conducted as provided in Title 13.

(2) Only qualified electors residing within the proposed public library district may vote on the question of whether to create the district.

(3) The question of creating a public library district must be submitted to the electors in substantially the following form:

☐ FOR the creation of a public library district that may levy not more than ... mills of property tax for the operation of the district.

☐ AGAINST the creation of a public library district.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 92, L. 2001.**

22-1-704. Formation of public library district — appointment of initial board of trustees. (1) If a majority of the votes cast at the election in the territory of each county included in the proposed public library district approve the formation of the district, the governing body of each county shall, within 10 days of the receipt of the official canvass of the result, certify that the district is formed.

(2) Within 30 days after the certification of the formation of the public library district, the governing body of each county with territory included in the district shall jointly appoint the initial members of the district's board of trustees. The members shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 92, L. 2001.**

22-1-705. Consolidation of existing public libraries or public library districts. (1) (a) If all or part of the territory served by an existing public library, as defined in 22-1-326, is included within the boundaries of a public library district, the territory served by the public library may be consolidated into the district upon the adoption of a resolution, following a public hearing, by the governing body of the city or county that established the public library and by the board of trustees of the district.

(b) Any existing bonded indebtedness against the territory served by the public library remains the indebtedness of the original territory and must be paid by levies on the original territory.

(2) The territory of an existing public library district may be consolidated into a contiguous district upon the adoption of a resolution, following a public hearing, by the board of

trustees of each district. The governing board of the county containing the largest percentage of territory in the district shall appoint the board of trustees for the consolidated district. The appointed trustees shall serve until their successors are elected, in accordance with the provisions of 22-1-706.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 92, L. 2001.

22-1-706. Election of board of trustees — compensation — removal — single-member trustee districts. (1) After appointment of the initial members of the board of trustees, all members must be elected by the electors of the public library district.

(2) The election of members to the board of trustees must be held in conjunction with the annual school elections held pursuant to 20-3-304.

(3) (a) A candidate for the office of trustee of the public library district must be a resident of the district and must be nominated by petition, signed by at least five electors of the district and filed with the office of the election administrator not earlier than 135 days or later than 75 days prior to the election day.

(b) If the district lies in more than one county, the petition for nomination must be presented to the election administrator whose county contains the largest percentage of territory in the district.

(4) If the number of candidates is equal to or less than the number of positions to be elected, the election administrator may cancel the election in accordance with 13-1-304. If an election is not held, the county governing body shall declare elected by acclamation each candidate who filed a nomination petition for a position. If a nomination petition is not filed for an office, the county governing body of the county containing the largest percentage of the territory in the public library district shall appoint a member to fill the term. A person appointed pursuant to this subsection has the same term and obligations as a person elected to fill the office.

(5) The term of office of an elected board member begins on the date that the board member is elected and qualified. The term of office of an elected member is 4 years, except that a simple majority of the members of the first elected board shall serve a term of 2 years, with the minority of the board serving terms of 4 years. The members serving 2-year terms must be selected by lot.

(6) A vacancy in the office of a member must be filled by appointment by the remaining members of the board. The term of the appointed member expires upon the election and qualification of an elected successor or upon the election of a member to fill the unexpired term of the vacant office. The election must be held at the next scheduled school election held pursuant to 20-3-304.

(7) Members of the board of trustees serve without compensation.

(8) A trustee may be removed from office by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to state law governing the removal of elected officials. If charges are brought against a trustee and if good cause is shown, the governing body of the county containing the largest percentage of territory in the public library district may suspend the trustee until the charges can be heard in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(9) (a) If the trustees determine that it is in the best interest of the electors of the public library district, they shall:

(i) propose the creation of a single-member trustee district plan with districts that are as compact in area and as equal in population as possible;

(ii) schedule and hold a public hearing on the plan; and

(iii) publish a notice of the public hearing as provided in 7-1-2121.

(b) After the public hearing is held, the trustees may amend, revise, approve, or disapprove the proposed plan. If the plan is adopted, the trustees shall publish notice of its adoption as provided in 7-1-2121.

(c) All successors to the board of trustees must be elected in accordance with the adopted single-member trustee district plan, and the election of each member must be submitted to the electors of the trustee district in which the candidate resides.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 92, L. 2001.

22-1-707. Duties and powers of board of trustees. (1) The board of trustees of a public library district shall:

(a) operate and maintain library property within the district and may conduct programs relating to libraries and make improvements to district property as the board considers appropriate;

(b) prepare annual budgets as required by the county governing body or bodies;

(c) pay necessary expenses of district staff members when on business of the district; and

(d) prepare and submit any records required by the Montana state library.

(2) The board has all powers necessary for the betterment, operation, and maintenance of library property within the territory of the public library district, including establishing library locations. In the exercise of this general grant of powers, the board may:

(a) (i) employ or contract with administrative, professional, or other personnel necessary for the operation of the district; or

(ii) contract with other entities to provide or receive library services and to pay out or receive funds for those library services;

(b) lease, purchase, or contract for the purchase of personal property, including property that after purchase constitutes a fixture on real property;

(c) (i) lease, purchase, or contract for the purchase of buildings and facilities on lands controlled by the district and equip, operate, and maintain the buildings and facilities; or

(ii) receive by transfer, conditionally or otherwise, from a county or city, the ownership or control of a library building, with all or any part of its property, provided that any existing debt of the governing body transferring the interest tied to the property must remain an obligation of the governing body and may not become an obligation of the district;

(d) adopt by resolution, bylaws and rules for the operation and administration of the district;

(e) subject to 15-10-420, establish a property tax mill levy for the operation of the district as provided in 22-1-708;

(f) with the concurrence of the county governing body or bodies, accept donations of land or facilities within the district to be used for district purposes;

(g) accept donations and devises of money or personal property; and

(h) exercise other powers, not inconsistent with the law, necessary for the operation and management of the district.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 92, L. 2001.

22-1-708. Public library district budget — property tax levy. (1) The board of trustees shall annually prepare a budget for the ensuing fiscal year and present the budget to the governing body of each county with territory in the public library district at the regular budget meetings as prescribed in Title 7, chapter 6, part 40, and certify the amount of money necessary for the operation of the district for the ensuing fiscal year.

(2) Subject to 15-10-420, the county governing body shall, annually at the time of levying county taxes, fix and levy a tax on all taxable property within the public library district sufficient to raise the amount certified by the board of trustees and approved by the electors. The tax levied may not in any year exceed the maximum amount approved by the electorate in 22-1-703 or 22-1-709.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 92, L. 2001.

22-1-709. Election to change maximum property tax mill levy. (1) The maximum property tax mill levy authorized for the operation of a public library district may be changed by an election on the question of changing the maximum mill levy.

(2) A vote on the question of raising or lowering the maximum property tax mill levy in the public library district may be initiated by:

(a) a petition signed by not less than 15% of the electorate of the district; or

(b) a resolution of the board of trustees.

(3) The petition must set forth the proposed new maximum mill levy for the operation of the district.

(4) Upon receipt of a petition for a change in the maximum mill levy, certified by the county clerk as sufficient under this section, or upon receipt of a resolution for a change adopted

by the board of trustees, the county governing body shall submit to the electorate of the public library district, at the next regular or primary election, a ballot question on changing the maximum mill levy. The election must be held as provided in Title 13. The question must be submitted to the electors of the district in substantially the following form:

☐ FOR changing the authorized maximum property tax mill levy for the operation of the public library district from .... to ....

☐ AGAINST changing the authorized maximum property tax mill levy for the operation of the public library district.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 92, L. 2001.**

22-1-710. Dissolution of public library district. (1) A public library district may be dissolved after an election on the question of dissolving the district. The process of dissolving the district may be initiated by a petition of 15% of the electorate of the district or by a resolution of intent to dissolve the district adopted by either the board of trustees or the governing body of the county in which territory of the district is located.

(2) Upon receipt of a petition that has been certified by the county clerk as sufficient under this section or upon adoption of a resolution of intent, the county governing body shall hold a public hearing on the question of dissolving the public library district. Notice of the hearing must be published as provided in 7-1-2121.

(3) At the public hearing, the county governing body shall hear testimony of interested persons regarding the dissolution of the public library district. After the public hearing, the county governing body may either submit the question of dissolving the district to the electorate of the district or it may call for a public hearing on the question of altering the boundaries of the district. If the county governing body calls for a public hearing on the question of altering the boundaries of the district by the withdrawal of territory, it shall publish notice of the hearing as provided in 7-1-2121. The notice must state the boundaries of the area proposed to be withdrawn from the district. After hearing testimony at the hearing, the county governing body may submit the question of either dissolving the district or altering the district by the withdrawal of specified territory from the district to the electorate of the district.

(4) The question must be submitted by a resolution calling for an election on either dissolving the public library district or altering the boundaries of the district by the withdrawal of land from the district. The county governing body shall schedule the election in conjunction with any other regularly scheduled election. The election on the question must be conducted as provided in Title 13.

(5) The question of withdrawal of territory under this section must be voted upon separately by the electorate of the territory to be withdrawn and the electorate of the balance of the territory of the public library district. The question fails unless a simple majority of those voting on the question in each of the two territories authorize altering the district boundary. If the question passes, the boundary alteration is effective the following January 1. If the question fails, the county governing body shall by resolution call for an election on the question of dissolving the district.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 92, L. 2001.**

22-1-711. Effect of dissolution. (1) If dissolution of a public library district is authorized by a majority of the electorate of the district, the county governing body shall order the dissolution and file the order with the county clerk. The dissolution is effective upon the earlier of the following:

(a) 6 months after the date of the filing of the order; or

(b) certification by the board of trustees that all debts and obligations of the district have been paid, discharged, or irrevocably settled.

(2) (a) If debts or obligation of the public library district remain unsatisfied after the dissolution of the district, the county governing body shall, subject to 15-10-420 and for as long as necessary, levy a property tax in an amount not to exceed the amount authorized for the district, on all taxable property that is in the territory formerly comprising the district, to be used to discharge the debts of the former district.

(b) If the electors of the district lowered the maximum amount to be levied for the operation of the district within 2 calendar years prior to the election authorizing the dissolution, the county governing body may, subject to 15-10-420, levy a property tax not to exceed the levy authorized prior to the reduction of the maximum levy for the discharge of the district's obligations.

(3) Any asset of the public library district remaining after all debts and obligations have been discharged becomes the property of the county in which the asset is located.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 92, L. 2001.

Parts 8 through 10 reserved

Part 11
Library Records Confidentiality Act

Part Cross-References

Right to know, Art. II, sec. 9, Mont. Const.
Right of privacy, Art. II, sec. 10, Mont. Const.

22-1-1101. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Montana Library Records Confidentiality Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 476, L. 1985.

22-1-1102. Definitions. As used in 22-1-1103, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Library" means a library that is established by the state, a county, city, town, school district, or a combination of those units of government, a college or university, or any private library open to the public.

(2) "Library records" means any document, record, or any other method of storing information retained, received, or generated by a library that identifies a person as having requested, used, or borrowed library material or other records identifying the names or other personal identifiers of library users. Library records does not include nonidentifying material that may be retained for the purpose of studying or evaluating the circulation of library materials in general or records that are not retained or retrieved by personal identifier.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 476, L. 1985.

22-1-1103. Nondisclosure of library records. (1) No person may release or disclose a library record or portion of a library record to any person except in response to:

(a) a written request of the person identified in that record, according to procedures and forms giving written consent as determined by the library; or

(b) an order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, upon a finding that the disclosure of such record is necessary because the merits of public disclosure clearly exceed the demand for individual privacy.

(2) A library is not prevented from publishing or making available to the public reasonable statistical reports regarding library registration and book circulation if those reports are presented so that no individual is identified therein.

(3) Library records may be disclosed to the extent necessary to return overdue or stolen materials or collect fines.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 476, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Citizens entitled to inspect and copy public writings, 2-6-102.
Public records management, Title 2, ch. 6, part 2.

22-1-1104 through 22-1-1110 reserved.

22-1-1111. Penalty. Any person who violates 22-1-1103 is guilty of a misdemeanor and is liable to the person identified in a record that is improperly released or disclosed. The person identified may bring a civil action for actual damages or $100, whichever is greater. Reasonable attorney fees and the costs of bringing the action may be awarded to the prevailing party.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 476, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Costs of actions, Title 25, ch. 10.

CHAPTER 2

ARTS

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22-2-103. Council membership — tenure — compensation.
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Part 2 — Montana Folklife Project
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22-2-301. Cultural and aesthetic projects grants.
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Chapter Cross-References

County museums and facilities for the arts, Title 7, ch. 16, part 22.
Art galleries' tax exemption, 15-6-201.
State art galleries to be operated by State Historical Society, 22-3-101.

Part 1
Montana Arts Council

Part Cross-References

Agencies allocated to State Board of Education, 2-15-1511.
Artwork for waterfowl stamps, 87-2-412.

22-2-101. Montana arts council established. In recognition of the increasing importance of the arts in the lives of the citizens of Montana, of the need to provide opportunity for our young people to participate in the arts and to contribute to the great cultural heritage of our state and nation, and of the growing significance of the arts as an element which makes living and vacationing in Montana desirable to the people of other states, the Montana arts council is hereby created as an agency of state government.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 2, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3601.

22-2-102. Membership of council — appointment. The Montana arts council consists of 15 members appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the senate. Insofar as possible, the governor shall appoint members from the various geographical areas of the state who have a keen interest in one or more of the arts and a willingness to devote time and effort in the public interest.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 2, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3602; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 385, L. 1989.

22-2-103. Council membership — tenure — compensation. The term of office of each member is 5 years. The governor shall designate a chairman and a vice-chairman from the members of the council to serve in those capacities at the pleasure of the governor. The chairman is the chief executive officer of the council. Each vacancy must be filled for the balance of the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment. The members of the council must be compensated and receive travel expenses as provided for in 2-15-124.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 2, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 51, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 439, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3603; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 385, L. 1989.

22-2-104. Executive committee. The council may select an executive committee of five members and delegate to the committee such functions in aid of the efficient administration of the affairs of the council as the council deems advisable.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 2, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3604.

22-2-105. Administrative officers and employees — compensation. The council may employ, and at pleasure remove, administrative officers and other employees as may be needed and fix their compensation within the amounts made available for such purposes.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 2, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 51, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3605.

22-2-106. Council duties. The duties of the council shall be to:

(1) encourage throughout the state the study and presentation of the arts and stimulate public interest and participation therein;

(2) cooperate with public and private institutions engaged within the state in artistic and cultural activities, including but not limited to music, theater, dance, painting, sculpture, architecture, and allied arts and crafts, and make recommendations concerning appropriate methods to encourage participation in and appreciation of the arts to meet the legitimate needs and aspirations of persons in all parts of the state;

(3) foster public interest in the cultural heritage of our state and expand the state's cultural resources;

(4) encourage and assist freedom of artistic expression essential for the well-being of the arts.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 2, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 93, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3606; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 125, L. 1983.

22-2-107. Gifts and donations. The council may acquire, accept, receive, dispose of, and administer in the name of the council any gifts, donations, properties, securities, bequests, and legacies that may be made to it. Moneys received by donation, gift, bequest, or legacy, unless otherwise provided by the donor, shall be deposited in the state special revenue fund of the state treasury and used for the general operation of the council. The council is the official agency of the state to receive and disburse any funds made available by the national foundation on the arts.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 2, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 3, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3607; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

22-2-108. Authorization for council to enter certain contracts. The council may contract with individuals, organizations, and institutions for services or cooperative endeavors furthering the objectives of the council's programs.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 2, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3608.

22-2-109. Financing of council. The council may engage in such fundraising drives and public contribution campaigns as will contribute to its continued development and support. All revenues received in such manner shall be deposited in the state special revenue fund of the state treasury and may not be used for any purposes other than the improvement, development, and operation and programs of the council.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 2, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3609; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

Part 2
Montana Folklife Project
(Expired July 1, 1983. Sec. 1, Ch. 473, L. 1981)

Part Compiler's Comments

Histories of Expired Sections:

22-2-201 through 22-2-205. En. Secs. 1 through 5, Ch. 531, L. 1979.

Part 3
Cultural and Aesthetic Projects

22-2-301. Cultural and aesthetic projects grants. (1) Any person, association, or representative of a governing unit seeking a grant for a cultural or aesthetic project from the income of the trust fund created in 15-35-108 must submit a grant proposal to the cultural and aesthetic projects advisory committee, in care of the Montana arts council, by August 1 of the year preceding the convening of a regular legislative session.

(2) Grant proposals must be for the purpose of protecting works of art in the state capitol or other cultural and aesthetic projects.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 653, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 99, L. 1983; Sec. 22-3-112, MCA 1981; redes. 22-2-301 by Code Commissioner, 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 587, L. 1991.

22-2-302. Advisory committee — powers and duties. (1) The cultural and aesthetic projects advisory committee provided for in 2-15-1521 shall review all proposals for cultural and aesthetic project grants before they are submitted to the legislature.

(2) Consistent with the rules adopted in accordance with 22-2-303, the committee shall make recommendations to the legislature on each proposal submitted to the committee.

(3) The committee's recommendations to the legislature are advisory only.

(4) The committee shall present its recommendations to the appropriations committee of the legislature by the 15th day of any regular legislative session.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 99, L. 1983.

22-2-303. Rulemaking authority. (1) The Montana historical society and the Montana arts council shall adopt rules that specify the criteria the advisory committee shall use when evaluating and making recommendations on cultural and aesthetic grant proposals submitted to the legislature.

(2) The Montana arts council shall adopt rules that implement the provisions of 22-2-306, 22-2-308, and 22-2-309, relating to local support, matching requirements, application procedures, and disbursements of grants.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 99, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 732, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Adoption of rules — Montana Administrative Procedure Act, Title 2, ch. 4.

22-2-304. Cultural and aesthetic project appropriations — administration. (1) The legislature must appropriate funds from the income of the trust fund created in 15-35-108 for cultural and aesthetic projects before any grant for a cultural or aesthetic project is awarded.

(2) Costs incurred by the Montana arts council for accounting, correspondence, project visits, and solicitation of proposals related to cultural and aesthetic project grants and the costs

of the advisory committee established in 2-15-1521 shall be paid from appropriations from the income of the trust fund.

(3) Grant proposals are heard by a legislative appropriations subcommittee.

(4) Grant proposals approved by the legislature are administered by the Montana arts council.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 99, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 13, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 626, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 8, Sp. L. January 1992.

22-2-305. Allocation and disbursement of funds. (1) The Montana arts council shall allocate and disburse cultural and aesthetic project account funds as appropriated by the legislature.

(2) If the funds in the cultural and aesthetic projects account are insufficient to fund projects in the amount of the legislative appropriation for the projects, the council shall allocate and disburse the account's funds in accordance with the provisions of the appropriation act.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 688, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 315, L. 1987.

22-2-306. Grant conditions — additional funds — accounts and reports. (1) A grant may not be awarded unless the grantee accepts the Montana arts council's conditions of the grant and signs a contract stipulating those conditions.

(2) A grantee must agree in writing that:

(a) the grantee is the official and sole agency for the administration of the project described in the grant agreement; and

(b) no person will, on the grounds of race, color, national origin, sex, or age, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity that results from the expenditure of grant funds.

(3) The grantee must agree that the funds granted will be expended solely for the purpose and activities described in the approved proposal. All funds granted to the grantee must be spent or encumbered during the grant period.

(4) Disbursements to grantees must be as follows, based upon the cash flow needs of the projects and the revenues available:

(a) Projects that are to receive more than $10,000 may receive an amount not exceeding 25% of the grant award in the first 6 months of the biennium, 50% in the first year of the biennium, 75% in the first 18 months of the biennium, and the balance in the remainder of the biennium. Within the limitations contained in this subsection, the amount of each payment must be determined by the Montana arts council in its discretion. Each payment may be made only after an examination of the costs incurred in the project and the amount, if any, of the unencumbered or unexpended balance of prior grant payments for the project.

(b) Projects that are to receive $10,000 or less may receive the total grant in any fiscal quarter if the Montana arts council determines that the cultural and aesthetic project account has funds available and that, after an examination of the costs incurred by the project, total payment is appropriate.

(c) A grant award budget may be modified in accordance with this subsection. A grantee may modify line items in an approved budget in an amount not to exceed 10% of the total grant award. A grantee may, with permission of the Montana arts council, modify line items in an approved budget in an amount not to exceed 20% of the total grant award. A modification may not increase the grant award or change the scope or purpose of the award.

(5) The grantee must maintain accounts, records, and other pertinent material pertaining to the costs incurred and expenditures made under the grant. The system of accounting employed by the grantee must be in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and be applied in a consistent manner so that project costs and expenditures can be clearly identified. Accounts, records, and other pertinent material must be maintained for 3 years from the official termination date of the grant period or until an audit, approved by the council, has been completed and any questions arising from the audit have been resolved to the satisfaction of the council.

(6) Grantees must submit to the council semiannual reports of expenditures during the course of the project and other financial and descriptive reports that the council may require. The grantee must submit, within 30 days after completion of the project, a final financial report

and a narrative report stating what was accomplished with the grant. Five percent of the total grant award must be held pending receipt of final reports by the council. With regard to grantees who in the past have submitted late reports, 30% of the grant award may be held pending receipt of final reports by the council.

(7) The council may, at the principal place of business of the grantee and during regular business hours, examine any directly pertinent records, accounts, and documents of the grantee involving transactions related to the grant.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 688, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 732, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 315, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 656, L. 1989.**

Cross-References

Nondiscrimination by state, 49-2-308.

22-2-307. Renumbered 22-2-321 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

22-2-308. Application procedure — grant criteria. (1) A grant for a facility owned and operated by a county or municipality must require financial support for the facility from the county or municipality. A grant for a facility owned by a county or municipality but operated by a nonprofit organization is expected to have financial support from the county or municipality, but must have, at a minimum, in-kind support for the facility from the county or municipality. The grant application form, which must be prescribed by the Montana arts council, must request specific information about the level of local support for the project and the facility.

(2) An applicant for a historic preservation project shall cooperate with the state historic preservation office. A letter from the state historic preservation office, stating any agreements reached with the applicant, must be received by the Montana arts council before the grant funds may be released.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 732, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 587, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 479, L. 1993.**

22-2-309. Grant categories. (1) The following categories are established for grant funds:

(a) special projects which are specific cultural and aesthetic activities, services, or events of limited duration;

(b) operational support for cultural institutions that have been in existence for at least 2 years and whose budgets reflect only the cost of continuing their current program;

(c) capital expenditures for acquisition, construction, or renovation of facilities; and

(d) challenge grants for permanent endowments to benefit cultural nonprofit grant recipients.

(2) The Montana arts council may require a match in cash or donated services for special project and operational support grants. There is a presumption that the match must represent $1 in value for each dollar of the grant. The Montana arts council may accept matches in excess of the presumed value or may in its discretion require a lesser amount.

(3) Capital expenditures may not exceed 25% of the total grant funds appropriated. Capital expenditure grants require a match of at least $3 in cash or donated goods and services, which goods and services must be donated specifically for the capital expenditure project, to receive each dollar of grant funds.

(4) Challenge grants require a match of at least $3 in cash or irrevocable planned or deferred gifts to receive each dollar of grant funds. Challenge grants are available upon meeting the specified match. Not less than one-third of the specified match must be in cash. Not more than one-third of the match may be in wills, devises, bequests, and paid-up life insurance policies. A devise may include retention of an irrevocable life estate by the donor.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 732, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 315, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 656, L. 1989.**

22-2-310 through 22-2-320 reserved.

22-2-321. Reversion of granted funds. At the end of a grant period, any unexpended balance of the grant shall revert to the cultural and aesthetic projects account provided for in 15-35-108.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 688, L. 1983; Sec. 22-2-307, MCA 1983; redes. 22-2-321 by Code Commissioner, 1985.**

Part 4
Art for State Buildings

22-2-401. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Percent-for-Art Act".
History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 552, L. 1983.

22-2-402. Purpose. The state of Montana, in recognition of its responsibility to create a more humane environment of distinction, enjoyment, and pride for all its citizens and in recognition that public art is a resource that stimulates the vitality and economy of the state's communities and provides opportunity for artists and other skilled workers to practice their crafts, declares that a portion of the funds for the construction or renovation of appropriate state buildings be allocated for the acquisition of works of art for such buildings.
History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 552, L. 1983.

22-2-403. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Artist" means a practitioner in the visual arts generally recognized by his peers or critics as a professional who produces works of art. The term does not include the project architect, or any member of his firm, of a new state building that is to have works of art under the provisions of this part.

(2) "New state building" means any structure to be built, remodeled, or renovated with money appropriated by the legislature that is, in the opinion of the architecture and engineering division of the department of administration, appropriate for the inclusion of works of art.

(3) "Work of art" means any work of visual art, including but not limited to a drawing, painting, mural, fresco, sculpture, mosaic, photograph, work of calligraphy, work of graphic art (including an etching, lithograph, offset print, or silk screen), craft (including crafts in clay, textile, fiber, wood, metal, plastic, or glass), or mixed media (including a collage, assemblage, or any combination of art media). The term does not include environmental landscaping.
History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 552, L. 1983.

22-2-404. Art for new state buildings — finance. (1) Subject to legislative allocations as provided in subsection (2), all capital project appropriations by the legislature shall include, as a part of the appropriation, an amount not to exceed 1% of the amount appropriated for the use of the Montana arts council for the acquisition of works of art for new state buildings, maintenance of works of art, and administration of this part as provided in subsection (3).

(2) (a) If a state building recommended for construction in the report required by Title 17, chapter 7, part 2, is also recommended as appropriate for the inclusion of works of art as provided in 22-2-403(2), the report shall so state, and in addition the report shall include any recommendation made by the Montana arts council concerning the appropriateness of the building for the inclusion of works of art, the types of works of art suggested for inclusion in such building, and the anticipated cost of such suggested works of art, including costs of acquisition, maintenance, and administrative expenses associated with the suggested works of art. The Montana arts council may submit a recommendation even if the architecture and engineering division of the department of administration has determined that a structure is not appropriate for inclusion of works of art.

(b) The legislature may, for those buildings recommended as appropriate for the inclusion of works of art, allocate an amount not to exceed 1% of the appropriated cost for use as specified in subsection (1).

(c) Additional funds, including separate appropriations, donations, grants, and other available governmental funds, may be used for the acquisition of works of art for new state buildings.

(3) (a) One percent of the funds received from the maximum appropriation setoff allocated by the legislature must be granted to the Montana arts council for the maintenance of art in state buildings.

(b) The administration of this part may be funded out of the appropriation setoff allocated by the legislature.
History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 552, L. 1983.

22-2-405. Display of works of art. The works of art acquired under the provisions of this part may be an integral part of or attached to the new state building or may be displayed on the parcel of land on which the new state building is located. The works of art must be so located that they are in public view.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 552, L. 1983.

22-2-406. Administration — selection of works of art. (1) The Montana arts council is primarily responsible for the administration of this part. The council must:

(a) submit its recommendations to the architecture and engineering division of the department of administration for inclusion in the report required by Title 17, chapter 7, part 2, concerning the appropriateness of any such building for the inclusion of works of art, a description of the types of works of art suggested for inclusion in the building, and the anticipated costs of acquisition, maintenance, and administrative expenses associated with the suggested works of art.

(b) appoint a three-member screening committee for each new state building to recommend artists to be commissioned or completed works of art to be purchased. The committee must consist of the project architect or his designee, a professional artist, and a representative from the user agency who is a resident of the community in which the new state building is to be constructed.

(c) select; commission the artist for; review the design, execution, and placement of; and finally accept all works of art. The Montana arts council must consult with the screening committee in fulfilling the requirements of this subsection (1)(c).

(d) assist in contract negotiations with artists who are selected;

(e) ensure that works of art acquired for display under the provisions of this part are displayed in such a manner that they are in public view;

(f) ensure that each work of art is properly maintained and may use the funds provided for in 22-2-404 or any other funds available for such maintenance; and

(g) maintain a close working relationship with the artist throughout each project.

(2) No payment may be made to any artist for works of art under this part without prior authorization of the Montana arts council.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 552, L. 1983.

22-2-407. State ownership of work of art. The state must obtain sole ownership of each work of art acquired for display under this part, including all tangible rights and privileges, subject to the artist's right to claim authorship of the work of art.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 552, L. 1983.

22-2-408. Part not exclusive. The provisions of this part are not the exclusive manner of acquiring and displaying works of art in public buildings.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 552, L. 1983.

Part 5
Sale of Fine Art by Art Dealer

Part Cross-References

Consignment sales by commission merchants, Title 30, ch. 11, part 4.
Rights of artists in products of the mind, 30-13-131, 30-13-133 through 30-13-135.
Trustees, Title 72, ch. 33, part 6.
Beneficiaries, Title 72, ch. 33, part 7.

22-2-501. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Art dealer" means a person engaged in the business of selling works of fine art, other than a person exclusively engaged in the business of selling goods at public auction.

(2) "Artist" means a person who creates a work of fine art or, if the person is deceased, the person's heir, devisee, or personal representative.

(3) "Consignment" means that no title to, estate in, or right to possession of fine art superior to that of the consignor vests in the consignee, notwithstanding the consignee's power

or authority to transfer and convey to a third person all of the right, title, and interest of the consignor in and to such fine art.

(4) "Fine art" means a painting, sculpture, drawing, work of graphic art (including an etching, lithograph, signed limited edition offset print, silk screen, or a work of graphic art of like nature), a work of calligraphy, photographs, original works in ceramics, wood, metals, glass, plastic, wax, stone, or leather, or a work in mixed media (including a collage, assemblage, or any combination of the art media mentioned in this subsection).

(5) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other group, however organized.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 534, L. 1985.

22-2-502. Artist-art dealer relationship. Notwithstanding any custom, practice, or usage of the trade to the contrary, whenever an artist delivers or causes to be delivered a work of fine art of the artist's own creation to an art dealer in this state for the purpose of exhibition and sale on a commission, fee, or other basis of compensation, the delivery to and acceptance of such work of fine art by the dealer constitutes a consignment, unless the delivery to the art dealer is pursuant to an outright sale for which the artist receives upon delivery or has received prior to delivery full compensation for the work of fine art.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 534, L. 1985.

22-2-503. Agency relationship — trust property. A consignment of a work of fine art results in the following:

(1) The art dealer, after delivery of the work of fine art, is an agent of the artist for the purpose of sale or exhibition of the consigned work of fine art within the state of Montana. This relationship must be defined in writing and renewed at least every 3 years by the art dealer and the artist. It is the responsibility of the artist to identify clearly the work of art by securely attaching identifying marking to or clearly signing the work of art.

(2) The work of fine art constitutes property held in trust by the consignee for the benefit of the consignor and is not subject to claim by a creditor of the consignee.

(3) The consignee is responsible for the loss of or damage to the work of fine art while in the possession of or on the premises of the consignee.

(4) The proceeds from the sale of the work of fine art constitute funds held in trust by the consignee for the benefit of the consignor. The proceeds must first be applied to pay any balance due to the consignor, unless the consignor expressly agrees otherwise in writing.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 534, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Law of agency, Title 28, ch. 10.
Consignment sales by commission merchants, Title 30, ch. 11, part 4.
Ownership of art as product of the mind, 30-13-131.
Trustees, Title 72, ch. 33, part 6.
Beneficiaries, Title 72, ch. 33, part 7.

22-2-504. Subsequent sale — payment to consignor. A work of fine art received as a consignment remains trust property, notwithstanding the subsequent purchase thereof by the consignee directly or indirectly for the consignee's own account, until the price is paid in full to the consignor. If the work is resold to a bona fide purchaser before the consignor has been paid in full, the proceeds of the resale received by the consignee constitute funds held in trust for the benefit of the consignor to the extent necessary to pay any balance due to the consignor and the trusteeship continues until the fiduciary obligation of the consignee with respect to the transaction is discharged in full.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 534, L. 1985.

22-2-505. Waiver void — exemption from U.C.C. (1) Any provision of a contract or agreement by which the consignor waives any provision of this part is void.

(2) This part is not subject to the provisions of Title 30, chapters 1 through 9A.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 534, L. 1985.

Part 6

American Indian Monument and Tribal Circle of Flags

22-2-601. American Indian monument and tribal flag circle — competition for design. (1) The state of Montana shall erect on the grounds of the capitol complex a monument to American Indians and a Montana tribal flag circle in recognition of American Indians' contributions to this state and nation.

(2) The Montana arts council shall advertise and conduct a competition among all Montanans for a design for the monument and flag circle.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 755, L. 1991.

22-2-602. Advisory committee — composition — duties. (1) To coordinate the project provided for in 22-2-601, the governor shall appoint an advisory committee composed of the following 11 members:

(a) a representative from the Montana arts council;

(b) a representative from each of the state's seven Indian reservations;

(c) a representative from the architecture and engineering division of the department of administration;

(d) the governor's state coordinator of Indian affairs or the coordinator's designee; and

(e) a representative of the Montana historical society.

(2) The advisory committee shall review the proposals submitted in the design competition for the monument and flag circle and select an appropriate design.

(3) The advisory committee shall make recommendations to the department of administration for an appropriate site for the monument and the flag circle on the grounds of the capitol complex. The monument and flag circle may be located separately on the grounds.

(4) The advisory committee shall solicit and accept private contributions to finance the monument and the placement of the monument and the flag circle on the grounds of the capitol complex.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 755, L. 1991.

CHAPTER 3

ANTIQUITIES

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Chapter Cross-References

Acquisition of land for museums — indebtedness, 7-16-2105, 7-16-4104.
County museums, Title 7, ch. 16, part 22.
Authorization to establish cultural facilities, 7-16-4103.
Military archives, 10-1-102.
Preservation of historical sites and monuments, 23-1-101.
Fire safety requirements in museums, 50-61-101.
Preservation of natural areas, Title 76, ch. 12, part 1.
Presentation of hides to museums, 81-7-105, 81-7-120.

Part 1
Historical Society

Part Cross-References

Distribution of Administrative Rules of Montana to State Historical Society, 2-4-313.
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Agency allocation to State Board of Education, 2-15-1511.
Boards and offices associated with State Historical Society, 2-15-1512.
Distribution of Session Laws, 5-11-203.
Authorization to levy tax for cultural facilities, 7-16-4105.

22-3-101. Historical society. The historical society of Montana, originally organized under the provisions of an act of the legislative assembly of the territory of Montana entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Historical Society of Montana", approved February 2, 1865, and thereafter made to become the historical society of the state of Montana by an act approved March 4, 1891, entitled "An Act Concerning the Historical Society for the State of Montana and Making an Appropriation Therefor" and by "An Act to Perpetuate the Historical Society of the State of Montana", approved March 1, 1949, is hereby continued and perpetuated as the Montana historical society and as such constitutes an agency of state government for the use, learning, culture, and enjoyment of the citizens of the state and for the acquisition, preservation, and protection of historical records, art, archival, and museum objects, historical places, sites, and monuments and the custody, maintenance, and operation of the historical library, museums, art galleries, and historical places, sites, and monuments.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 44-516.

22-3-102. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Committee" means the executive committee of the board of trustees of the Montana historical society.

(2) "Historic records" means manuscripts, papers, maps, charts, journals, diaries, photographs, business records, voice recordings, films, video tapes, or other records illustrative of the history of Montana in particular and generally of the region.

(3) "Historic records network" means an agreement between the Montana historical society and the Montana university system to facilitate exchange and cooperation in the use, acquisition, and preservation of historic records.

(4) "Society" means the Montana historical society and includes:

(a) the historical library and its contents;

(b) any museums and art galleries and their contents acquired by the trustees;

(c) any historical places, sites, or monuments acquired or developed by the society;

(d) any divisions, departments, and activities operated in conjunction with the historical library as are established by the trustees; and

(e) any books, papers, maps, charts, manuscripts, photographs, writings, records, objects of history and art, paintings, engravings, relics, collections of artifacts and minerals, furniture, or fixtures acquired by the trustees.

(5) "Trustees" means the board of trustees of the Montana historical society.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 47, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 3, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 366, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 44-517.

22-3-103. Historical library — independence from other libraries, museums, or galleries. (1) There is a historical library, to be maintained and operated by the Montana historical society.

(2) The historical library and any historical museum administered by the society in accordance with the provisions of this part shall be independent of any other library, museum, or gallery owned, maintained, or operated by the state of Montana.

History: (1)En. 44-515.1 by Sec. 4, Ch. 3, L. 1977; Sec. 44-515.1, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 3, Ch. 47, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 3, L. 1977; Sec. 44-518, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 44-515.1, 44-518.

22-3-104. Appointment and qualifications of board of trustees. (1) The government and administration of the society are vested in a board of 15 trustees appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the senate. Three each of the original members of the board shall be appointed for 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, and 5-year terms. An appointment to replace a member whose term has expired shall be for 5 years. An appointment to replace a member whose term has not expired shall be for the unexpired term.

(2) Trustees shall be appointed because of their special interest in the accomplishment of the purposes of the society, their fitness for discharging these duties, and their willingness to devote time and effort in the public interest. The governor, insofar as possible, shall appoint trustees from the various geographical areas of the state.

(3) Of the 15 trustees, at least one shall be a recognized historian and at least one shall be a recognized archaeologist.

(4) The governor shall appoint these professionals to the board of trustees as vacancies occur.

History: (1)En. Sec. 4, Ch. 47, L. 1963; Sec. 44-519, R.C.M. 1947; (2) thru (4)En. Sec. 5, Ch. 47, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 3, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 520, L. 1977; Sec. 44-520, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 44-519, 44-520.

Cross-References

Boards and offices associated with State Historical Society, 2-15-1512.

22-3-105. Compensation and expenses of trustees. Each member of the board of trustees shall be compensated and receive travel expenses as provided for in 2-15-124.

History: En. 82A-507 by Sec. 1, Ch. 272, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 51, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 203, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 453, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82A-507(3); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 3, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 650, L. 1985.

22-3-106. Executive committee. The trustees may select an executive committee of five trustees and delegate to the committee such functions in aid of the efficient administration of the affairs of the society as the trustees deem advisable.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 47, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 44-521.

22-3-107. Authority of board. The powers and duties of the trustees are as follows:

(1) to elect annually from among their number a president, a vice president, and a secretary;

(2) to adopt bylaws for their own government and to make rules, not inconsistent with law, for the proper administration of the society in the interests of preserving the rich heritage of this state and its people;

(3) to appoint a director, fix the director's salary, and prescribe the director's duties and responsibilities;

(4) to create classes of memberships in the society as they consider desirable, to determine the qualifications for any class of membership, and to set the fees to be paid for memberships;

(5) to sell or exchange publications and other museum or art objects and use the money arising from sales for the operation of the society and for the acquisition of historical materials and objects of art;

(6) to sell or exchange surplus or duplicate books, surplus museum or art objects or artifacts not pertinent to the region encompassed by the Montana historical society mission and to use the money arising from the sales exclusively for acquisitions of library, art, and museum artifacts;

(7) to see that the collections and properties of the society are maintained in good order and repair;

(8) to report to the governor and, as provided in 5-11-210, the legislature biennially. The report must include a statement of all important transactions and acquisitions, with suggestions and recommendations for the better realization of the purposes of the society and the improvement of its collections and services.

(9) to accept, receive, and administer in the name of the society any gifts, donations, properties, securities, bequests, and legacies that may be made to the society. Money in the amount of less than $500 received by donation, gift, bequest, or legacy, unless otherwise provided by the donor, must be deposited in the state treasury and used for the general operation of the society. Unless otherwise provided by donor, donations, gifts, bequests, or legacies in the amount of $500 or more must be deposited in the acquisitions trust established in 22-3-113.

(10) to collect, assemble, preserve, and display, when appropriate, all obtainable books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, journals, diaries, papers, business records, paintings, drawings, engravings, photographs, statuary, models, relics, and all other materials illustrative of the history of Montana in particular and generally of the Pacific Northwest, Northern Rocky Mountain, and Northern Great Plains regions and of the United States of America when pertinent;

(11) to procure from pioneers, early settlers, and others narratives of the events relative to the early settlement of Montana, the Indian occupancy, Indian and other wars, overland travel and immigration to the territories of the west, and all other related documents of Montana's history, development, and society;

(12) to gather contemporary information, specimens, and all other materials that exhibit faithfully the distinctive historical and contemporary characteristics of the area, with particular attention to Indian, military, and pioneer artifacts and implements;

(13) to collect and preserve such natural history objects as fossils, plants, minerals, and animals;

(14) to collect and preserve books, maps, manuscripts, and other materials as will tend to facilitate historical, scientific, and antiquarian research;

(15) to promote the study of Montana history by lectures and publications;

(16) to publish a roadside history of Montana, with maps, photographs, and text that will enable tourists, citizens, and students to understand the history of the countryside seen from the state's main roads;

(17) to generally foster and encourage the fine arts and cultural activities in Montana;

(18) to receive for and on behalf of the state, by donation or otherwise, art objects of any kind and description and to exhibit and circulate the objects in Montana and elsewhere;

(19) to microfilm papers or documents in danger of disappearance or injury; and

(20) to coordinate the administration of the historic records network established in 22-3-211.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 47, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 204, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 366, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 44-523; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 419, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 112, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 4, L. 1993.**

22-3-108. Function of director — employment of assistants. The director is fully responsible for the immediate direction, management, and control of the society, subject to the general programs and policies established by the trustees. The director may appoint and employ all assistants and employees required for the management of the historical society, subject to approval by the trustees.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 47, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 44-524.**

22-3-109. Official seal. The design of the official seal of the society shall be substantially as follows: a central group representing a covered immigrant wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen, showing prairie in the foreground, mountains in the background, and directly beneath it the figures "1865". The seal shall be 2 inches in diameter and surrounded by the words, "Montana Historical Society Seal".

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 47, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 44-525.**

22-3-110. Decor of quarters. The offices, library, museums and galleries, and quarters for the activities of the society in the veterans' and pioneers' memorial building shall be decorated, fitted, furnished, and maintained in dignity and in harmony with the purposes of the society. All furniture and fittings for storage and the use of the library shall be, in design and function, adapted to the efficient and dignified operation and administration of the activities of the society.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 47, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 44-526.**

22-3-111. Financing of society. The society may engage in such fundraising drives and public contribution campaigns as will contribute to its continued development and support. It may produce, reproduce, sell, or exchange art objects, film, books, photographs, magazines, pamphlets, and museum objects which are appropriate and will bring credit to the society and to Montana. It may also receive fees, commissions, and royalties on the display and sale of arts and crafts. All profits, revenues, royalties, or fees received in any such manner shall be deposited in the state treasury and may not be used for any purposes other than the improvement, development, and operation of the society.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 47, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 44-527.**

Cross-References

Authority for use of certain magazine subscription fees for current publication, 17-8-107.

22-3-112. Renumbered 22-2-301 by Code Commissioner, 1983.

22-3-113. Acquisitions trust. There is an account in the governmental fund category permanent fund type to be known as the Montana historical society acquisitions trust, to be used exclusively for the acquisition of items or collections as provided in 22-3-114.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 4, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 34, L. 2001.**

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 34 near beginning after "account in the" substituted "governmental fund category permanent fund type" for "fiduciary fund category nonexpendable trust fund type". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

22-3-114. Use of acquisitions trust funds — principal nonexpendable — investment of principal — reversion of unspent revenue. (1) The principal of the acquisitions trust established in 22-3-113 is intended to be a permanent fund subject to investment by the board of investments in accordance with investment principles established for the investment of state funds in Title 17, chapter 6, part 2.

(2) Unless otherwise provided by the donor, donations of $500 or more received pursuant to 22-3-107(9) and revenue earned by the Montana historical society from sales provided for by 22-3-107(6) must be placed in the acquisitions trust.

(3) Interest earned on the principal of the acquisitions trust may be used only for the purpose of acquiring society library, museum, archive, and photoarchive items or collections.

(4) Revenue that is not expended on appropriate acquisitions authorized in subsection (3) and that remains at the end of each fiscal year reverts to the principal of the acquisitions trust for investment as provided in subsection (1).

(5) The provisions of 17-2-108 that require the expenditure of nongeneral fund money prior to the expenditure of general fund money do not apply to the expenditure of revenue made available to the society from the acquisitions trust.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 4, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 34, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 34 in (1) substituted "permanent fund" for "permanent, nonexpendable trust". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Part 2
Preservation of Records

Part Cross-References

Natural resource information system and natural heritage program, Title 90, ch. 15.

22-3-201. Public policy. The legislature declares that it is the public policy of the state of Montana that noncurrent records of permanent value to the state and to local governments should be preserved and protected; that the operations of state government should be made more efficient, more effective, and more economical through current records management; and that to the end that the people may receive maximum benefit from a knowledge of state and local government affairs, the state and local governments should preserve noncurrent records of permanent value for study and research.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3207; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 420, L. 1993.

22-3-202. Archives created — appointment, duties, and compensation of archivist. There is a state archives in the Montana historical society for the preservation of noncurrent records of permanent value to the state and local governments and for records management. The director of the Montana historical society shall appoint a state archivist, who serves at the pleasure of the director, define the archivist's duties, and fix the archivist's compensation with the approval of the board of trustees of the Montana historical society.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 108, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3208; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 420, L. 1993.

22-3-203. Preservation of noncurrent records of permanent value. The state archivist shall preserve noncurrent records of permanent value to the state and is responsible for the ultimate preservation of local government records of permanent value. Upon request, the archivist shall assist and advise in the establishment of records management programs in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of state government and in local governments, with due regard to the functions of the officers and agencies involved.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 108, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 41, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3209; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 420, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Department of Administration records preservation, 2-6-203, 2-6-205.

Authority of Board of Trustees of State Historical Society, 22-3-107.

22-3-204 through 22-3-210 reserved.

22-3-211. Historic records network — creation — purpose. (1) The trustees of the Montana historical society shall establish and coordinate the administration of an historic records network.

(2) The staff of the society shall aid staff archivists and librarians at the university units in their work of acquiring, cataloguing, processing, microfilming, and preserving historic records.

History: En. 44-523.1 by Sec. 3, Ch. 366, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 44-523.1.

Cross-References

Authority of Board of Trustees of State Historical Society, 22-3-107.

22-3-212. Funding. The historic records network shall operate within the budgets of the historical society and the university system.

History: En. 44-523.2 by Sec. 4, Ch. 366, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 44-523.2.

22-3-213 through 22-3-220 reserved.

22-3-221. Storing and safekeeping of war records. The board of trustees of the Montana historical society is hereby authorized and directed to set apart a suitable room in the buildings under their jurisdiction for the storing and safekeeping of such archives, records, etc., of the grand army of the republic and the united Spanish war veterans, and said room shall be suitably furnished, and the librarian for the Montana historical society shall be custodian of said archives, records, etc.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 32, L. 1913; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 97, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 321, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 96, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 321, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 93, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 82-2502.

Cross-References

Duties of Department of Military Affairs, 10-1-102.

Part 3
Veterans' and Pioneers' Memorial Building

22-3-301. Veterans' and pioneers' memorial building. There is a veterans' and pioneers' memorial building located in Helena.

History: En. 78-201.1 by Sec. 8, Ch. 3, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 78-201.1.

22-3-302. Use of building. The veterans' and pioneers' memorial building shall constitute a perpetual memorial to the war veterans and the pioneers of Montana, and said building shall be devoted to the use of the united Spanish war veterans of Montana, the veterans of foreign wars of Montana, the American legion of Montana, the disabled American veterans of Montana, the World War I veterans of Montana, the Montana historical society, the society of Montana pioneers, and the sons and daughters of Montana pioneers and for the housing of books, records, documents, and other property of such veterans and organizations; and there shall be provided in said building appropriate office quarters for the state headquarters and officers and employees of such veterans and organizations and for the librarian and other employees of the Montana historical society.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 204, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 271, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 78-202.

22-3-303. Gifts for building. The state of Montana is hereby authorized to receive gifts, legacies, and donations of money or other property for the erection or maintenance of the memorial building herein provided for, and all such gifts, legacies, and donations are hereby dedicated to such purpose.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 204, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 78-209.

Part 4
Antiquities

Part Cross-References

Natural resource information system and natural heritage program, Title 90, ch. 15.

22-3-401 through 22-3-413. Repealed. Sec. 16, Ch. 563, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

22-3-401. En. Sec. 1, Ch. 502, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 81-2501.

22-3-402. En. Sec. 2, Ch. 502, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 81-2502.

22-3-403. En. Sec. 3, Ch. 502, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 440, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 81-2503.

22-3-404. En. Sec. 4, Ch. 502, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 440, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 81-2504.

22-3-405. En. Sec. 5, Ch. 502, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 440, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 81-2505.

22-3-406. En. Sec. 6, Ch. 502, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 440, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 81-2506.

22-3-407. En. Sec. 7, Ch. 502, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 440, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 81-2507.

22-3-408. En. Sec. 8, Ch. 502, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 3, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 440, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 81-2508.

22-3-409. En. Sec. 9, Ch. 502, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 440, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 81-2509.

22-3-410. En. Sec. 10, Ch. 502, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 3, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 440, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 81-2510.

22-3-411. En. Sec. 11, Ch. 502, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 440, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 81-2511.

22-3-412. En. Sec. 12, Ch. 502, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 440, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 81-2512.

22-3-413. En. Sec. 13, Ch. 502, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 440, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 81-2513.

22-3-414 through 22-3-420 reserved.

22-3-421. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Affected property owner" means a person or entity whose real property will be physically affected by the activity of an applicant or whose real property is proposed for incorporation into a historic district proposed as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

(2) "Antiquities permit" means the permit granted for excavation, removal, or restoration of heritage properties or paleontological remains provided for in 22-3-432.

(3) "Applicant" means a person who applies to a governmental entity, including a federal, state, or local governmental entity, for a permit, license, or lease on property owned by the governmental entity.

(4) "Heritage property" means any district, site, building, structure, or object located upon or beneath the earth or under water that is significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, or culture.

(5) "Historic preservation office" means the office within the Montana historical society provided for in 2-15-1512.

(6) "Historic preservation officer" means the officer provided for in 2-15-1512.

(7) "Paleontological remains" means fossilized plants and animals of a geological nature found upon or beneath the earth or under water which are rare and critical to scientific research.

(8) "Preservation review board" means the board provided for in 2-15-1512.

(9) "Register" means the National Register of Historic Places, the official list of the nation's heritage properties worthy of preservation because of national, state, or local significance.

(10) "Registered property" means any heritage property listed in the register.

(11) "State agency" means any executive agency of the state of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 563, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 323, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 343, L. 1995.

22-3-422. Duties of preservation review board. The preservation review board shall:

(1) recommend nominations to the register;

(2) approve or disapprove all nominations to the register;

(3) approve or disapprove additions to statewide inventories of heritage properties;

(4) review the annual work program that recommends preservation goals and grant allocations for the next succeeding fiscal year; and

(5) act in an advisory capacity to the historic preservation office and to state agencies.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 563, L. 1979.

22-3-423. Duties of historic preservation officer. Subject to the supervision of the director of the historical society, the historic preservation officer has the following duties and responsibilities:

(1) follow necessary procedures to qualify the state for money that is now or will be made available under any act of congress of the United States or otherwise for purposes of historic preservation;

(2) conduct an ongoing statewide survey to identify and document heritage properties and paleontological remains;

(3) maintain a state inventory file of heritage properties and paleontological remains and maintain a repository for all inventory work done in the state;

(4) evaluate and formally nominate potential register properties according to the criteria established by the register;

(5) prepare and annually review the state preservation plan, register nominations, and historic preservation grant activity;

(6) maintain, publish, and disseminate information relating to heritage properties and paleontological remains in the state;

(7) cooperate with and assist local, state, and federal government agencies in comprehensive planning that allows for the preservation of heritage properties and paleontological remains;

(8) enter into cooperative agreements with the federal government, local governments, and other governmental entities or private landowners or the owners of objects to ensure preservation and protection of registered properties;

(9) adopt rules outlining procedures by which a state agency that has no approved rules under 22-3-424(1) shall systematically consider heritage properties or paleontological remains on lands owned by the state and avoid, whenever feasible, state actions or state assisted or licensed actions that substantially alter the properties;

(10) respond to requests for consultation under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as provided for in 22-3-429;

(11) develop procedures and guidelines for the evaluation of heritage property or paleontological remains as provided in 22-3-428;

(12) protect from disclosure to the public any information relating to the location or character of heritage properties when disclosure would create a substantial risk of harm, theft, or destruction to the resources or to the area or place where the resources are located; and

(13) any other necessary or appropriate activity permitted by law to carry out and enforce the provisions of this part.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 563, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 351, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 323, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 343, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.
Use of heritage properties for state agency new space needs, 2-17-107.
Land preservation, 23-1-106 through 23-1-108.
State planning on historical sites, 90-1-102.

22-3-424. Duties of state agencies. State agencies shall:

(1) in consultation with the historical society adopt rules for the identification and preservation of heritage properties and paleontological remains on lands owned by the state to avoid, whenever feasible, state actions or state assisted or licensed actions that substantially alter heritage properties or paleontological remains on lands owned by the state or, in the absence of such rules, act in compliance with rules adopted under 22-3-423;

(2) identify and develop, in consultation with the historic preservation officer, methods and procedures to ensure that the identification and protection of heritage properties and paleontological remains on lands owned by the state are given appropriate consideration in state agency decisionmaking;

(3) deposit in the historic preservation office all inventory reports, including maps, photographs, and site forms, of heritage properties and paleontological remains.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 563, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 351, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Land preservation, 23-1-106, 23-1-107.
State planning on historical sites, 90-1-102.

22-3-425 through 22-3-427 reserved.

22-3-428. Heritage property — procedures and guidelines required. The historic preservation officer shall adopt standardized procedures and guidelines for inventorying, collecting data on, documenting, and evaluating all types of heritage property. In adopting the standardized procedures and guidelines, the historic preservation officer may consult with state and federal agencies experienced in reviewing and mitigating environmental and cultural impacts caused by development of properties.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 343, L. 1995.

22-3-429. Requests for consultation — public notice — appeal of findings. (1) A federal or state entity that acts upon a proposed federal or state action or an application for a federal, state, or local permit, license, lease, or funding may request the views of the historic preservation officer concerning:

(a) the recommended eligibility for a register listing of any heritage property or paleontological remains;

(b) the effects of a proposed action, activity, or undertaking on heritage property or remains that are found to be eligible for register listing; and

(c) the appropriateness of a proposed plan for the avoidance or mitigation of effects.

(2) A request for comment pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 470f may be made simultaneously with a request pursuant to subsection (1). The historic preservation officer shall respond in writing to a request within 30 calendar days of receiving the request and shall address each property in the request and each topic of the request. In the event that an agency requests simultaneous consultation for two or more criteria under this section, the agency and historic preservation officer may extend the 30-day review period by mutual agreement. If the historic preservation officer fails to comment within that time, that failure is construed as concurrence with the agency's recommendation. In the event of failure to comment on a specific undertaking, the historic preservation officer may not change a finding for a heritage property at a later date.

(3) If the proposed finding is that a heritage property or paleontological remains are involved and that a proposed activity will have an adverse impact on the property or remains, the proposed finding must address all properties or remains involved and describe the characteristics that illustrate the qualities that make the property or remains eligible for inclusion in the register. If the proposed finding includes a conclusion that a property or remains may be eligible but additional information or study is needed to reach an eligibility finding, the finding must specify the type and amount of information required in accordance with standards and guidelines as provided in 22-3-428.

(4) At the time that the state or federal agency requests the views of the historic preservation officer as provided in subsection (1), the agency shall provide notice to the applicant, affected property owners, and other interested persons of the request for consultation and shall identify locations where the submitted materials may be reviewed.

(5) The applicant and any affected property owners have 20 days in which to appeal the historic preservation officer's finding to the director. The appeal notice must include a written statement of reasons for the appeal and any additional supporting information.

(6) The director of the historical society shall issue a final finding within 30 days of the expiration of the 20-day appeal period provided for under subsection (5). The issuance of this finding does not limit the rights of any applicant or affected property owner to challenge a finding under an existing federal law, regulation, or regulatory or administrative process.

(7) If the applicant or an affected property owner is not satisfied with the finding of the director of the historical society concerning the eligibility of the property or remains for listing in the register or a finding of adverse effect to the property, the entity or property owner may appeal the finding to the district court in either Lewis and Clark County or a county in which affected property is located. Appeal may be taken by filing a petition with the district court citing the decision by the director of the historical society and the evidence upon which the director relied. On appeal, the district court may consider any documents supporting or not supporting the finding, the written comments received by the director of the historical society, and any additional evidence that may be submitted to the court. The district court may substitute its judgment for the judgment of the director of the historical society as to the weight of the evidence.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 343, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 120, Ch. 42, L. 1997.

22-3-430. Avoidance and mitigation of impacts. (1) Avoidance of impacts to heritage property or paleontological remains is preferred. Avoidance may not be construed to constitute neglect of the property or anticipatory demolition.

(2) If it is not feasible to avoid impacts to heritage property or paleontological remains, a mitigation plan must be developed by the agency, in consultation with the applicant, to minimize adverse effects to the property or remains. Mitigation must be directed at the characteristics of the property that make it eligible for listing in the register. If requested by the agency, the historic preservation officer shall identify suggested mitigation actions in writing at the time that the historic preservation officer submits a proposed finding under 22-3-429.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 343, L. 1995.

22-3-431. Registration of heritage properties. (1) Any citizen of Montana may submit to the historic preservation officer for his consideration the necessary forms to nominate heritage properties to the register.

(2) (a) For private properties, the historic preservation officer shall notify the owner of the property and allow him a reasonable period of time to concur or object to the nomination of

the property for registration. If the owner of the property, or a majority of owners if the property has more than one owner, objects to registration, the historic preservation officer may not nominate the property unless the objection is withdrawn. If there are no such objections, the historic preservation officer may, upon approval by the preservation review board, nominate heritage properties to the register.

(b) The historic preservation officer and the preservation review board may review the nomination of property that was not nominated due to owner objection to determine whether the property is eligible for registration. If the historic preservation officer and the preservation review board determine that the property is eligible for registration, the preservation officer shall provide for the register information about the property for determination of registration eligibility.

(c) The historic preservation officer shall follow the procedures mandated by 36 CFR 60.6 relating to seeking property owner concurrence or objection to registration.

(3) For lands owned by the state, a county, or a municipality, the historic preservation officer may, upon approval by the preservation review board, nominate heritage properties to the register. The historic preservation officer shall notify the appropriate governmental agency and give public notice when any such governmental property is being considered for nomination. Unless agency or public objections are submitted in writing within 30 days after notification, the historic preservation officer shall complete the nominations. When an agency or any citizen of Montana submits written objections, the historic preservation officer shall consider the objections and may conduct a public hearing. If a hearing is held, it shall be commenced within 30 days after the final date for submission of written objections. Within 60 days after submission of the objections or after the public hearing, the historic preservation officer shall make a final decision on the proposed registration and prepare a statement responsive to the objections submitted.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 563, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 199, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 323, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Natural resource information system and natural heritage program, Title 90, ch. 15.

22-3-432. Antiquities permits. (1) No person may excavate, remove, or restore any heritage property or paleontological remains on lands owned by the state without first obtaining an antiquities permit from the historic preservation officer.

(2) Antiquities permits are to be granted only after careful consideration of the application for a permit and after consultation with the appropriate state agency. Permits are subject to strict compliance with the following guidelines:

(a) Antiquities permits may be granted only for work to be undertaken by reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other historical, scientific, or educational institutions, societies, or persons with a view toward dissemination of knowledge about cultural properties, provided no such permit may be granted unless the historic preservation officer is satisfied that the applicant possesses the necessary qualifications to guarantee the proper excavation of those sites and objects that may add substantially to man's knowledge about Montana and its antiquities.

(b) The antiquities permit must specify that a summary report of such investigations, containing relevant maps, documents, drawings, and photographs, be submitted to the historic preservation officer. The historic preservation officer shall determine the appropriate time period allowable between all work undertaken and submission of the summary report.

(3) All heritage property and paleontological remains collected under an antiquities permit are the permanent property of the state and must be deposited in museums or other institutions within the state or loaned to qualified institutions outside the state, unless otherwise provided for in the antiquities permit.

(4) An antiquities permit is not a substitution for any other type of permit that a state agency may require for other purposes.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 563, L. 1979.

22-3-433. Environmental review process. (1) Each state agency responsible for the preparation of an environmental impact statement in accordance with the Montana Environmental Policy Act shall, as a part of its evaluation and study process, consult with and obtain the comments of the historic preservation officer concerning the identification and location of heritage properties and paleontological remains on lands owned by the state that may be adversely impacted by the proposed action. However, where the grant of an interest in state land requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement under the Montana Environmental Policy Act, the environmental impact statement shall be limited to an evaluation of the heritage properties and paleontological remains located in, on, under, and within only the affected state land.

(2) When heritage properties and paleontological remains are located and identified as described in subsection (1), the responsible state agency, in consultation with the historic preservation officer and the preservation review board, shall include as part of its environmental impact statement a plan for the avoidance or mitigation of damage to heritage properties and paleontological remains to the greatest extent practicable. Whenever necessary or appropriate, the state agency may require an applicant for a lease, permit, license, or other approval for use of land owned by the state to develop an avoidance or mitigation plan in consultation with the historic preservation officer and the preservation review board.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 563, L. 1979.

Cross-References

MEPA — environmental impact statements, Title 75, ch. 1, part 2.

22-3-434. Denial of applications. State agencies may deny or approve with conditions any application for an easement, lease, permit, contract, license, or certificate in order to protect heritage properties and paleontological remains that cannot be properly mitigated; provided that this section is limited only to heritage properties and paleontological remains which have been located as a part of the environmental impact statement reviews process as described in 22-3-433.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 563, L. 1979.

22-3-435. Report of discovered heritage properties or paleontological remains. Any person conducting activities, including survey, excavation, or construction, who discovers on any lands owned by the state any heritage property or paleontological remains as defined in 22-3-421 or who finds that an operation licensed or otherwise entitled by the state may damage heritage properties or paleontological remains on any lands owned by the state shall promptly report to the historic preservation officer the discovery of such findings and shall take all reasonable steps to ensure preservation of the heritage property or paleontological remains.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 563, L. 1979.

Cross-References

State planning on historical sites, 90-1-102.

22-3-436 through 22-3-440 reserved.

22-3-441. Restrictions on reproduction or sale of heritage property and paleontological remains. (1) No person may reproduce or falsely identify any heritage property or paleontological remains with the intent to sell the property or remains as an original.

(2) No person may sell any heritage property or paleontological remains with the knowledge that the property or remains have previously been collected or excavated in violation of this section, 22-3-432, or 22-3-435.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 563, L. 1979.

22-3-442. Criminal penalty. A person violating any provision of 22-3-432, 22-3-435, or 22-3-441 is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than $1,000 or be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or both. Each day of continued violation of any provision of 22-3-432, 22-3-435, or 22-3-441 constitutes a distinct and separate offense.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 563, L. 1979.

Part 5
Museum Loan Act

Part Cross-References

County museums, Title 7, ch. 16, parts 21 and 22.
Municipal museums, 7-16-4103, 7-16-4105.
Donations of predatory animal hides and specimens, 81-7-105, 81-7-120.

22-3-501. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Museum Loan Act".
History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 630, L. 1985.

22-3-502. Purpose. The people of Montana have an interest in preserving and protecting objects of scientific, historic, artistic, or cultural value and making them accessible to the public. The purpose of this part is to serve this interest by establishing a uniform procedure for lenders to preserve their interests in property loaned to museums; to require lenders to notify museums of changes of address and transfers of ownership of loaned property; and to vest title to unclaimed property in the museum that holds it.
History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 630, L. 1985.

22-3-503. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Loan" means a deposit of property not accompanied by a transfer of title to the property.

(2) "Museum" means an institution located in Montana and operated by a nonprofit corporation or a public agency primarily for educational, scientific, or aesthetic purposes, and that owns, borrows, or cares for and exhibits, studies, or catalogs property.

(3) "Property" includes any tangible object, animate or inanimate, that has intrinsic historic, artistic, scientific, or cultural value.
History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 630, L. 1985.

22-3-504. Loans for an indefinite term. (1) If a museum accepts a loan of property for an indefinite term or for a term longer than 7 years, the museum must inform the lender in writing at the time of the loan of the provisions of this part.

(2) For the purposes of this part, a loan for a specified term becomes a loan for an indefinite term if the property remains in the custody of the museum after the specified term expires.
History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 630, L. 1985.

22-3-505. Manner of giving notice to lender. When the provisions of this part require a museum to give notice to a lender, the museum is considered to have given notice if the museum mails the notice to the lender at the lender's address and proof of receipt is received by the museum within 30 days from the date the notice was mailed. If the museum does not have a current address for the lender or if proof of receipt is not received by the museum, notice is considered given if the museum publishes it at least once a week for 3 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in both the county in which the museum is located and the county of the lender's most recent address as shown on the museum's records.
History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 630, L. 1985.

22-3-506. Notice of intent to preserve interest. (1) The owner of property on loan to a museum may file with the museum a notice of intent to preserve an interest in the property. This notice must be in writing and must contain a description of the property adequate to enable the museum to identify the property.

(2) The filing of a notice of intent to preserve an interest in property on loan to a museum does not validate or make enforceable any claim that would be extinguished under the terms of a written loan agreement or that would otherwise be invalid or unenforceable.

(3) (a) Unless the loaned property is returned to the claimant, the museum shall retain for not less than 25 years the original or an accurate copy of any notice filed by a claimant under this section.

(b) The fact that the museum retains a notice may not be construed to mean that the notice is sufficient or accurate or that it is effective to preserve an interest in property on loan to the museum.

(4) A notice of intent to preserve an interest in property on loan to a museum satisfies the requirements of subsection (1) if it is in substantially the following form and contains the information and attachments described:

NOTICE TO PRESERVE AN INTEREST IN PROPERTY
ON LOAN TO A MUSEUM

Name of Museum.. Date...................
Claimant's Name..
Address...
(street address; city; state; zip code)
Telephone..
Date Property Loaned...
Description of Property...

Documentation of ownership — check the appropriate box:

☐ Legible copy of original loan receipt attached

☐ Other documentation attached

If you are not the original lender, describe the origin of your interest in the property and attach a copy of any document that creates your interest:

....
....
....

I understand that I must promptly notify the museum in writing of any change of address or change in ownership of the loaned property.

I declare under penalty of false swearing that to the best of my knowledge the information contained in this notice is true.

SIGNED..
(claimant)

OR I declare under penalty of false swearing that I am authorized to act on behalf of the claimant and am informed and believe that the information contained in this notice is true.

SIGNED..
(claimant's representative)

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 630, L. 1985.**

22-3-507. Notice of change of address or transfer of ownership. The owner of property on loan to a museum shall notify the museum in writing of any change of address or change in ownership of the property.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 630, L. 1985.**

22-3-508. Conservation or disposal of loaned property. (1) Unless there is a written loan agreement to the contrary, a museum may apply conservation measures to or dispose of property on loan to the museum without the lender's permission if immediate action is required to protect the property on loan or other property in the custody of the museum or if the property on loan has become a hazard to the health and safety of the public or the museum staff and:

(a) the museum is unable to reach the lender at the lender's last address of record; or

(b) the lender will not agree to the protective measures the museum recommends, yet is unwilling or unable to terminate the loan and retrieve the property.

(2) If a museum applies conservation measures to or disposes of property under the provisions of this section, the museum:

(a) has a lien on the property and on the proceeds of any disposition thereof for the costs incurred by the museum; and

(b) is not liable for injury to or loss of the property if it:

(i) had a reasonable belief at the time the action was taken that the action was necessary to protect the property on loan or other property in the custody of the museum or that the property on loan was a hazard to the health and safety of the public or the museum staff; and

(ii) exercised reasonable care in the choice and application of conservation measures.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 630, L. 1985.

22-3-509. Notice of injury or loss. (1) A museum shall give a lender prompt notice of any known injury to or loss of property on loan.

(2) A notice of injury or loss must contain the lender's name, the lender's most recent address as shown on the museum's records, the date of the loan, and the name, address, and telephone number of the appropriate office or official to be contacted at the museum for information regarding the loan.

(3) If the museum is unable to give the lender the notice required by this section by mail, the museum shall publish the notice as provided in 22-3-505 and in addition shall include a statement containing substantially the following information:

The records of..
(name of museum)

indicate that you have property on loan to it. Your failure to notify it in writing of a change of address or ownership may result in the loss of rights in the loaned property. See 22-3-507, MCA.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 630, L. 1985.

22-3-510. Notice of intent to terminate loan. A museum may give the lender notice of its intent to terminate a loan made for an indefinite term or for a term longer than 7 years. A notice of intent to terminate a loan must include the lender's name, the lender's most recent address as shown on the museum's records, the date of the loan, and the name, address, and telephone number of the appropriate office or official to be contacted at the museum for information regarding the loan. In addition, it must include a statement containing substantially the following information:

The records of..
(name of museum)

indicate that you have property on loan to it. The institution wishes to terminate the loan. You must contact the institution, establish your ownership of the property, and make arrangements to collect the property. If you fail to do so, you will be considered to have donated the property to the institution. See 22-3-504, MCA.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 630, L. 1985.

22-3-511 through 22-3-520 reserved.

22-3-521. Limitation on action against the museum. (1) No action may be brought against a museum for damages because of injury to or loss of property loaned to the museum more than 3 years from the date the museum gives the lender notice of the injury or loss or 10 years from the date of the injury or loss, whichever occurs earlier.

(2) No action may be brought against a museum to recover property on loan if more than 3 years have passed from the date the museum gave the lender notice of its intent to terminate the loan as provided in 22-3-510.

(3) No action may be brought against a museum to recover property on loan if more than 25 years have passed from the date of the last written contact between the lender and the museum, as evidenced in the museum's records.

(4) A lender is considered to have donated loaned property to the museum if the lender fails to file an action to recover the property on loan to the museum within the periods specified in subsections (1) through (3).

(5) A person who purchases property from a museum acquires good title to the property if the museum has acquired title to the property pursuant to subsection (4).

(6) Notwithstanding subsections (3) and (4), a lender who was not given notice that the museum intended to terminate a loan and who proves that the museum received a notice of intent to preserve an interest in loaned property within the 25 years immediately preceding the

filing of an action to recover the property may recover the property or, if the property has been disposed of, the reasonable value of the property at the time it was disposed of plus interest at 10% a year.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 630, L. 1985.**

22-3-522. Uniform Unclaimed Property Act superseded. The provisions of this part supersede the provisions of Title 70, chapter 9, except that at its option, a museum may report property that has been on loan unclaimed by its owner for more than 5 years to the department of revenue for disposition as provided in Title 70, chapter 9.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 630, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 16, L. 1991.**

22-3-523. Applicability. This part applies only to property loaned to a museum on or after October 1, 1985, or to existing loaned property with a market value of $1,000 or less at the time of disposal.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 630, L. 1985.**

Part 6
Local Management of Historic Properties

Part Cross-References

Property tax exemptions, Art. VIII, sec. 5, Mont. Const.
Tax-exempt property — categories, 15-6-201.
Antiquities, Title 22, ch. 3, part 4.
Nonprofit corporations, Title 35, ch. 2.

22-3-601. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Local Management of Historic Sites and Buildings Act".

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1989.**

22-3-602. Purpose. The purposes of this part are to:

(1) encourage the restoration, preservation, and maintenance of historic sites and buildings owned by the state of Montana;

(2) encourage the participation of Montana citizens and groups in the local management, on a nonprofit basis, of historic sites and buildings through the donation of time, materials, and resources toward the restoration and preservation of these properties;

(3) remove unnecessary barriers to the efficient and cost-effective management of historic sites and buildings by qualified and responsible local nonprofit corporations as contracted managers; and

(4) retain state ownership of historic sites and buildings and state control over decisions concerning their historic integrity and preservation so that the citizens of the state may realize the greatest benefits available from each property.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 261, L. 1989.**

22-3-603. Management of historic sites and buildings — contracts. (1) The Montana historical society may accept gifts, grants, bequests, or contributions of money, property, labor, or materials for use in the operation, maintenance, repair, preservation, or renovation of any historic site or building owned by the state of Montana.

(2) The Montana historical society may contract with a local nonprofit corporation for the operation, maintenance, preservation, repair, or renovation of any historic site or building owned by the state. The nonprofit corporation may not be considered a public agency for purposes of Title 18, except for the provisions in chapter 2, part 2, or for the purposes of other statutes applicable to the historical society if 25% of the total annual expenses for all costs of operation, maintenance, repair, preservation, and renovation of the historic site or building is provided by in-kind or donated labor or materials by or on behalf of the contracting local nonprofit corporation. The nonprofit corporation must conform to the provisions of Title 18, chapter 2, part 2, and Title 35, chapter 2.

(3) A contract may not be entered into or any other obligation incurred for the purposes in subsection (1) until money has been appropriated by the legislature or is otherwise available. If funds are otherwise available, Title 18, chapter 2, parts 1, 3, and 4, are not applicable.

(4) The Montana historical society may require a corporation managing a property pursuant to subsection (2) to deposit in a local financial institution all profits, revenue, royalties, or fees received or all gifts, grants, bequests, or other contributions collected by the corporation for the benefit of the property. All funds must be accounted for pursuant to the management contract and audited quarterly by the society or its designee, and expenditures of the funds may be used only for the operation, maintenance, preservation, repair, renovation, and management of the property.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 261, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 121, Ch. 42, L. 1997.

Part 7

Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial

22-3-701. Creation of law enforcement officers' memorial. The memorial in the Montana law enforcement museum, located in the old Montana state prison, Deer Lodge, Montana, which is dedicated to the men and women who have served their communities and the state of Montana as law enforcement officers and have been killed or died in the line of duty, is designated as this state's official law enforcement officers' memorial.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 45, L. 1991.

Part 8

Human Skeletal Remains and Burial Site Protection

22-3-801. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Human Skeletal Remains and Burial Site Protection Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 748, L. 1991.

22-3-802. Legislative findings and intent. (1) The legislature of the state of Montana finds that:

(a) the state and its citizens have an obligation to protect from disturbance or destruction all human skeletal remains, burial sites, and burial material, including those in marked, unmarked, unrecorded, registered, or unregistered graves or burial grounds located on state or private lands that are not protected as cemeteries or graveyards under existing state law;

(b) marked, unmarked, unrecorded, registered, or unregistered graves or burial grounds not protected as cemeteries or graveyards under existing state law are increasingly subject to pilferage, disturbance, and destruction for commercial purposes, including land development, agriculture, mining, and the sale of artifacts;

(c) private collection of artifacts may result in the destruction of burial sites. Existing law reflects the value society places on preserving human burial sites, but the law does not clearly provide equal and adequate protection or incentives to ensure preservation and protection of all burial sites in the state regardless of ethnic origin, burial context, or age.

(d) while some human skeletal remains and burial sites may be of interest to science, the needs of the scientific community to gather information and material from burial sites must be balanced with the legal, moral, and religious rights and obligations of tribal groups, next of kin, or descendants;

(e) preservation in place is the preferred policy for all human skeletal remains, burial sites, and burial material; and

(f) notwithstanding any other provision of law, this part is the exclusive law governing the treatment of human skeletal remains, burial sites, and burial materials.

(2) It is the intent of the legislature to:

(a) ensure that all burials be accorded equal treatment and respect for human dignity without reference to ethnic origin, cultural background, or religious affiliation;

(b) provide adequate protection for all interests related to any burial site encountered during archaeological excavation or agricultural, mining, construction, or other ground-disturbing activity on state and private lands without causing avoidable or undue delay or hardship for any person who has an interest in using the land on which the burial site is located;

(c) recognize the interests, concerns, and obligations of those having a kinship, tribal, cultural, or religious affiliation with the burial site and balance those interests against the interests of scientists, landowners, and developers;

(d) provide to the board an exemption from the open meeting and public records laws when public disclosure of the location of a burial site could result in pilferage, disturbance, or destruction of the site; and

(e) recognize the need for forensic examination of human skeletal remains, burial sites, and burial material if the county coroner, county attorney, or state medical examiner determines an examination is necessary under state law.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 748, L. 1991.**

22-3-803. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the burial preservation board established in 22-3-804.

(2) "Burial material" means any item found at the burial site or with the human skeletal remains and directly associated with the burial or burial site.

(3) "Burial site" means, except for cemeteries and graveyards protected under existing state law, any natural or prepared physical location, whether originally below, on, or above the surface of the earth, into which human remains were intentionally deposited as a part of the death rites or ceremonies of a culture.

(4) "Human skeletal remains" means any part of the human body in any state of decomposition taken from a burial site.

(5) "Marked, unmarked, unrecorded, registered, or unregistered grave or burial ground" means any place, except a cemetery or graveyard protected under existing state law, where human skeletal remains are or have been interred.

(6) "Scientifically justifiable" means that the human skeletal remains or burial material has a potential to address specific research questions in the science of anthropology, history, or biology.

(7) "Tribal group" means an Indian tribe recognized by the United States secretary of the interior or recognized as a tribe by other Indian nations.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 748, L. 1991.**

22-3-804. Board — composition — rights — responsibilities. (1) There is a burial preservation board. The board is composed of:

(a) one representative of each of the seven reservations, appointed by the governor from a list of up to three nominees provided by each of the respective tribal governments;

(b) one person appointed by the governor from a list of up to three nominees submitted by the Little Shell band of Chippewa Indians;

(c) one person appointed by the governor from a list of up to three nominees submitted by the Montana state historic preservation officer;

(d) one representative of the Montana archaeological association appointed by the governor from a list of up to three nominees submitted by the Montana archaeological association;

(e) one physical anthropologist appointed by the governor;

(f) one representative of the Montana coroners' association appointed by the governor from a list of up to three nominees submitted by the Montana coroners' association; and

(g) one representative of the public, appointed by the governor, who is not associated with tribal governments; state government; the fields of historic preservation, archaeology, or anthropology; or the Montana coroners' association.

(2) Members of the board shall serve staggered 2-year terms. A vacancy on the board must be filled in the same manner as the original appointment and only for the unexpired portion of the term.

(3) The board shall:

(a) provide for the establishment and maintenance of a registry of burial sites located in the state;

(b) designate the appropriate member or members of the board or a representative or representatives of the board to conduct a field review upon notification of the discovery of human skeletal remains, a burial site, or burial materials;

(c) assist interested landowners in the development of agreements with the board for the treatment and disposition, with appropriate dignity, of human skeletal remains and burial material;

(d) mediate, upon application of either party, disputes that may arise between a landowner and known descendants that relate to the treatment and disposition of human skeletal remains and burial material;

(e) assume responsibility for final treatment and disposition of human skeletal remains and burial material if the field review recommendation is not accepted by the board's representatives and the landowner;

(f) establish a nonrefundable application fee, not to exceed $50, for a permit for scientific analysis of human skeletal remains or burial material from burial sites as provided by 22-3-806;

(g) issue permits authorizing scientific analysis;

(h) accept grants or real or in-kind donations to carry out the purposes of this part;

(i) adopt rules necessary to administer and enforce the provisions of this part; and

(j) perform any other duties necessary to implement the provisions of this part.

(4) The board is allocated to the department of administration for administrative purposes only as prescribed in 2-15-121.

(5) Members of the board shall serve without pay but are entitled to reimbursement for travel, meals, and lodging pursuant to 2-18-501 through 2-18-503.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 748, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 54, Ch. 483, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 483 in (4) after "department of" substituted "administration" for "commerce". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

22-3-805. Discovery — reporting requirements — field review. (1) A person who by archaeological excavation or by agricultural, mining, construction, or other ground-disturbing activity discovers human skeletal remains, a burial site, or burial material shall immediately notify the county coroner. Failure to notify the county coroner subjects a person to the penalty provided in 22-3-808.

(2) Upon discovery of human skeletal remains, a burial site, or burial material, excavation or further disturbance must cease until the coroner has determined whether the remains are subject to the provisions of Title 46, chapter 4, or any other related provisions of law concerning the investigation of the circumstances, manner, and cause of death or whether a forensic examination of the human skeletal remains, burial site, or burial material is necessary. The coroner shall make his determination within 2 working days from the time the person responsible for the excavation notifies him of the discovery or recognition of the remains. If the coroner cannot make the determination within 2 working days, he shall notify a member of the board of the reason for and the approximate length of the delay. The coroner shall take all reasonable steps to make his determination without removing or causing further disturbance of the remains.

(3) If a forensic examination, action under Title 46, chapter 4, or action under any other related provisions of law concerning the investigation of the circumstances, manner, and cause of death is necessary and yields evidence of criminal activity, the evidence may be seized by the coroner or law enforcement agency with jurisdiction for use in a criminal proceeding as provided by law.

(4) If the coroner determines that the remains are not subject to the provisions of Title 46, chapter 4, or any other provisions of law concerning the investigation of the circumstances, manner, and cause of death and that a forensic examination is not necessary, he shall telephone the state historic preservation officer within 24 hours. Within 24 hours of notification, the state historic preservation officer shall contact either the landowner and the board or the landowner and the board member representing the nearest reservation and notify them of the discovery of human skeletal remains, a burial site, or burial material.

(5) If the state historic preservation officer cannot be contacted, the coroner shall notify a member of the board or the law enforcement agency of the nearest reservation within 24 hours. The board or the agency shall immediately notify the landowner and the board member representing that reservation.

(6) Within 36 hours after the board receives notification of a discovery of human skeletal remains, a burial site, or burial material, the board shall designate representatives to conduct, with the permission of the landowner, an initial field review. If the field review cannot be completed within the next 36 hours, the board's representatives shall negotiate with the landowner or his representative for a reasonable time extension to complete the review. The field review must include:

(a) a determination of whether the site can be preserved;

(b) negotiation with the landowner concerning onsite reburial or disinterment and reburial; and

(c) a recommendation, including a timeframe, concerning final treatment or disposition of the human skeletal remains or burial material.

(7) If the board's representatives fail to make a recommendation or if the landowner and the board cannot agree and mediation fails to provide, within 40 days after notification to the board, a resolution acceptable to the landowner and the board, the human skeletal remains and burial materials must be removed and control is vested in the board. The board shall give control of the remains or materials in the following priority to:

(a) the descendants, if identifiable;

(b) the tribe or other cultural group that has the closest cultural affiliation with the human skeletal remains or burial materials;

(c) the tribe or other cultural group recognized as having aboriginally or historically occupied the area where the remains or materials were discovered if, upon notification by the board, the tribe or cultural group states a claim for the remains or materials; or

(d) if unclaimed by any tribe or cultural group, the board, which shall determine the appropriate disposition and oversee the reinterment of the remains and materials.

(8) For purposes of this section, "cultural group" means a present-day group or organization that has a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced historically or prehistorically to an identifiable earlier group or organization.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 748, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Investigative procedures, Title 46, ch. 4.

22-3-806. Scientific analysis — permit required. (1) Although onsite reburial is preferred, the board may, upon petition by a person seeking permission to perform scientific analysis, grant a permit for the scientific removal and analysis of human skeletal remains and burial material upon proof and determination by the board that the analysis is scientifically justifiable. A petition for a permit must include:

(a) payment of the nonrefundable application fee provided for in 22-3-804; and

(b) a brief narrative describing the methodology to be used, the timeframe needed to complete the scientific study, and any other information specifically requested by the board relating to the proposed study.

(2) The methodology proposed must be reviewed by the state historic preservation officer or his designated representative and the physical anthropologist on the board, and a recommendation must be made to the full board. Once approved by the board, any change in methodology or in the timeframe must be approved by the board before the original timeframe expires. The timeframe for scientific study may not exceed 12 months from the date of issuance of the permit.

(3) A permit for scientific analysis issued by the board is subject to terms, conditions, and procedures prescribed by the board and must include the condition that a permittee shall pay all costs of excavation, study, and disposition.

(4) The board shall either issue or deny a permit within 30 working days from the date of the permit petition. If the board denies a permit upon a finding that scientific analysis is not justifiable, the board shall provide the applicant with a written statement outlining the grounds for its finding. The applicant may appeal the decision of the board under the provisions of Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

(5) The board may suspend or revoke a permit pursuant to the Montana Administrative Procedure Act upon a finding that the permittee has violated any provision of this part or any term, condition, or procedure of a permit issued by the board.

(6) The provisions of this section do not apply to a forensic examination by the county coroner, action under Title 46, chapter 4, or action under any other related provisions of law concerning the investigation of the circumstances, manner, and cause of death.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 748, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Contested cases, Title 2, ch. 4, part 6.

22-3-807. Nondisclosure of records. (1) The state historic preservation officer, in consultation with the board, shall maintain burial site records that are separate and distinct from those in the cultural resource registry and that are necessary to administer this part.

(2) Burial site records are confidential and available only to criminal justice agencies or to federal, state, and tribal personnel or their appointed representatives legally charged with administering laws protecting cultural resources.

(3) Statistical information compiled from burial site records must be made available to the general public. Any information concerning burial site records that is released to a criminal justice agency is confidential criminal justice information, as defined in 44-5-103, and is subject to dissemination pursuant to 44-5-303.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 748, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Montana Criminal Justice Information Act of 1979, Title 44, ch. 5.

22-3-808. Prohibited acts — penalties. (1) After July 1, 1991, unless authorized under this part or by the descendants, tribe, cultural group, or other person, group, or entity to which the board gives control of the human skeletal remains or burial materials under 22-3-805, a person may not:

(a) purposely or knowingly pilfer, disturb, destroy, or permit pilferage, disturbance, or destruction of a marked, unmarked, unrecorded, registered, or unregistered grave or burial ground or of burial material;

(b) for commercial use, knowingly possess, buy, sell, transport, barter, or display human skeletal remains or burial material acquired in violation of this part; or

(c) purposely or knowingly disclose information knowing that it is highly probable that the disclosure will lead to pilferage, disturbance, or destruction of a burial site.

(2) A person convicted under the provisions of subsection (1)(a) may be fined an amount not to exceed $1,000, be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or both. A person convicted of a subsequent violation of subsection (1)(a) may be fined an amount not to exceed $20,000, be imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

(3) A person convicted under the provisions of subsection (1)(b) may be fined an amount not to exceed $50,000, be imprisoned for not more than 20 years, or both.

(4) A person convicted under the provisions of subsection (1)(c) may be fined an amount not to exceed $500, be imprisoned for not more than 6 months, or both. A person convicted of a subsequent violation of subsection (1)(c) may be fined an amount not to exceed $10,000, be imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

(5) A person who knowingly fails to give notice as required by 22-3-805(1) may be fined an amount not less than $100 or more than $500.

(6) A person who violates a provision of this section or any term or condition of a permit issued under 22-3-806 is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $2,000 for the first violation and not to exceed $10,000 for a subsequent violation.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 748, L. 1991.

22-3-809. Civil penalty and damages actions. (1) This part does not preclude civil actions for damages.

(2) The board may bring an action under 22-3-808 for a civil penalty.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 748, L. 1991.

22-3-810. Closure of board meetings. The board may close part of a meeting of the board to the public if the board finds that information that may be acquired at that part of the meeting may allow a person to identify a burial site, human skeletal remains, or burial material and pilfer, disturb, or destroy the human skeletal remains, burial site, or burial material.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 748, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Right of public to examine documents or to observe deliberations of public bodies, Art. II, sec. 9, Mont. Const.

Open meetings, Title 2, ch. 3, part 2.

Criminal penalty for conducting closed meeting — official misconduct, 45-7-401.

22-3-811. Disposition of fees, grants, and donations. There is an account in the state special revenue fund. The board shall deposit any fee, grant, or donation received under 22-3-804 into the account to be used to pay expenses for board meetings or expenses incurred in conducting field reviews.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 748, L. 1991.

Part 9

Repatriation of Human Remains and Funerary Objects

Part Compiler's Comments

Effective Date: Section 15, Ch. 558, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] is effective on passage and approval." Approved May 2, 2001.

22-3-901. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Montana Repatriation Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 558, L. 2001.

22-3-902. Legislative findings and intent. (1) The legislature of the state of Montana finds that:

(a) since July 1, 1991, and passage of the Human Skeletal Remains and Burial Site Protection Act, Montana law has provided a mechanism to protect marked, unmarked, unrecorded, registered, or unregistered graves or burial grounds discovered on state and private land from pilferage, disturbance, and destruction in an effort to provide equal protection and respect for all burial sites, human skeletal remains, and funerary objects;

(b) despite the state's success in balancing the interests of those persons who have tribal, kinship, cultural, or religious affiliation with a burial site with the interests of scientists, agencies, law enforcement, and private landowners, the 1991 Human Skeletal Remains and Burial Site Protection Act did not provide a mechanism to repatriate culturally affiliated human skeletal remains or funerary objects that were taken from burial sites prior to July 1, 1991;

(c) funerary objects interred with culturally affiliated human skeletal remains are not abandoned when interred. Discoverers, therefore, have no right of ownership, and they cannot confer a right of ownership to another because the person who interred funerary objects with the deceased did not through interment abandon a property interest in the objects, but intended for those objects to remain with the deceased.

(d) the state of Montana has an obligation to avoid infringing upon the right to religious beliefs and practices guaranteed to all citizens under the free exercise clause of the first amendment of the United States constitution and under Article II, section 4, of the Montana constitution and to preserve the cultural integrity of American Indian citizens recognized by the state under Article X, section 1(2), of the Montana constitution;

(e) the state of Montana acknowledges the paramount privacy right of a tribal group, lineal descendant, next of kin, agency, or museum to protect sensitive and sacred information that may be required to be disclosed to demonstrate cultural affiliation or lineal descent and therefore authorizes the protection of that information to the full extent allowed by the Montana constitution; and

(f) the state of Montana acknowledges the right of an agency, museum, or person to maintain possession or control of human skeletal remains or funerary objects that are currently under scientific study or that require testing prior to the effective date of the board's determination regarding repatriation.

(2) It is the intent of the legislature to:

(a) provide a consistent state policy to ensure that all human skeletal remains and all funerary objects interred with those human skeletal remains be treated with dignity and respect;

(b) encourage voluntary disclosure and repatriation of culturally affiliated human skeletal remains and funerary objects by an agency, museum, or person;

(c) provide a mechanism to provide for repatriation of human skeletal remains and funerary objects to a tribal group, lineal descendant, or next of kin establishing cultural affiliation with those human skeletal remains or funerary objects that were taken from unprotected burial sites prior to July 1, 1991, and that are currently in the possession or control of an agency, museum, or person in this state; and

(d) protect the right of privacy guaranteed to tribal groups, lineal descendants, next of kin, agencies, or museums regarding the disclosure of sacred or religious information to the full extent allowed by the Montana constitution.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 558, L. 2001.

22-3-903. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Agency" means any department, bureau, commission, board, council, or political subdivision of the state of Montana, except an entity that is a cemetery board or has authority over a cemetery.

(2) "Board" means the burial preservation board established in 22-3-804.

(3) "Burial site" has the meaning provided in 22-3-803.

(4) "Claimant" means a claimant for repatriation under 22-3-912 and includes a tribal group, lineal descendant, or next of kin.

(5) "Control" means having a legal interest in human skeletal remains or funerary objects sufficient to lawfully permit an agency or museum to treat the object as part of its collection for purposes of this part whether or not the human skeletal remains or funerary objects are in the physical custody of the agency or museum.

(6) "Cultural affiliation" means the existence of a shared group identity that can reasonably be traced historically or anthropologically between a tribal group and an identifiable earlier tribe. It may also include a shared identity that can reasonably be traced historically between an individual and an identifiable individual lineal descendant or next of kin.

(7) "Funerary objects" means objects that, as part of a death rite or ceremony, are reasonably believed to have been placed with human skeletal remains at a specific burial site either at the time of death or later and which human skeletal remains are currently in the possession or control of an agency, museum, or person, either along with the human skeletal remains or that can be identified by a preponderance of the evidence to be related to specific known human skeletal remains not currently in the possession or control of the agency, museum, or person.

(8) "Human skeletal remains" has the meaning provided in 22-3-803.

(9) "Inventory" means an itemized list that summarizes the collection of human skeletal remains and funerary objects in the possession or control of an agency or museum.

(10) "Marked, unmarked, unrecorded, registered, or unregistered grave or burial ground" has the meaning provided in 22-3-803.

(11) "Museum" means an entity or state or local government agency, including an educational institution, that receives state funding.

(12) "Person" includes a corporation, partnership, joint venture, estate, and any other legal entity, as well as a natural person.

(13) "Possessing entity" means an agency, museum, or person from whom repatriation is requested.

(14) (a) "Possession" means having physical custody of human skeletal remains or funerary objects with a sufficient legal interest to lawfully treat the human skeletal remains or funerary objects as part of a collection.

(b) The term does not include human skeletal remains or funerary objects on loan to an agency or museum.

(15) "Right of possession" means:

(a) possession obtained of nonculturally affiliated human skeletal remains or funerary objects; or

(b) possession obtained with the voluntary consent of a group or individual that had authority of alienation over the human skeletal remains or funerary object.

(16) "Tribal group" has the meaning provided in 22-3-803.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 558, L. 2001.**

22-3-904. Rules. The board shall adopt rules necessary to provide for filing of claims, procedures for hearings authorized under this part, and procedures for resolving multiple claims. Hearings may not occur until rules have been adopted. Rules must address, at a minimum, criteria for determining lineal descent, cultural affiliation, standards of evidence, and standards of proof.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 558, L. 2001.**

22-3-905 through 22-3-910 reserved.

22-3-911. Agency and museum inventory of human skeletal remains and funerary objects. (1) An agency or museum that on or after May 2, 2001, has possession or control over human skeletal remains or funerary objects shall within 6 months complete an inventory of all human skeletal remains and funerary objects and, to the extent possible based on all information possessed by the agency or museum:

(a) identify the circumstances surrounding the acquisition of the human skeletal remains or funerary objects, including any geographical information available pertaining to the original location of the human skeletal remains or funerary objects;

(b) list in the inventory the human skeletal remains or funerary objects that are clearly identifiable as to cultural affiliation; and

(c) list the human skeletal remains or funerary objects that are not clearly identifiable as to cultural affiliation.

(2) Within 3 months of completing the inventory, the agency or museum shall provide a copy of the inventory to:

(a) the board;

(b) the state historic preservation office; and

(c) each tribal government located in Montana.

(3) The agency, museum, board, or state historic preservation office shall provide a copy of an inventory list or a portion of a list to any other requesting party only after the agency, museum, board, or office, pursuant to Article II, section 9, of the Montana constitution, has balanced the public's right to the information and the individual privacy interest associated with the information and has determined that the right of individual privacy does not clearly exceed the merits of public disclosure.

(4) Following completion of the initial inventory, each agency or museum shall, whenever the agency or museum receives new human skeletal remains or funerary objects through a loan or donation, update its inventory list within 6 months of the loan or donation. Upon completion, the agency or museum shall provide a copy of this update to the entities listed in subsection (2) within 3 months.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 558, L. 2001.**

22-3-912. Claims for repatriation. (1) A claim for repatriation of human skeletal remains or funerary objects must be made by:

(a) filing a written claim for the human skeletal remains or funerary objects with the board and the possessing entity having possession or control of the human skeletal remains or funerary objects; and

(b) proving, by a preponderance of the evidence:

(i) the claimant's cultural affiliation to the human skeletal remains or funerary objects; and

(ii) that the possessing entity does not have the right of possession.

(2) A claim for repatriation under this section may be made by a claimant:

(a) who claims cultural affiliation and requests the return of human skeletal remains or funerary objects listed in the inventory of an agency or museum; or

(b) who requests the repatriation of human skeletal remains or funerary objects that are not listed in the inventory of an agency or museum but are in the possession or control of the possessing entity.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 558, L. 2001.

22-3-913. Hearing — hearings examiner — evidence — study or testing order and costs — findings. (1) The board shall appoint an attorney licensed to practice law in Montana as a hearings examiner to hold a hearing pursuant to Title 2, chapter 4, part 6, on a claim filed under 22-3-912. At a hearing under this section, the hearings examiner shall hear the evidence presented by each party, including evidence presented by a possessing entity or intervenor in support of a request for a temporary delay in repatriation made under 22-3-915.

(2) Either party or an intervenor may request and is responsible for the cost of genetic or other study or testing necessary to determine cultural affiliation. Upon such a request, the hearings examiner may order any study or testing necessary and may require a surety bond to ensure protection of human skeletal remains or funerary objects. The hearings examiner may grant the study or testing requested along with sufficient time to conduct the study or testing or may deny any study or testing requested upon a finding that the study or testing would not likely be pertinent to the determination of cultural affiliation.

(3) (a) If, based on a preponderance of the evidence, the hearings examiner finds that the claimant has a cultural affiliation with the human skeletal remains or funerary objects and that the possessing entity does not have the right of possession, the hearings examiner shall recommend to the board that the board order repatriation under 22-3-916. If the hearings examiner finds that there is a need to temporarily delay repatriation based on an ongoing scientific study or a good faith effort toward scientific study under 22-3-915, the hearings examiner shall recommend a delay as provided in 22-3-915.

(b) If, based on a preponderance of the evidence, the hearings examiner finds that the claimant has not proven that the claimant has a cultural affiliation with the human skeletal remains or funerary objects and that the possessing entity has the right of possession, the hearings examiner shall recommend to the board that the board deny the claimant's request for repatriation and shall recommend that the board order that the possessing entity be granted uncontested control and possession of the human skeletal remains or funerary objects under 22-3-916.

(c) A recommendation under this subsection (3) shall be made in the form of a proposal for decision as provided in 2-4-621. The provisions of 2-4-621 apply to a recommendation made under this subsection (3).

(4) If the hearings examiner recommends repatriation, the hearings examiner shall issue an order requiring the possessing entity to consult with the claimant to arrange for the expeditious repatriation of the culturally affiliated human skeletal remains or funerary objects to the claimant, upon order of the board under 22-3-916.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 558, L. 2001.

22-3-914. Closure of hearings. To the extent allowed by Montana law, the board shall, upon the request of either party or an intervenor, close any part of a board hearing or any part of a hearing under 22-3-913 to the public if the board finds that information required at the hearing may include identification of the specific location of a burial site that may lead to compromise of a burial site, human skeletal remains, or funerary objects or that information necessary for a determination regarding repatriation may compromise or interfere with any religious practice or custom.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 558, L. 2001.

22-3-915. Delay of repatriation for scientific study. (1) If repatriation is ordered after a hearing, a possessing entity may request a temporary delay in repatriation because of:

(a) scientific study being conducted on or proposed to be conducted on human skeletal remains or funerary objects in its possession or control; or

(b) good faith efforts to initiate or proceed with a scientific study of human skeletal remains or funerary objects in its possession or control.

(2) If a hearings examiner determines that a possessing entity has provided evidence supporting a good faith effort regarding scientific study, the hearings examiner shall provide a reasonable period of delay to allow completion of the study prior to repatriation.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 558, L. 2001.**

22-3-916. Board decision — order — immunity against aggrieved parties — relinquishment of control by tribal group. (1) Subject to the provisions of 2-4-621 and 2-4-623, at the conclusion of the hearing and upon receipt of the recommendations of the hearings examiner, the board shall:

(a) issue findings of facts and conclusions related to any decision regarding its determination supporting or denying a claimant's written request for the repatriation of human skeletal remains or funerary objects;

(b) issue findings of facts and conclusions related to any decision regarding a possessing entity's or intervenor's request for a temporary delay in repatriation pending completion of ongoing scientific study; and

(c) provide the claimant, respondent, possessing entity, or intervenor with a written copy of its findings and conclusions regarding the specific repatriation request.

(2) A possessing entity that repatriates culturally affiliated human skeletal remains or funerary objects in good faith pursuant to this section is not liable for claims by an aggrieved party or for claims of breach of a fiduciary duty or the public trust or of violation of state law that are inconsistent with this part.

(3) This section does not prevent the governing body of a tribal group from expressly relinquishing control over any human skeletal remains or control or title to any funerary object. The acquisition of a funerary object from a tribal group or individual with the voluntary consent of the tribal group or individual with authority to alienate the object constitutes the right of possession over that object. Divestiture of culturally affiliated human skeletal remains or funerary objects from a person without a right of possession does not constitute an unconstitutional taking of property.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 558, L. 2001.**

22-3-917. Appeals — stay of order pending appeal — court costs and attorney fees. (1) Within 30 days of a board decision regarding human skeletal remains or a funerary object located within the jurisdiction of the state, either party may file an appeal in the district court in the county in which the subject of the dispute is located. The court may include a grant of attorney fees to the prevailing party when it would serve the interests of justice. The court shall grant an award of costs to the prevailing party. An appeal under this section is subject to the provisions of Title 2, chapter 4, part 7.

(2) The filing of an appeal by either party automatically stays a board order on repatriation of human skeletal remains or funerary objects.

(3) A protection order issued by the board remains in effect until the issue is finally resolved by a state court.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 558, L. 2001.**

22-3-918. Multiple claims — care and handling of human skeletal remains or funerary objects pending disposition. If multiple requests for repatriation of human skeletal remains or funerary objects occur and the appropriate claimant cannot be determined, the board shall provide for the appropriate care and handling of the human skeletal remains or funerary objects until:

(1) the requesting parties agree upon the disposition;

(2) the dispute is resolved by the board pursuant to 22-3-916; or

(3) the issue is finally resolved in a state court of competent jurisdiction.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 558, L. 2001.**

22-3-919 and 22-3-920 reserved.

22-3-921. Exclusions. The provisions of this part do not apply to any lithic material or other artifacts of nonhuman derivation removed from the Anzick site (known as Montana historical site No. 24PA506) on or before July 1, 1991, regardless of where the material or artifacts are located or by whom the material or artifacts are controlled or possessed.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 558, L. 2001.

Part 10

Heritage Preservation and Development

22-3-1001. Purpose. The purpose of this part is to acquire and manage, on behalf of the state, properties that possess outstanding historical value, display exceptional qualities worth preserving, are genuinely representative of the state's culture and history, and demonstrate the ability to become economically self-supporting. The Montana heritage preservation and development commission shall achieve this purpose by purchasing fee title interests in real and personal property and by managing those properties in a manner that protects the properties and encourages economic independence.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 469, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 308, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 308 in first sentence near beginning after "acquire" inserted "and manage" and at end of second sentence after "property" inserted "and by managing those properties in a manner that protects the properties and encourages economic independence". Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

22-3-1002. Montana heritage preservation and development commission. (1) There is a Montana heritage preservation and development commission. The commission is attached to the Montana historical society for administrative purposes. The commission consists of 14 members. The members shall broadly represent the state. Nine members must be appointed by the governor, one member must be appointed by the president of the senate, and one member must be appointed by the speaker of the house. The director of the Montana historical society, the director of the department of fish, wildlife, and parks, and the director of the department of commerce shall serve as members.

(2) Of the members appointed by the governor:

(a) one member must have extensive experience in managing facilities that cater to the needs of tourists;

(b) one member must have experience in community planning;

(c) one member must have experience in historic preservation;

(d) two members must have broad experience in business;

(e) one member must be a member of the tourism advisory council established in 2-15-1816;

(f) one member must be a Montana historian; and

(g) two members must be from the public at large.

(3) Except for the initial appointments, members appointed by the governor shall serve 3-year terms. Legislative appointees shall serve 2-year terms. If a vacancy occurs, the appointing authority shall make an appointment for the unexpired portion of the term.

(4) (a) The commission may employ:

(i) an executive director who has general responsibility for the selection and management of commission staff, developing recommendations for the purchase of property, and overseeing the management of acquired property;

(ii) a curator who is responsible for the display and preservation of the acquired property; and

(iii) other staff that the commission and the executive director determine are necessary to manage and operate commission properties.

(b) The commission shall prescribe the duties and annual salary of the executive director, the curator, and other commission staff.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 469, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 308, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 308 in (1) in third sentence increased commission membership from 11 to 14, in fifth sentence increased commission members appointed by governor from 7 to 9, and near end of sixth sentence added director of department of commerce to commission membership; inserted (2)(g) requiring that two governor-appointed members be from the public at large; inserted (4)(a)(iii) authorizing employment of staff necessary to manage commission properties; at end of (4)(b) inserted "and other commission staff"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

22-3-1003. Powers of commission — contracts — rules. (1) (a) The Montana heritage preservation and development commission may contract with private organizations to assist in carrying out the purpose of 22-3-1001. The term of a contract may not exceed 20 years.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Title 18, the contracts may be let by direct negotiation. The contracts may be entered into directly with a vendor and are not subject to state procurement laws.

(c) Architectural and engineering review and approval do not apply to the historic renovation projects.

(d) The contracts must provide for the payment of prevailing wages.

(e) A contract for supplies or services, or both, may be negotiated in accordance with commission rules.

(f) Management activities must be undertaken to encourage the profitable operation of properties.

(g) Contracts may include the lease of property managed by the commission. Provisions for the renewal of a contract must be contained in the contract.

(2) (a) Except as provided in subsection (2)(b), the commission may not contract for the construction of a building, as defined in 18-2-101, in excess of $200,000 without the consent of the legislature. Building construction must be in conformity with applicable guidelines developed by the national park service of the U.S. department of the interior, the Montana historical society, and the Montana department of fish, wildlife, and parks.

(b) The commission may contract for the preservation, stabilization, or maintenance of existing structures or buildings for an amount that exceeds $200,000 without legislative consent if the commission determines that waiting for legislative consent would cause unnecessary damage to the structures or buildings or would result in a significant increase in cost to conduct those activities in the future.

(3) (a) Subject to subsection (3)(b), the commission, as part of a contract, shall require that a portion of any profit be reinvested in the property and that a portion be used to pay the administrative costs of the property and the commission.

(b) (i) Until the balance in the cultural and aesthetic trust reaches $7,750,000, the commission shall deposit the portion of profits not used for administrative costs and restoration of the properties in the cultural and aesthetic trust.

(ii) Once the balance in the cultural and aesthetic trust reaches $7,750,000, the commission shall deposit the portion of profits not used for administrative costs and restoration of the properties in the general fund.

(c) It is the intent of the 57th legislature that no general fund money be provided for the operation and maintenance of Virginia City and Nevada City beyond what has been appropriated by the 55th legislature.

(4) The commission may solicit funds from other sources for the purchase, management, and operation of properties.

(5) The commission shall adopt rules establishing a policy for making acquisitions. With respect to each acquisition, the policy must give consideration to:

(a) whether the property represents the state's culture and history;

(b) whether the property can become self-supporting;

(c) whether the property can contribute to the economic and social enrichment of the state;

(d) whether the property lends itself to programs to interpret Montana history;

(e) whether the acquisition will create significant social and economic impacts to affected local governments and the state; and

(f) other matters that the commission considers necessary or appropriate.

(6) Public notice and the opportunity for a hearing must be given in the geographical area of a proposed acquisition before a final decision to acquire a property is made. The commission shall approve proposals for acquisition and recommend the approved proposal to the board of land commissioners.

(7) Prior to the convening of each regular session, the commission shall report to the governor and the legislature, as provided in 5-11-210, concerning financial activities during the prior biennium.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 469, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 308, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 308 at beginning of (2)(a) inserted exception clause; inserted (2)(b) authorizing the commission to enter into contracts under certain conditions for amounts exceeding $200,000 without legislative consent; in (3)(c) near beginning substituted "57th legislature" for "55th legislature"; in (7) near middle after "legislature" inserted "as provided in 5-11-210"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

22-3-1004. Montana heritage preservation and development account. (1) There is a Montana heritage preservation and development account in the state special revenue fund.

(2) Money deposited in the account must be used for:

(a) the purchase of properties in Virginia City and Nevada City;

(b) restoration, maintenance, and operation of historic properties in Virginia City and Nevada City; and

(c) purchasing, restoring, and maintaining historically significant properties in Montana that are in need of preservation.

(3) The account is statutorily appropriated, as provided in 17-7-502, to the Montana heritage preservation and development commission to be used as provided in this section.

(4) All interest earned on money in the account must be deposited in the state special revenue fund to the credit of the commission.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 469, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 308, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 308 inserted (4) requiring interest earned on the heritage preservation and development account to be deposited in a special revenue fund to the credit of the commission. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Distribution of tax proceeds — general fund loan authority, 15-65-121.

TITLE 23

PARKS, RECREATION, SPORTS, AND GAMBLING

Ch.
1. Parks.
2. Recreation.
3. Athletics — Boxing and Wrestling.
4. Horseracing.
5. Gambling.
6. Amusement Games.
7. State Lottery.

CHAPTER 1

PARKS

Part 1 — State Parks

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23-1-313. Term of enrollment — compensation — exemption from employee benefits.
23-1-314. Prohibited activities.

Chapter Cross-References

Acquisition and administration — scenic, historic, archaeologic, scientific, and recreational areas, Art. IX, sec. 4, Mont. Const.

State jurisdiction in national parks, 2-1-205, 2-1-207.

City or Town Council — condemnation of private property for park, 7-5-4106.
Deed of county land to other governmental entity for public park — authorization, 7-8-102, 7-16-102.
Governmental and public entities to take property by gift or devise, 7-8-103.
County Board of Park Commissioners, Title 7, ch. 16, part 23.
Municipal authority to establish, alter, and maintain parks, 7-16-4101.
Lodging facility use tax — distribution of proceeds, 15-65-121.
Montana Forest and Conservation Experiment Station established, 20-25-241.
Smith River Management Act, Title 23, ch. 2, part 4.
Unlawful obstruction of use of public park — nuisance, 27-30-101.
Tourist campgrounds and trailer courts, Title 50, ch. 52.
Gasoline dealers' license tax — distribution and use, 60-3-201.
Acquisition of land adjoining or near highway for park, 60-4-103.
Power of local authority to regulate speed of vehicles in public parks, 61-12-101.
Servitude to conserve open space for park, historic, or recreational purposes, 70-17-102.
Unlawful dumping of refuse on public recreational property, 75-10-212.
City, County, or City-County Planning Board — taking property by gift or devise, 76-1-408.

Part 1
State Parks

Part Cross-References
County park districts, Title 7, ch. 16, part 24.

23-1-101. Purpose. For the purpose of conserving the scenic, historic, archaeologic, scientific, and recreational resources of the state and providing for their use and enjoyment, thereby contributing to the cultural, recreational, and economic life of the people and their health, the department of fish, wildlife, and parks (hereinafter referred to as department) is hereby vested with the duties and powers hereinafter set forth.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 48, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 178, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 2, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-301; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

23-1-102. Powers and duties of department of fish, wildlife, and parks. (1) The department shall make a study to determine the scenic, historic, archaeologic, scientific, and recreational resources of the state. The department may by purchase, lease, agreement, or acceptance of donations acquire for the state any areas, sites, or objects that in its opinion should be held, improved, and maintained as state parks, state recreational areas, state monuments, or state historical sites. The department, with the consent of the commission, may acquire by condemnation, pursuant to Title 70, chapter 30, lands or structures for the purposes provided in 87-1-209(2).

(2) The department may accept in the name of the state, in fee or otherwise, any areas, sites, or objects conveyed, entrusted, donated, or devised to the state. It may accept gifts, grants, bequests, or contributions of money or other property to be spent or used for any of the purposes of this part.

(3) A contract, for any of the purposes of this part, may not be entered into or another obligation incurred until money has been appropriated by the legislature or is otherwise available. If the contract or obligation pertains to acquisition of areas or sites in excess of either 100 acres or $100,000 in value, the board of land commissioners shall specifically approve the acquisition.

(4) The department has jurisdiction, custody, and control of all state parks, recreational areas, public camping grounds, historical sites, and monuments, except wayside camps and other public conveniences acquired, improved, and maintained by the department of transportation and contiguous to the state highway system. The department may designate lands under its control as state parks, state historical sites, state monuments, or by any other designation that it considers appropriate. The department may remove or change the designation of any area or portion of an area and may name or change the name of any area. The department may lease those portions of designated lands that are necessary for the proper administration of the lands in keeping with the basic purpose of this part.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 48, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 46, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 69, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 135, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-304; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 230, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 418, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 512, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 125, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 125 in (1) inserted last sentence relating to acquisition by condemnation; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Disposal of part of coal severance tax for acquisition and maintenance of parks, 15-35-108.

Fish and wildlife — Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, Title 87, ch. 1, part 2.

23-1-103. Acceptance of title to recreational and camping grounds by board of land commissioners. The state board of land commissioners may acquire and accept title in the name of the state of Montana by grant, dedication, gift, devise, donation, or demise to land suitable for public camping and public recreational use. The state board of land commissioners is hereby authorized to set aside any suitable tract or tracts of state lands for such purpose. Each of the aforesaid tracts of land shall be set aside and used exclusively for public camping and other recreational purposes, and each park created under the provisions of this section shall be given an appropriate name by the state board of land commissioners.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 1842.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 62-312.

Cross-References

Organization and duties of Board of Land Commissioners, Title 77, ch. 1, part 2.

Acquisition of land or waters by Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, 87-1-209.

23-1-104. Connecting roads. The department of transportation may construct, improve, and maintain, with state highway funds, connecting roads between existing state highways and state parks. Each road shall not exceed a total length of 10 miles.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 48, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 178, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 69, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 62-307; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 512, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Construction of highways by Department of Transportation, 60-2-201.

23-1-105. Fees and charges. (1) The department may levy and collect reasonable fees or other charges for the use of privileges and conveniences that may be provided and to grant concessions that it considers advisable, except as provided in subsection (2). All money derived from the activities of the department, except as provided in subsection (5), must be deposited in the state treasury in a state special revenue fund to the credit of the department.

(2) Overnight camping fees established by the department under subsection (1) must be discounted 50% for a campsite rented by a person who is a resident of Montana, as defined in 87-2-102, and either 62 years of age or older or certified as disabled in accordance with rules adopted by the department.

(3) For a violation of any fee collection rule involving a vehicle, the registered owner of the vehicle at the time of the violation is personally responsible if an adult is not in the vehicle at the time the violation is discovered by an authorized officer. A defense that the vehicle was driven into the fee area by another person is not allowable unless it is shown that at that time, the vehicle was being used without the consent of the registered owner.

(4) Money received from the collection of fees and charges is not subject to the deposit requirements of 17-6-105. The department shall deposit money collected under this section within a reasonable time after receipt.

(5) There is a fund of the enterprise fund type, as defined in 17-2-102(1)(b)(i), for the purpose of managing state park visitor services revenue. The fund is to be used by the department to serve the recreating public by providing for the obtaining of inventory through purchase, production, or donation and for the sale of educational, commemorative, and interpretive merchandise and other related goods and services at department sites and facilities. The fund consists of money from the sale of educational, commemorative, and interpretive merchandise and other related goods and services and from donations. Gross revenue from the sale of educational, commemorative, and interpretive merchandise and other related goods and services must be deposited in the fund. All interest and earnings on money deposited in the fund must be credited to the fund for use as provided in this subsection.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 48, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 87, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 415, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-305; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 188, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 304, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 368, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 339, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 662, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 126 in middle of second sentence in (1) after "department" inserted exception clause; inserted (5) establishing an enterprise fund to manage state park visitor services revenue; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective March 26, 2001.

Cross-References

Deposit of part of gasoline dealers' license tax in state park account, 60-3-201.

23-1-106. Rules — penalties — enforcement. (1) The department may make rules governing the use, occupancy, and protection of the lands and property under its control.

(2) Any person who injures or damages any land or property under control of the department or private property thereon or therein or violates any of the rules made by the department relating to these areas is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than $500 or be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 6 months.

(3) It is unlawful and a misdemeanor punishable as provided in subsection (2) to refuse to exhibit for inspection any park permit, proof of age, or proof of residency upon request by a fish and game warden, park ranger, or peace officer.

(4) The department shall enforce the provisions of this chapter and rules implementing this chapter. The director of the department shall employ all necessary and qualified personnel for enforcement purposes.

(5) The department is a criminal justice agency for the purpose of obtaining the technical assistance and support services provided by the board of crime control under the provisions of 44-4-301. Authorized officers of the department are granted peace officer status with the power:

(a) of search, seizure, and arrest;

(b) to investigate activities in this state regulated by this chapter and rules of the department and the fish, wildlife, and parks commission; and

(c) to report violations to the county attorney of the county in which they occur.

History: (1)En. Sec. 6, Ch. 48, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 2, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 62-306, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 3, Ch. 111, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 1842.3, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 178, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 69, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 2, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 62-314, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 62-306, 62-314; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 662, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Administrative rulemaking procedure, Title 2, ch. 4, parts 1 through 5.

Fish and Wildlife Crimestoppers Act, Title 87, ch. 5, part 6.

23-1-107. Cooperation. In carrying out the provisions of this part, the department may seek and accept the cooperation of other state and local agencies and the agencies of the federal government and may assist and cooperate with other state agencies, political subdivisions of the state, with neighboring states, and with the federal government in matters relating to acquiring, planning, establishing, developing, improving, or maintaining any park, parkway, recreational area, monument, historic site, or archaeological site.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 48, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-308.

23-1-108. Acquisition of certain state parks, monuments, or historical sites. (1) Any person, association, or representative of a governing unit may submit a proposal for the acquisition of a site or area described in 23-1-102 from the income of the trust fund created in 15-35-108 to the department of fish, wildlife, and parks by July 1 of the year preceding the convening of a legislative session.

(2) The fish, wildlife, and parks commission shall present to the legislature by the 15th day of any legislative session a list of areas, sites, or objects that were proposed for purchase for use as state parks, state recreational areas, state monuments, or state historical sites with the money contained in the parks account.

(3) The legislature must appropriate funds from this account before any park, area, monument, or site may be purchased.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 653, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 637, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 28, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Disposal of severance taxes for acquisition and maintenance of parks, 15-35-108.

Payment of estate or inheritance taxes by transfer to state of historical or recreational property, 76-16-445 through 76-16-450.

Acquisition of land or waters by Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, 87-1-209.

23-1-109. Establishment of Montana agricultural center and museum of the Northern Great Plains. There is a Montana agricultural center and museum of the Northern Great Plains located in Fort Benton. The department of fish, wildlife, and parks shall have jurisdiction, custody, and control of the center and museum, but may lease the facility to a qualified local government entity or nonprofit corporation for so long as the local government entity or nonprofit corporation provides for development, operation, and maintenance of the center and museum without cost to the state of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 255, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 97, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 97 in second sentence after "but" substituted "may" for "shall", after "facility to" substituted "a qualified local government entity or nonprofit corporation" for "the city of Fort Benton", and after "so long as the" substituted "local government entity or nonprofit corporation" for "city of Fort Benton". Amendment effective March 21, 2001.

23-1-110. Improvement or development of state park or fishing access site — required public involvement — rules. (1) The fish, wildlife, and parks commission shall adopt rules establishing a policy whereby any proposed improvement or development of a state park or fishing access site that significantly changes park or fishing access site features or use patterns is subject to notice of proposed modifications, both statewide and locally, and to opportunity for a public meeting and public comment on the advisability and acceptability of the proposal.

(2) The department shall prepare a public report regarding any project that is subject to the provisions of subsection (1). The report must include conclusions relating to the following aspects of the proposal:

(a) the desires of the public as expressed to the department;
(b) the capacity of the park or fishing access site for development;
(c) environmental impacts associated with the improvement or development;
(d) the long-range maintenance of the improvements;
(e) the protection of natural, cultural, and historical park or fishing access site features;
(f) potential impacts on tourism; and
(g) site-specific modifications as they relate to the park or fishing access site system as a whole.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 367, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 28, L. 1991.

23-1-111 through 23-1-114 reserved.

23-1-115. Short title. Sections 23-1-115 through 23-1-118 may be cited as the "Montana Primitive Parks Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 501, L. 1993.

23-1-116. Primitive parks established. Because of their unique and primarily undeveloped character, the following state parks and management areas are designated as primitive parks and are subject to the provisions of 23-1-115 through 23-1-118:

(1) Big Pine management area;
(2) Thompson Falls state park;
(3) Wild Horse Island state park;
(4) Lost Creek state park;
(5) Painted Rocks state park;
(6) Ackley Lake state park;
(7) Sluice Boxes state park;
(8) Deadman's Basin state park;
(9) Pirogue Island state park;
(10) Medicine Rocks state park;
(11) Headwaters state park;
(12) Council Grove state park;
(13) Beaverhead Rock state park;
(14) Natural Bridge state park; and
(15) Madison Buffalo Jump state park.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 501, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 476, L. 1995.

23-1-117. *(Temporary)* **Limit on development of primitive parks.** (1) Except as permitted in Headwaters state park for the limited purposes provided in subsections (3) through (5), the only development allowed in primitive parks designated in 23-1-116 is:

(a) necessary improvements required to meet minimum public health standards regarding sanitation, which may include necessary access to outhouses, vaults, and water;

(b) improvements necessary to ensure the safe public use of existing boat ramps;

(c) addition of gravel to existing unpaved roads and the resurfacing of paved roads when necessary to ensure safe public access;

(d) establishment of new hiking trails or improvement of existing hiking trails; and

(e) installation of minimal signage indicating that the park is a designated primitive park in which development has been limited and encouraging the public to help in maintaining the park's primitive character by packing out trash.

(2) The following development of designated primitive parks is prohibited:

(a) installation of electric lines or facilities, except when necessary to comply with subsection (1)(a);

(b) installation of recreational vehicle sanitary dumpsites where they do not presently exist; and

(c) creation of new roads and paving of existing but previously unpaved roads.

(3) The orientation area at Headwaters state park may be rebuilt and expanded in order to prepare for and manage increased visitation expected for the Lewis and Clark bicentennial, to include:

(a) an unstaffed information kiosk;

(b) sanitation facilities;

(c) additional parking; and

(d) additional signage to inform visitors about the history and uses of the park and services in the surrounding area.

(4) The existing parking area at the confluence of the Madison and Jefferson Rivers in the Headwaters state park may be improved, but not enlarged, using parking features that can be removed. Low-profile interpretive signs may be installed in place of existing signage.

(5) Interpretive and directional signage may be installed at Headwaters state park to educate visitors about the history and significance of the site and to orient visitors to the features of the park and the surrounding area. *(Terminates December 31, 2003—sec. 3, Ch. 264, L. 2001.)*

23-1-117. *(Effective January 1, 2004)* **Limit on development of primitive parks.** (1) As of October 1, 1993, the only development allowed in primitive parks designated in 23-1-116 is:

(a) necessary improvements required to meet minimum public health standards regarding sanitation, which may include necessary access to outhouses, vaults, and water;

(b) improvements necessary to ensure the safe public use of existing boat ramps;

(c) addition of gravel to existing unpaved roads and the resurfacing of paved roads when necessary to ensure safe public access;

(d) establishment of new hiking trails or improvement of existing hiking trails; and

(e) installation of minimal signage indicating that the park is a designated primitive park in which development has been limited and encouraging the public to help in maintaining the park's primitive character by packing out trash.

(2) The following development of designated primitive parks is prohibited:

(a) installation of electric lines or facilities, except when necessary to comply with subsection (1)(a);

(b) installation of recreational vehicle sanitary dumpsites where they do not presently exist; and

(c) creation of new roads and paving of existing but previously unpaved roads.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 501, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 264, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 264 at beginning of (1) substituted "Except as permitted in Headwaters state park for the limited purposes provided in subsections (3) through (5)" for "As of October 1, 1993"; inserted (3) allowing the

Headwaters state park orientation area to be rebuilt and expanded, for expected increased visitation during the Lewis and Clark bicentennial, to include an unstaffed information kiosk, sanitation facilities, more parking, and more information signs; inserted (4) allowing improvement, but not enlargement, of the parking area at the confluence of the Madison and Jefferson Rivers; and inserted (5) allowing interpretive and directional signs to be installed at Headwaters state park. Amendment effective April 19, 2001, and terminates December 31, 2003.

23-1-118. Elimination of resident user fee — fee for nonresident use — penalty. (1) In recognition of the right of Montana residents to use primitive parks without regard to their ability to pay, a Montana resident is not required to pay a user fee for the use of any primitive park designated in 23-1-116, except that the department may charge camping fees at Thompson Falls state park and Headwaters state park.

(2) A nonresident who wishes to use a primitive park is required to pay the state park user fees chargeable under 23-1-105.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 501, L. 1993.

23-1-119 and 23-1-120 reserved.

23-1-121. Park rangers — qualifications — powers and duties. (1) The department is authorized to establish a corps of park rangers and to select and appoint park rangers who must be qualified by their experience, training, skill, and interest in the protection, conservation, and stewardship of the natural and cultural resources and parks administered by the department.

(2) Park rangers shall enforce the laws of this state and the rules of the department and the fish, wildlife, and parks commission that provide for the protection, conservation, and stewardship of the natural and cultural resources in the state parks system.

(3) Park rangers shall protect campers, picnickers, and other park users; keep the peace; supervise public use; and maintain public order in all units of the state parks system.

(4) Park rangers shall perform all other duties prescribed by the department.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 662, L. 1991.

23-1-122. Enforcement powers of park rangers and game wardens. (1) Park rangers appointed pursuant to 23-1-121 and fish and game wardens appointed pursuant to 87-1-501 are authorized officers with the authority to enforce the laws and adopted rules relating to parks and outdoor recreation contained in chapters 1 and 2 of this title, except chapter 2, part 7.

(2) An authorized officer may:

(a) arrest, in accordance with Title 46, chapter 6, any person within an area managed by the department upon probable cause to believe that the person has committed an offense against chapters 1 and 2 of this title, except chapter 2, part 7, or rules of the department or the fish, wildlife, and parks commission;

(b) enforce the disorderly conduct and public nuisance laws under 45-8-101 and 45-8-111 as they apply to the operation of motorboats on waters within areas managed by the department under this part; and

(c) exercise other powers of peace officers in the enforcement of:

(i) laws relating to parks and outdoor recreation contained in chapters 1 and 2 of this title, except chapter 2, part 7;

(ii) rules of the department and the fish, wildlife, and parks commission; and

(iii) judgments obtained for violations of the laws and rules specified in this subsection (2)(c).

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 662, L. 1991.

23-1-123 through 23-1-125 reserved.

23-1-126. Good neighbor policy — public recreational lands. (1) The good neighbor policy of public land use, as applied to public recreational lands, seeks a goal of no impact upon adjoining private and public lands by preventing impact on those adjoining lands from noxious weeds, trespass, litter, noise and light pollution, streambank erosion, and loss of privacy.

(2) In order to implement the good neighbor policy expeditiously, the legislature finds it necessary to require the department of fish, wildlife, and parks to place maintenance as a priority over additional development at all state parks and fishing access sites.

(3) The restriction in subsection (2) does not apply to:

(a) development and improvement projects for which the legislature has appropriated funds prior to October 1, 1999;

(b) activities directly related to the historic preservation, restoration, or protection of assets in state parks;

(c) at the discretion of the department of fish, wildlife, and parks, projects on the Missouri reach of the Missouri-Madison hydropower project or the Clark Fork basin hydropower project, undertaken pursuant to the federal energy regulatory commission's hydropower relicensing requirements and in conjunction with private entities, political subdivisions of the state of Montana, and federal agencies;

(d) at the discretion of the department of fish, wildlife, and parks, projects on Fort Peck reservoir undertaken in conjunction with the U.S. army corps of engineers; or

(e) partnership projects as designated within the park master plan.

(4) Any development in state parks and fishing access sites beyond those defined as maintenance in 23-1-127 must be approved by the legislature.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 474, L. 1999.

23-1-127. Maintenance priority — maintenance defined. With regard to state parks and fishing access sites, implementation of the good neighbor policy requires that priority is to be given to maintenance of existing facilities, rather than to development or improvement. As used in 23-1-126 and this section, "maintenance" means:

(1) placing, cleaning, and stocking of latrines;

(2) garbage and litter removal;

(3) fence installation and repair of existing fences;

(4) weed control;

(5) implementation of safety and health measures required by law to protect the public;

(6) upkeep of established trails, roads, parking areas, boat docks, and similar facilities existing in state parks and fishing access sites on October 1, 1999;

(7) in-kind replacement of existing facilities, including electric lines or facilities, or replacement of those existing facilities with facilities that have less impact on the state park or fishing access site;

(8) erosion control;

(9) streambank stabilization;

(10) erection of barriers necessary to preserve riparian vegetation and habitat;

(11) minimal signage necessary to inform users of appropriate state park or fishing access site use and applicable regulations and of historical, natural, cultural, geographical, and geological features in the area;

(12) measures necessary to ensure compliance with the federal Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990, when applicable;

(13) planting of native trees, grasses, and shrubs for habitat stabilization and privacy shielding;

(14) installation of fire rings, picnic tables, and trash collection facilities; and

(15) other necessary activities and expenditures consistent with the good neighbor policy and the intent of 23-1-126, 23-1-128, and this section, including new trails, new boat ramps, and necessary new access roads into and within the state park or fishing access site.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 474, L. 1999.

23-1-128. Protection of riparian vegetation — limit on motorized camping, operation of off-highway vehicles. In order to protect riparian vegetation, provide for stable streambanks, reduce erosion, and provide for nutrient barriers to protect the quality of rivers and streams:

(1) camping in a motor vehicle, as defined in 61-1-102, is discouraged within 25 feet of a river or stream in state parks and fishing access sites; and

(2) the off-road operation of an off-highway vehicle, as defined in 23-2-801, within state parks and fishing access sites is prohibited except for administrative purposes.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 474, L. 1999.

23-1-129 reserved.

23-1-130. Designation of certain parks as priorities for protection, preservation, and restoration. The legislature determines that the state parks assets at Chief Plenty Coups state park and Pictograph Cave state park are assets that are most at risk and vulnerable and that those assets must receive immediate priority for preservation and funding.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 266, L. 1999.

23-1-131. Repealed. Sec. 82, Ch. 509, L. 1995.

History: En. Secs. 2, 3, Ch. 574, L. 1993.

Part 2

State Scientific and Recreational Park

23-1-201. Establishment of state scientific and recreational park. In order to preserve and protect the biological station grounds hereafter referred to and to remove fire hazards and the danger of other encroachments tending to detract from the scientific values and uses thereof, the department is authorized to maintain a state scientific and recreational park on a suitable area to be designated by it not exceeding 15 acres at the southeast portion of the lands granted by the United States of America to the state of Montana for the use of the university of Montana-Missoula for biological station purposes.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 178, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 69, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 2, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-310; amd. sec. 36, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Certain public lands held in trust, Art. X, sec. 11, Mont. Const.

23-1-202. Rules governing use. The department shall make such rules governing the park's use, occupancy, and the protection of the remaining lands of the grant as necessary to promote and continue the use of all of the lands for biological station purposes. The park itself shall be so maintained as to develop and encourage public interest in the scientific and biological resources of the area. Nothing herein contained prevents the use of the area within the park for biological station purposes whenever it becomes useful or necessary for such purposes.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 108, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 178, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 69, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 2, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-311.

Cross-References

Administrative rulemaking procedure, Title 2, ch. 4, parts 1 through 5.

Part 3

Montana Conservation Corps

23-1-301. Montana conservation corps — purpose and intent. (1) There is a Montana conservation corps within the parks division of the department of fish, wildlife, and parks. The corps is subject to the oversight of the office of community service.

(2) The purpose of the corps is to accomplish labor-intensive improvements to the state park system and to other public lands and to perform community service activities for which specific responsibilities are accepted through service contracts.

(3) It is the intent of the legislature that the corps grow in productive ways and that state agencies involved with the corps provide coordination of the conservation corps program and the programs established under Title 90, chapter 14, part 1. The legislature also intends that the Montana conservation corps program have the authority to contract with the job service or the human resource development council, as defined in 53-10-501.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 556, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 534, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 150, L. 1999.

23-1-302. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Corps" means the Montana conservation corps.

(2) "Corps coordinator" means the person who acts as the corps administrative officer and employs the staff necessary to implement the provisions of this chapter.

(3) "Corpsmember" means a participant in the corps.

(4) "Crewleader" means a participant in the corps who supervises corpsmembers.

(5) "Department" means the department of fish, wildlife, and parks provided for in 2-15-3401.

(6) "Division" means the parks division of the department of fish, wildlife, and parks.

(7) "State agencies" means the departments of fish, wildlife, and parks; public health and human services; labor and industry; environmental quality; and natural resources and conservation.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 556, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 53, Ch. 418, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 75, Ch. 546, L. 1995.

23-1-303. Powers and duties of the division. The division, in cooperation with the department, may:

(1) hire a corps coordinator;

(2) coordinate with state agencies to place eligible participants in work experience projects, including those recipients of financial assistance, as defined in 53-4-201, utilizing grant diversion funding and to place youth who are under state supervision utilizing payments from the department of public health and human services;

(3) develop and approve work experience projects that meet the requirements of this part;

(4) ensure that work experience projects involve labor-intensive improvements to public lands or facilities that will result in a public value and have a potential to yield revenue;

(5) execute contracts or cooperative agreements containing the terms and conditions necessary and desirable for the employment of crewleaders and corpsmembers in approved work experience projects with federal, state, or local agencies, persons, firms, partnerships, associations, or corporations;

(6) execute contracts or cooperative agreements with federal, state, or local agencies, persons, partnerships, associations, or corporations for the purpose of administering the requirements of this part;

(7) develop procedures for awarding incentive vouchers;

(8) authorize use of the corps for emergency projects, including but not limited to natural disasters, fire prevention and suppression, and rescue of lost or injured persons, and provide adequate training to corpsmembers prior to participation in an emergency project;

(9) apply for and accept grants or contributions of services, funds, or lands from any public or private donors, including the acceptance of federal funds appropriated by the legislature;

(10) purchase, rent, acquire, or obtain personal property, supplies, instruments, tools, or equipment necessary to complete work experience projects; and

(11) adopt rules and guidelines necessary to implement the provisions of this part and to effectively administer the program.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 556, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 76, Ch. 546, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 486, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 465, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 465 in (2) near middle after "recipients of" deleted "FAIM" and after "defined in" substituted "53-4-201" for "53-2-902"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Retroactive Applicability: Section 45, Ch. 465, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies retroactively, within the meaning of 1-2-109, to payments made after January 1, 2001, for mental health services provided to children with serious emotional disturbances for whom mental health services are not provided by any other public mental health services program and whose family income is at or below 150% of the federal poverty level."

Cross-References

Administrative rulemaking procedure, Title 2, ch. 4, parts 1 through 5.

23-1-304 through 23-1-310 reserved.

23-1-311. Work experience projects — criteria — standards — land use exceptions. (1) The division shall ensure that each work experience project established pursuant to the authority granted in 23-1-303 provides corpsmembers with job training skills, which may include job search and application skills, and with work experience related to the conservation, improvement, or development of natural resources or the enhancement, preservation, or maintenance of public lands, waters, or facilities. Job training may be provided by the work experience project or by other agencies as provided in 23-1-303.

(2) Work experience projects must be selected according to criteria that include but are not limited to:

(a) the extent to which the project will provide environmental, natural resource, and state park system benefits;

(b) the extent to which the project will provide opportunities for public use and value of the land or facility and on-the-job training for corpsmembers; and

(c) the extent to which the project will generate additional revenue for the state or its subdivisions.

(3) Work sites of work experience projects must conform to applicable health and safety standards required for safe work environments.

(4) Work experience projects developed or approved and funded by the division must be limited to public lands and facilities except where improvements to other lands will provide documented public value or benefit. Reimbursement must be provided to the division for that portion of the total cost of work on nonpublic lands. The reimbursement must be retained by the division for use in the corps program or for incentive vouchers. In the case of emergencies and natural disasters, projects may take place on land or at facilities not owned by the department or by another state or local agency without regard to public benefit and private reimbursement.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 556, L. 1989.

23-1-312. Eligibility for employment in program — referrals. (1) To be eligible to participate in the Montana conservation corps program, a person must:

(a) be a citizen of the state as defined in 1-1-402;

(b) be 18 years of age or older to qualify for the adult corps and at least 16 years of age and under 22 years of age to qualify for the summer youth corps;

(c) be capable of performing labor-intensive work; and

(d) meet the requirement of the job service and the human resource development council, as defined in 53-10-501, for participation in job training programs, be assigned by the department of public health and human services as a youth under state supervision, be unemployed, or be accepted as an unpaid volunteer.

(2) Eligibility for corpsmembers must be determined by local job service offices and summer youth program operators. If the number of corps positions is insufficient to place all eligible individuals who apply for participation in the program, the job service may, upon approval by the applicant, provide the name of an eligible individual to private sector employers or to job training programs requesting referrals.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 556, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 77, Ch. 546, L. 1995.

23-1-313. Term of enrollment — compensation — exemption from employee benefits. (1) A corpsmember will be placed for a period not to exceed 12 months. The program operator shall refer the names of corpsmembers who successfully complete their participation in the corps to the job service for assistance in securing private sector employment or for enrollment in additional job training programs. The program operator may also, upon approval of the corpsmember, provide the name of a corpsmember who successfully completes participation in the corps to private sector employers requesting referrals.

(2) A corpsmember may not be scheduled to work for more than 40 hours per week. Job training and placement services must be provided to corpsmembers during regular work hours. Corpsmembers must be compensated as provided in subsection (3) for participation in job training and placement service programs.

(3) A corpsmember must be compensated at a rate set by the department that is not less than the federal minimum wage.

(4) A corpsmember is not entitled to any employee benefits provided to permanent department or agency employees except for holiday pay and workers' compensation benefits that are provided through the funds appropriated to carry out this part. Service as a corpsmember does not qualify an individual for unemployment compensation benefits.

(5) If funds are available, a person who is employed as a corpsmember for the full period of enrollment and who receives a satisfactory employment evaluation may be awarded an incentive voucher valid for up to 3 years at any Montana institution of higher education.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 556, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 308, L. 1995.

23-1-314. Prohibited activities. (1) The division, in developing and approving work experience projects, shall ensure that:

(a) work available to participants is not available as the result of a labor dispute, strike, or lockout and will not be assigned to cause a layoff or downgrading or to prevent the return to work of an available competent employee; and

(b) a work experience project:

(i) does not impair existing contracts for service or collective bargaining agreements; and

(ii) is not inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement without written concurrence of the labor organization and employer concerned.

(2) It is unlawful for a person to demand from any public officer, corpsmember, or crewleader an assessment or percentage of any money or profit, or its equivalent in support, service, or any other thing of value, with the express or implied understanding that it will be used for political purposes. Nothing contained in this part may be construed to prohibit voluntary contributions to any political committee or organization for legitimate political purposes to the extent allowed by law.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 556, L. 1989.

CHAPTER 2

RECREATION

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Part 1
Development of Outdoor Recreational Resources

23-2-101. Legislative findings — purpose. Montana is uniquely endowed with scenic landscapes and areas rich in recreational value. This outdoor heritage enriches the lives of citizens, attracts new residents and businesses to the state, and is of major significance to the expanding tourist industry. It is the purpose of this part to give authority to the department of fish, wildlife, and parks to plan and develop outdoor recreational resources in the state, which authority shall permit receiving and expending funds including federal grants for this purpose.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 235, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-401; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

23-2-102. Department of fish, wildlife, and parks to implement federal act. The department of fish, wildlife, and parks is hereby designated as the state agency to represent and act for the state for the purpose of implementing the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-402; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

23-2-103. Compliance with federal act authorized — powers of department. The department of fish, wildlife, and parks shall do those things necessary to comply with the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. Among other things, the department of fish, wildlife, and parks may:

(1) prepare a comprehensive statewide outdoor recreational plan which shall contain an evaluation of the demand for and supply of outdoor recreational resources and facilities in Montana and a program for implementation of the plan;

(2) accept and administer moneys paid by the secretary of the interior for approved projects;

(3) contract with other state agencies, cities, counties, and other political subdivisions of the state, private organizations, and agencies of the federal government;

(4) acquire, other than by eminent domain, and develop outdoor recreational areas and facilities and land and waters and interests in land and waters for such areas and facilities;

(5) for the purpose of implementing the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, coordinate its activities with and represent the interests of all agencies of state, city, county, and other governmental units with outdoor recreational responsibilities.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 235, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-403; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

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Part 3

Recreational Use of Streams

Part Cross-References

Water rights, Art. IX, sec. 3, Mont. Const.
Smith River Management Act, Title 23, ch. 2, part 4.
Owner of land bounded by water, 70-16-201.
Limitation of landowner's liability to recreationists, Title 70, ch. 16, part 3.
Title by prescription, 70-19-405.
Aquatic ecosystem protections, Title 75, ch. 7.
Public ways, 85-1-111.
Navigable waters, 85-1-112.
Surface water and ground water, Title 85, ch. 2.
Fish and Wildlife, Title 87.
Navigable waters subject to fishing rights, 87-2-305.

23-2-301. Definitions. For purposes of this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Barrier" means an artificial obstruction located in or over a water body, restricting passage on or through the water, which totally or effectively obstructs the recreational use of the surface water at the time of use. A barrier may include but is not limited to a bridge or fence or any other manmade obstacle to the natural flow of water.

(2) "Class I waters" means surface waters, other than lakes, that:

(a) lie within the officially recorded federal government survey meander lines thereof;

(b) flow over lands that have been judicially determined to be owned by the state by reason of application of the federal navigability test for state streambed ownership;

(c) are or have been capable of supporting the following commercial activities: log floating, transportation of furs and skins, shipping, commercial guiding using multiperson watercraft, public transportation, or the transportation of merchandise, as these activities have been defined by published judicial opinion as of April 19, 1985; or

(d) are or have been capable of supporting commercial activity within the meaning of the federal navigability test for state streambed ownership.

(3) "Class II waters" means all surface waters that are not class I waters, except lakes.

(4) "Commission" means the fish, wildlife, and parks commission provided for in 2-15-3402.

(5) "Department" means the department of fish, wildlife, and parks provided for in 2-15-3401.

(6) "Diverted away from a natural water body" means a diversion of surface water through a manmade water conveyance system, including but not limited to:

(a) an irrigation or drainage canal or ditch;

(b) an industrial, municipal, or domestic water system, excluding the lake, stream, or reservoir from which the system obtains water;

(c) a flood control channel; or

(d) a hydropower inlet and discharge facility.

(7) "Lake" means a body of water where the surface water is retained by either natural or artificial means and the natural flow of water is substantially impeded.

(8) "Occupied dwelling" means a building used for a human dwelling at least once a year.

(9) "Ordinary high-water mark" means the line that water impresses on land by covering it for sufficient periods to cause physical characteristics that distinguish the area below the line from the area above it. Characteristics of the area below the line include, when appropriate, but are not limited to deprivation of the soil of substantially all terrestrial vegetation and destruction of its agricultural vegetative value. A flood plain adjacent to surface waters is not considered to lie within the surface waters' high-water marks.

(10) "Recreational use" means with respect to surface waters: fishing, hunting, swimming, floating in small craft or other flotation devices, boating in motorized craft unless otherwise prohibited or regulated by law, or craft propelled by oar or paddle, other water-related pleasure activities, and related unavoidable or incidental uses.

(11) "Supervisors" means the board of supervisors of a soil conservation district, the directors of a grazing district, or the board of county commissioners if a request pursuant to 23-2-311(3)(b) is not within the boundaries of a conservation district or if the request is refused by the board of supervisors of a soil conservation district or the directors of a grazing district.

(12) "Surface water" means, for the purpose of determining the public's access for recreational use, a natural water body, its bed, and its banks up to the ordinary high-water mark.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 429, L. 1985, and Sec. 1, Ch. 556, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 28, L. 1991.**

Cross-References

Recreational purposes defined, 70-16-301.

Flood plain and floodway management, Title 76, ch. 5.

23-2-302. Recreational use permitted — limitations — exceptions. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) through (5), all surface waters that are capable of recreational use may be so used by the public without regard to the ownership of the land underlying the waters.

(2) The right of the public to make recreational use of surface waters does not include, without permission or contractual arrangement with the landowner:

(a) the operation of all-terrain vehicles or other motorized vehicles not primarily designed for operation upon the water;

(b) the recreational use of surface waters in a stock pond or other private impoundment fed by an intermittently flowing natural watercourse;

(c) the recreational use of waters while diverted away from a natural water body for beneficial use pursuant to Title 85, chapter 2, part 2 or 3, except for impoundments or diverted waters to which the owner has provided public access;

(d) big game hunting except by long bow or shotgun when specifically authorized by the commission;

(e) overnight camping within sight of any occupied dwelling or within 500 yards of any occupied dwelling, whichever is less;

(f) the placement or creation of any permanent duck blind, boat moorage, or any seasonal or other objects within sight of or within 500 yards of an occupied dwelling, whichever is less; or

(g) use of a streambed as a right-of-way for any purpose when water is not flowing therein.

(3) The right of the public to make recreational use of class II waters does not include, without permission of the landowner:

(a) big game hunting;

(b) overnight camping;

(c) the placement or creation of any seasonal object; or

(d) other activities which are not primarily water-related pleasure activities as defined in 23-2-301(10).

(4) The right of the public to make recreational use of surface waters does not grant any easement or right to the public to enter onto or cross private property in order to use such waters for recreational purposes.

(5) The commission shall adopt rules pursuant to 87-1-303, in the interest of public health, public safety, or the protection of public and private property, governing recreational use of class I and class II waters. These rules must include the following:

(a) the establishment of procedures by which any person may request an order from the commission:

(i) limiting, restricting, or prohibiting the type, incidence, or extent of recreational use of a surface water; or

(ii) altering limitations, restrictions, or prohibitions on recreational use of a surface water imposed by the commission;

(b) provisions requiring the issuance of written findings and a decision whenever a request is made pursuant to the rules adopted under subsection (5)(a); and

(c) a procedure for the identification of streams within class II waters which are not capable of recreational use or are capable of limited recreational use, and a procedure to restrict the recreational use to the actual capacity of the water.

(6) The provisions of this section do not affect any rights of the public with respect to state-owned lands that are school trust lands or any rights of lessees of such lands.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 429, L. 1985, and Sec. 2, Ch. 556, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Regulation of snowmobiles, Title 23, ch. 2, part 6.
Definition of enter or remain unlawfully, 45-6-201.
Migratory game birds hunting stamp, 87-2-411.
Hunting licenses, Title 87, ch. 2, part 5.

23-2-303 through 23-2-308 reserved.

23-2-309. Land title unaffected. The provisions of this part and the recreational uses permitted by 23-2-302 do not affect the title or ownership of the surface waters, the beds, and the banks of any navigable or nonnavigable waters or the portage routes within this state.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 556, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Ownership of streambed, 70-16-201.
Formation of islands and banks by streams, Title 70, ch. 18, part 2.

23-2-310. Lakes. Nothing contained in this part addresses the recreational use of surface waters of lakes.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 556, L. 1985.

23-2-311. Right to portage — establishment of portage route. (1) A member of the public making recreational use of surface waters may, above the ordinary high-water mark, portage around barriers in the least intrusive manner possible, avoiding damage to the landowner's land and violation of his rights.

(2) A landowner may create barriers across streams for purposes of land or water management or to establish land ownership as otherwise provided by law. If a landowner erects

a structure which does not interfere with the public's use of the surface waters, the public may not go above the ordinary high-water mark to portage around the structure.

(3) (a) A portage route around or over a barrier may be established to avoid damage to the landowner's land and violation of his rights, as well as to provide a reasonable and safe route for the recreational user of the surface waters.

(b) A portage route may be established when either a landowner or a member of the recreating public submits a request to the supervisors that such a route be established.

(c) Within 45 days of the receipt of a request, the supervisors shall, in consultation with the landowner and a representative of the department, examine and investigate the barrier and the adjoining land to determine a reasonable and safe portage route.

(d) Within 45 days of the examination of the site, the supervisors shall make a written finding of the most appropriate portage route.

(e) The cost of establishing the portage route around artificial barriers must be borne by the involved landowner, except for the construction of notification signs of such route, which is the responsibility of the department. The cost of establishing a portage route around artificial barriers not owned by the landowner on whose land the portage route will be placed must be borne by the department.

(f) Once the route is established, the department has the exclusive responsibility thereafter to maintain the portage route at reasonable times agreeable to the landowner. The department shall post notices on the stream of the existence of the portage route and the public's obligation to use it as the exclusive means around a barrier.

(g) If either the landowner or recreationist disagrees with the route described in subsection (3)(e), he may petition the district court to name a three-member arbitration panel. The panel must consist of an affected landowner, a member of an affected recreational group, and a member selected by the two other members of the arbitration panel. The arbitration panel may accept, reject, or modify the supervisors' finding under subsection (3)(d).

(h) The determination of the arbitration panel is binding upon the landowner and upon all parties that use the water for which the portage is provided. Costs of the arbitration panel, computed as for jurors' fees under 3-15-201, shall be borne by the contesting party or parties; all other parties shall bear their own costs.

(i) The determination of the arbitration panel may be appealed within 30 days to the district court.

(j) Once a portage route is established, the public shall use the portage route as the exclusive means to portage around or over the barrier.

(4) Nothing contained in this part addresses the issue of natural barriers or portage around said barriers, and nothing contained in this part makes such portage lawful or unlawful.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 556, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Uniform Arbitration Act, Title 27, ch. 5.
Owner of land bounded by water, 70-16-201.
Public ways, 85-1-111.
Navigable waters, 85-1-112.

23-2-312 through 23-2-320 reserved.

23-2-321. Restriction on liability of landowner and supervisor. (1) A person who makes recreational use of surface waters flowing over or through land in the possession or under the control of another, pursuant to 23-2-302, or land while portaging around or over barriers or while portaging or using portage routes, pursuant to 23-2-311, is owed no duty by a landowner, his agent, or his tenant other than that provided in subsection (2).

(2) A landowner, his agent, or tenant is liable to a person making recreational use of waters or land described in subsection (1) only for an act or omission that constitutes willful or wanton misconduct.

(3) No supervisor or any member of the arbitration panel who participates in a decision regarding the placement of a portage route is liable to any person who is injured or whose

property is damaged because of placement or use of the portage route except for an act or omission that constitutes willful and wanton misconduct.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 556, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 209, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Liability, Title 27, ch. 1, part 7.

Limitation of landowner liability to recreationists, Title 70, ch. 16, part 3.

23-2-322. Prescriptive easement not acquired by recreational use of surface waters. (1) A prescriptive easement is a right to use the property of another that is acquired by open, exclusive, notorious, hostile, adverse, continuous, and uninterrupted use for a period of 5 years.

(2) A prescriptive easement cannot be acquired through:

(a) recreational use of surface waters, including:

(i) the streambeds underlying them;

(ii) the banks up to the ordinary high-water mark; or

(iii) any portage over and around barriers; or

(b) the entering or crossing of private property to reach surface waters.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 556, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Title by prescription, 70-19-405.

Part 4

Management of Smith River

Part Cross-References

Water rights, Art. IX, sec. 3, Mont. Const.

Stream access, Title 23, ch. 2, part 3.

Gratuitous permittee for recreation, Title 70, ch. 16, part 3.

Aquatic ecosystem protections, Title 75, ch. 7.

Surface water and ground water, Title 85, ch. 2.

Stream protection, Title 87, ch. 5, part 5.

23-2-401. Short title. This part may be cited as the “Smith River Management Act”.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 512, L. 1989.

23-2-402. Purpose — intent. (1) The purpose of this part is to:

(a) provide continued recreational and commercial use and enjoyment of the Smith River waterway, consistent with the river’s capacity;

(b) seek ways to minimize conflicts between river users and private landowners; and

(c) protect the integrity of the river’s water and canyon resources for future generations.

(2) The intent of this part is to interpret and implement this part in a manner consistent with the statement of purpose for the state park system in 23-1-101.

(3) Nothing in this part may be construed in any way to restrict a landowner’s access to or use of his land, improvements, water rights, or adjacent waterways.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 512, L. 1989.

23-2-403. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) “Commission” means the fish, wildlife, and parks commission provided for in 2-15-3402.

(2) “Department” means the department of fish, wildlife, and parks provided for in 2-15-3401.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 512, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 28, L. 1991.

23-2-404. Applicability. This part applies to that portion of the Smith River waterway located in Meagher and Cascade Counties lying between the Camp Baker state fishing access site in Meagher County and the confluence of the Smith River with the Missouri River. This description does not prevent the department from naming or renaming areas pursuant to 23-1-102.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 512, L. 1989.

23-2-405 and 23-2-406 reserved.

23-2-407. Management responsibility and plan. The department has the primary recreational management responsibility for the Smith River waterway described in 23-2-404, consistent with the purpose stated in 23-1-101 and 23-2-402. The Smith River waterway must be administered to:

(1) allow the continuation of compatible existing recreational and public land uses;

(2) maintain the opportunity to enjoy the natural scenic beauty and solitude; and

(3) conserve fish and wildlife and scientific and recreational values.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 512, L. 1989.

23-2-408. Rulemaking authority. The commission has authority to provide for the administration of the Smith River waterway. The commission may adopt rules to:

(1) regulate and allocate recreational and commercial floating and camping to preserve the biological and social benefits of recreational and commercial use of the Smith River waterway in its natural state. Recreational use may be restricted to preserve the experience of floating, fishing, and camping in a natural environment and to protect the river's fish, wildlife, water, and canyon resources. The restrictions must:

(a) consider the tolerance of adjacent landowners to recreational use;

(b) consider the capability of the river and adjoining lands to accommodate floating and camping use; and

(c) ensure an acceptable level of user satisfaction, including minimizing user conflicts and providing for a level of solitude.

(2) restrict recreational use, if necessary, through the implementation of a permit system. An allocation of a portion of the permits may be made to licensed outfitters to preserve the availability of outfitting services to the public.

(3) regulate the activities of recreational and commercial users of the water and land in the Smith River waterway that are legally accessible to the public and regulate the land in the river corridor that is under the control of the department and commission:

(a) for the purposes of safety, health, and protection of property;

(b) to preserve the experience of floating, fishing, and camping in a natural environment;

(c) to protect the river's fish, wildlife, water, and canyon resources; and

(d) to minimize conflicts between recreationists and private landowners; and

(4) establish recreational and commercial user fees for floating and camping on the Smith River waterway.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 512, L. 1989.

23-2-409. Allocation of user fees. All money collected as recreational and commercial user fees for floating and camping on the Smith River waterway pursuant to 23-2-408 must be deposited in the state treasury in a state revenue fund to the credit of the department.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 512, L. 1989.

23-2-410. Penalty — enforcement. (1) A person who violates a rule of the commission adopted pursuant to this part is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $50 or more than $500, by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than 6 months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

(2) The department is a criminal justice agency for the purpose of obtaining the technical assistance and support services provided by the board of crime control under the provisions of 44-4-301. Authorized officers of the department are granted peace officer status with the power:

(a) of search, seizure, and arrest;

(b) to investigate activities in this state regulated by this part and rules of the department and the commission; and

(c) to report violations to the county attorney of the county in which they occur.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 512, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 662, L. 1991.

Part 5
Boats

23-2-501. Declaration of policy. It is the policy of this state to promote safety for persons and property in and connected with the use, operation, and equipment of vessels and to promote uniformity of laws relating thereto.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 285, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3501.

23-2-502. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Certificate of number" means the certificate issued annually by the county treasurer to the owner of a motorboat or by the department of justice to dealers or manufacturers, assigning such motorboat an identifying number and containing such information as required.

(2) "Certificate of ownership" means a certificate issued by the department of justice identifying the owner of a motorboat or sailboat 12 feet in length or longer.

(3) "Dealer" means any person who engages in whole or in part in the business of buying, selling, or exchanging new and unused vessels or used vessels, or both, either outright or on conditional sale, bailment, lease, chattel mortgage, or otherwise, and who has an established place of business for sale, trade, and display of vessels. A yacht broker is a dealer.

(4) "Department" means the department of fish, wildlife, and parks of the state of Montana.

(5) "Documented vessel" means a vessel which has and is required to have a valid marine document as a vessel of the United States.

(6) "Identifying number" means the boat number set forth in the certificate of number and properly displayed on the motorboat.

(7) "License decals" means the serially numbered license stickers issued annually by the county treasurer and displayed as required by law.

(8) "Lienholder" means a person holding a security interest.

(9) "Manufacturer" means any person engaged in the business of manufacturing or importing new and unused vessels or new and unused outboard motors for the purpose of sale or trade.

(10) "Motorboat" means any vessel, including a canoe, kayak, personal watercraft, rubber raft, or pontoon, propelled by any machinery, motor, or engine of any description, whether or not such machinery, motor, or engine is the principal source of propulsion. The term includes boats temporarily equipped with detachable motors or engines but does not include a vessel which has a valid marine document issued by the U.S. coast guard of the United States government or any federal agency successor thereto.

(11) "Operate" means to navigate or otherwise use a motorboat or a vessel.

(12) "Operator" means the person who navigates, drives, or is otherwise in immediate control of a motorboat or vessel.

(13) "Owner" means a person, other than a lienholder, having the property in or title to a motorboat or vessel. The term includes a person entitled to the use or possession of a motorboat or vessel subject to an interest in another person, reserved or created by an agreement securing payment or performance of an obligation, but the term excludes a lessee under a lease not intended as security.

(14) "Passenger" means every person carried on board a vessel other than:

(a) the owner or his representative;

(b) the operator;

(c) bona fide members of the crew engaged in the business of the vessel who have contributed no consideration for their carriage and who are paid for their services; or

(d) any guest on board a vessel which is being used exclusively for pleasure purposes who has not contributed any consideration, directly or indirectly, for his carriage.

(15) "Person" means an individual, partnership, firm, corporation, association, or other entity.

(16) "Personal watercraft" means a vessel that uses an outboard motor or an inboard engine powering a water jet pump as its primary source of propulsion and that is designed to be

operated by a person sitting, standing, or kneeling on the vessel rather than by the conventional method of sitting or standing in the vessel.

(17) "Sailboat" means a vessel that uses a sail and wind as its primary source of propulsion. The term does not include a canoe or kayak propelled by wind.

(18) "Security interest" means an interest that is reserved or created by an agreement that secures payment or performance of an obligation and is valid against third parties generally.

(19) "Uniform state waterway marking system" means one of two categories:

(a) a system of aids to navigation to supplement the federal system of marking in state waters;

(b) a system of regulatory markers to warn a vessel operator of dangers or to provide general information and directions.

(20) "Vessel" means every description of watercraft, unless otherwise defined by the department, other than a seaplane on the water, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water.

(21) "Waters of this state" means any waters within the territorial limits of this state.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 285, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 230, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 514, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 124, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3502; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 433, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 83, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 577, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 728, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 55 inserted definition of sailboat; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

23-2-503. Boat liveries. (1) The owner of a boat livery shall cause to be kept a record of the name and address of the person or persons hiring any vessel which is permitted by him to be operated, the identification number of such vessel, the departure date and time, and the expected time of return. The record shall be preserved for at least 6 months.

(2) Neither the owner of a boat livery nor his agent or employee shall permit any motorboat or any vessel permitted by him to be operated as a motorboat or vessel to depart from his premises unless it shall have been provided, either by owner or renter, with the equipment required pursuant to 23-2-521 and any rules made pursuant thereto.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 285, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 124, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3507.

23-2-504. Filing of rules. A copy of the rules adopted pursuant to this part and of any amendments thereto shall be filed in the office of the department and in the office of the secretary of state. Rules shall be published by the department in a convenient form and made easily available to all vessel operators.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 285, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 124, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3516.

Cross-References

Administrative rulemaking procedure, Title 2, ch. 4, parts 1 through 5.

23-2-505. Owner's civil liability. The owner of a vessel shall be liable for any injury or damage occasioned by the negligent operation of such vessel, whether such negligence consists of a violation of the provisions of the statutes of this state or neglecting to observe such ordinary care and such operation as the rules of the common law require. The owner shall not be liable, however, unless such vessel is being used with his or her express or implied consent. It shall be presumed that such vessel is being operated with the knowledge and consent of the owner if, at the time of the injury or damage, it is under the control of his or her spouse, father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter, or other immediate member of the owner's family. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to relieve any other person from any liability which he would otherwise have, but nothing contained herein shall be construed to authorize or permit any recovery in excess of injury or damage actually incurred.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 285, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3515.

Cross-References

Liability for negligence and intentional torts, Title 27, ch. 1, part 7.

23-2-506. Enforcement. (1) The department is a criminal justice agency for the purpose of obtaining the technical assistance and support services provided by the board of crime control under the provisions of 44-4-301. Authorized officers of the department are granted peace officer status with the power:

(a) of search, seizure, and arrest;

(b) to investigate activities in this state regulated by this part and rules of the department and the fish, wildlife, and parks commission; and

(c) to report violations to the county attorney of the county in which they occur.

(2) All sheriffs and peace officers of the state of Montana and all United States coast guard law enforcement officers shall have authority to enforce provisions of this part, as amended.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 285, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 336, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 514, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 124, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3517; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 662, L. 1991.

23-2-507. Penalty. (1) Violations of any section of this part, except 23-2-526(3), unless otherwise specified, are a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than $15 or more than $500 or by imprisonment for a term up to 6 months, or both. All fine and bond forfeitures, except those paid to a justice's court, must be transmitted to the department of revenue for deposit in the general fund.

(2) If 23-2-525(4) is violated, 46-18-241 through 46-18-249 apply, except that the sentencing court shall order restitution and shall do so regardless of the court's disposition of the violator.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 285, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 514, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 124, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3518; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 557, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 44, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 83, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 509, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 257, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 257 in (1) in second sentence substituted reference to department of revenue for reference to state treasurer; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Applicability: Section 49, Ch. 257, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies to remittances of state money made to the department of revenue for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 2001."

Cross-References

Collection and disposition of fines, penalties, forfeitures, and fees, 3-10-601.

Fish and Wildlife Crimestoppers Act, Title 87, ch. 5, part 6.

23-2-508. Certificate of ownership — filing of security interests. (1) Except as provided in subsection (9), a motorboat or sailboat 12 feet in length or longer may not be operated upon the waters of the state unless a certificate of ownership has first been obtained from the department of justice in accordance with the laws of this state.

(2) The owner of a motorboat or sailboat 12 feet in length or longer shall apply for a certificate of ownership and a certificate of number with the county treasurer of the county in which the owner resides, upon forms furnished by the department of justice. The forms must require the following information:

(a) name of the owner;
(b) residence of the owner, by town or county;
(c) business or home address of the owner;
(d) name and address of any lienholder;
(e) amount due under any contract or lien;
(f) name of the manufacturer;
(g) model number or name;
(h) identification number;
(i) name and address of the dealer or other person from whom acquired, if known; and
(j) other information that the department of justice may require.

(3) The application is to be accompanied by documentation of ownership, such as an invoice, a bill of sale, a foreign title, an official certificate of boat number, a fee in lieu of tax receipt, or a certificate of ownership of a trailer purchased with the motorboat or sailboat. An applicant who fails to provide proof of ownership shall provide a certified statement describing how the motorboat or sailboat 12 feet in length or longer was acquired, from whom acquired, if known, and other information requested by the department of justice.

(4) If a certificate of ownership has previously been issued under the provisions of this part, the application for a new certificate must be accompanied by the immediately previous certificate. This subsection does not apply to motorboats or sailboats 12 feet in length or longer

that are purchased as new and unused vessels or that were operated when the provisions of this part were not in force and effect.

(5) A motorboat or sailboat 12 feet in length or longer that does not have a manufacturer's or other identifying number on the motorboat or sailboat must be assigned an identification number by the department. A fee of $1 must be paid to the department for an assignment of number.

(6) Upon completion of the application, the county treasurer shall issue to the applicant two copies of the certificate of number application, one of which must be marked "file copy". The treasurer shall forward one copy and the original application for a certificate of ownership to the department of justice, which shall enter the information contained in the application upon the corresponding records of its office and shall furnish the applicant a certificate of ownership containing that information in the application considered necessary by the department and a permanent boat number. The certificate of ownership need not be renewed annually and is valid as long as the person holding it owns the vessel.

(7) The owner shall at all times retain possession of the certificate of ownership, except when it is being transmitted to and from the department of justice for endorsement or cancellation.

(8) Upon application for a certificate of ownership, a fee of $5 must be paid to the county treasurer, which must be forwarded by the county treasurer to the department of justice and deposited in the general fund.

(9) A person who, on July 1, 1988, is the owner of a motorboat or sailboat 12 feet in length or longer with a valid certificate of number issued by the state is not required to file an application for a certificate of ownership for the motorboat or sailboat unless the person transfers a part of the person's interest in the motorboat or sailboat or renews the certificate of number for the motorboat or sailboat.

(10) The department of justice may not file a voluntary security interest or lien unless it is accompanied by or specified in the application for a certificate of ownership of the boat encumbered. If the approved lien notice is transmitted to the department of justice, the security agreement or other lien instrument that creates the security interest must be retained by the secured party. A copy of the security agreement is sufficient as a lien notice if it contains the name and address of the debtor and the secured party, the complete boat description, the amount of the lien, and the signature of the debtor. The department of justice shall file voluntary security interests and liens by entering the name and address of the secured party upon the face of the certificate of ownership. Involuntary liens must be filed against the record of the boat encumbered. The department of justice shall mail a statement certifying the filing of a security interest or lien to the secured party. The department of justice shall mail the certificate of ownership to the owner at the address given on the certificate; however, if the transfer of ownership and filing of the security interest are paid for by a creditor or secured party, the department of justice shall return the certificate of ownership to the county treasurer of the county in which the boat is to be registered. The owner of a boat is the person entitled to operate and possess the boat.

(11) A security interest in a boat held as inventory by a dealer must be perfected in accordance with Title 30, chapter 9A.

(12) Whenever a security interest or lien is filed against a boat that is subject to two security interests previously perfected under this section, the department of justice shall endorse on the face of the certificate of ownership: "NOTICE. This boat is subject to additional security interest on file with the Department of Justice." No other information regarding the additional security interests need be endorsed on the certificate.

(13) Satisfactions or statements of release filed with the department of justice under this part must be retained for a period of 8 years after receipt, after which they may be destroyed.

(14) Except as provided in subsection (15), a voluntary security interest or lien is perfected on the date the lien notice is delivered to the county treasurer. On that date, the county treasurer shall issue to the secured party a receipt evidencing the perfection. Perfection under this section constitutes constructive notice to subsequent purchasers or encumbrancers, from

the date of delivery of the lien notice to the county treasurer, of the existence of the security interest.

(15) Voluntary security interests or lien filings that do not require transfer of ownership are perfected on the date the lien notice and the certificate of ownership or manufacturer's statement of origin are received by the department of justice. On that date, the department of justice shall issue to the secured party a receipt evidencing the perfection. Perfection under this subsection constitutes constructive notice to subsequent purchasers or encumbrancers, from the date the lien notice is delivered to the department of justice, of the existence of the security interest.

(16) Upon default under a chattel mortgage or conditional sales contract covering a boat, the mortgagee or vendor has the same remedies as in the case of other personal property. In case of attachment of a boat, all the provisions of 27-18-413, 27-18-414, and 27-18-804 are applicable, except that deposits must be made with the department of justice.

(17) A conditional sales vendor or chattel mortgagee or assignee who fails to file a satisfaction of a chattel mortgage, assignment, or conditional sales contract within 15 days after receiving final payment is required to pay the department of justice the sum of $1 for each day that the person fails to file the satisfaction.

(18) Upon receipt of notice of any involuntary liens or attachments against the record of any boat registered in this state, the department of justice shall within 24 hours mail to the owner, conditional sales vendor, mortgagee, or their assignee a notice showing the name and address of the lien claimant, the amount of the lien, the date of execution of the lien, and, in the case of attachment, the full title of the court, the action, and the name of the attorney for the plaintiff or the name of the attaching creditor, or both.

(19) It is not necessary to refile with the department of justice any instruments on file in the office of the county clerk and recorder on October 1, 1989.

(20) A fee of $4 must be paid to the department of justice to file any security interest or other lien against a boat. The $4 fee must cover the cost of filing a satisfaction or release of the security interest and the cost of entering the satisfaction or release on the records of the department of justice and deleting the endorsement of the security interest from the face of the certificate of ownership. A fee of $4 must be paid to the department of justice for issuing a certified copy of a certificate of ownership subject to a security interest or other lien on file with the department of justice or for filing an assignment of any security interest or other lien on file with the department of justice. All fees provided for in this section must be paid to the county treasurer for deposit in the state general fund in accordance with 15-1-504.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 433, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 649, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 165, L. 1989; amd. Secs. 1, 14, Ch. 398, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 535, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 16, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 463, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 482, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 129, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 574 in (5) at end of first sentence after "department" deleted "of fish, wildlife, and parks"; in (8) after "paid to the county treasurer" deleted "$3.50 of"; in (20) in last sentence near middle substituted "state general fund" for "general fund"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

23-2-509. Lost or mutilated certificate. (1) If a certificate of ownership is lost or mutilated or becomes illegible, the person to whom it was issued shall immediately make application for and obtain a duplicate, upon payment of a fee of $3.

(2) The duplicate certificate of ownership must be plainly marked "duplicate" across its face and be mailed or delivered to the applicant.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 433, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 535, L. 1989.

23-2-510. Transfer of interest. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3), upon a transfer of a certificate of ownership to a motorboat or sailboat 12 feet in length or longer registered as required under the provisions of this part, the person whose title or interest is to be transferred shall sign the certificate of ownership issued for the motorboat or sailboat in the appropriate space provided on the reverse side of the certificate, and the signature must be acknowledged before the county treasurer, a deputy county treasurer, or a notary public.

(2) Within 30 calendar days after endorsement, the transferee shall make application for transfer of the certificate of ownership with the county treasurer of the county in which the transferee resides and also make application for registration of the motorboat or sailboat. The

county treasurer shall forward the application to the department of justice, which shall file the application upon receipt. A certificate of ownership may not be issued by the department of justice until any outstanding certificate is surrendered to the department or its loss is established to the department's reasonable satisfaction. The county treasurer shall collect a fee of $5 for each application for transfer of ownership, which must be forwarded to the department of justice for deposit in the general fund.

(3) A purchaser of a new or used motorboat or sailboat 12 feet in length or longer from a licensed dealer has a grace period of 30 calendar days from the date of purchase to register the motorboat or sailboat, make application for a certificate of ownership, and obtain a decal indicating that the fee in lieu of property tax has been paid on the vessel for the current year. It is not a violation of this part or any other law for the purchaser to operate a newly acquired motorboat or sailboat 12 feet in length or longer without a certificate of ownership, certificate of registration, and decal during the 30-day grace period. During this period the sticker provided for in subsection (4) must remain affixed to the motorboat or sailboat.

(4) Prior to the delivery of a motorboat or sailboat 12 feet in length or longer to the purchaser, the dealer shall issue and affix to a motorboat or sailboat constructed after October 31, 1972, a sticker as prescribed by the department of justice. The sticker must contain the name and address of the purchaser, the date of sale, the name and address of the dealer, and a description of the motorboat or sailboat, including its serial number. The dealer shall keep a copy of the sticker for the dealer's records and shall send a copy of the sticker to the department of justice.

(5) A purchaser of a new or used motorboat or sailboat who is unable to record a transfer of ownership with the county treasurer at the time of making an application for registration of the motorboat or sailboat because the certificate of ownership is lost, in the possession of third parties, or in the process of reissuance in this state or elsewhere may, upon making affidavit to that effect upon a form prescribed by the department of justice and upon the payment of the applicable fee in lieu of tax plus a fee of $2 to be collected by the county treasurer and remitted to the department of justice for deposit in the general fund, obtain from the county treasurer of the county in which the boat is to be registered a temporary boat sticker of a size, color, and design as the department of justice may prescribe, to be validated by the county treasurer for a period of 60 days from the date of issuance. The purchaser, upon displaying the sticker conspicuously on the motorboat or sailboat, may operate the motorboat or sailboat during the period for which the boat sticker has been validated without displaying the numbers and license decal for the current year. The county treasurer may not sell, and a person may not purchase, more than one 60-day temporary boat sticker for any motorboat or sailboat, the ownership of which has not changed since the issuance of the previous 60-day boat sticker.

(6) The provisions of subsection (2) do not apply in the event of the transfer of a motorboat or sailboat 12 feet in length or longer to a licensed dealer intending to resell the motorboat or sailboat and who operates it only for demonstration purposes, but a dealer, upon transferring the dealer's interest, shall deliver the certificate of ownership with an application for a new certificate executed by the new owner in accordance with the provisions of this part. The department of justice, upon receipt of the certificate of ownership and application for a new certificate containing notice of a security interest, if any, shall issue a new certificate of ownership, together with a statement of any conditional sales contract, mortgage, or other lien.

(7) When the names and addresses of more than one owner who are members of the same immediate family are listed on the certificate of ownership, joint ownership with right of survivorship, and not as tenants in common, is presumed.

(8) The provisions of 61-3-201(3) through (7) that apply to motor vehicles also apply to any certificate of ownership transferred under this section.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 433, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 363, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 375, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 398, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 535, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 375, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 130, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 574 in (2) near middle of third sentence after "department" inserted "of justice" and near end of fourth sentence substituted "which" for "of which $3.50"; in (5) near middle of first sentence after "department of justice" inserted "for deposit in the general fund"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

23-2-511. Operation of unnumbered motorboats prohibited — display of decals. (1) Every motorboat on the waters of this state, propelled by a motor or an engine of any description, must be properly numbered and display valid license decals. No person may operate or give permission for the operation of any motorboat on such waters unless the motorboat is numbered and displays valid license decals in accordance with this part, with applicable federal law, or with a federally approved numbering system of another state and unless:

(a) the certificate of number assigned to the motorboat is in full force and effect;

(b) the identifying number set forth in the certificate of number and the valid license decals are displayed on such motorboat; and

(c) a temporary permit has been obtained from the county in which the boat is being operated if that county requires a temporary permit for out-of-state motorboats, as provided in 7-16-2121.

(2) Upon transfer of ownership of a motorboat from a registered boat dealer or manufacturer, the transferred motorboat may be operated on the waters of this state for 30 consecutive calendar days immediately following the transfer of ownership without displaying the numbers and license decal required by subsection (1) provided that when the motorboat is operated during those 30 consecutive calendar days, a bill of sale or other evidence of transfer reciting the date of the transfer of ownership is retained in the motorboat and is exhibited to a warden or other officer upon request.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 285, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 348, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 514, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 306, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 124, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3503; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 136, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 311, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 118, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 375, L. 1991.

23-2-512. Identification number. (1) The owner of each motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft requiring numbering by this state shall file an application for number in the office of the county treasurer in the county where the motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft is owned, on forms prepared and furnished by the department of justice. The application must be signed by the owner of the motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft and be accompanied by a fee of $3.50. Any alteration, change, or false statement contained in the application will render the certificate of number void. Upon receipt of the application in approved form, the county treasurer shall issue to the applicant a certificate of number prepared and furnished by the department of justice, stating the number assigned to the motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft and the name and address of the owner.

(2) The applicant, upon the filing of the application, shall pay to the county treasurer the fee in lieu of tax required for a motorboat 10 feet in length or longer, a sailboat 12 feet in length or longer, or a personal watercraft for the current year of certification before the application for certification or recertification may be accepted by the county treasurer.

(3) If the ownership of a motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft changes, a new application form with the certification fee must be filed within a reasonable time with the county treasurer and a new certificate of number assigned in the same manner as provided for in an original assignment of number.

(4) If an agency of the United States government has in force a comprehensive system of identification numbering for motorboats in the United States, the numbering system employed pursuant to this part by the department of justice must be in conformity.

(5) Every certificate of number and the license decals assigned under this part continue in effect for a period not to exceed 1 year unless terminated or discontinued in accordance with the provisions of this part. Certificates of number and license decals must show the date of expiration and may be renewed by the owner in the same manner provided for in the initial securing of the certificate.

(6) Certificates of number expire on December 31 of each year and may not be in effect unless renewed under this part.

(7) In the event of a transfer of ownership, the purchaser shall furnish the county treasurer notice within a reasonable time of the acquisition of all or any part of the purchaser's

interest, other than the creation of a security interest, in a motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft numbered in this state or of the loss, theft, destruction, or abandonment of the motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft. The transfer, loss, theft, destruction, or abandonment terminates the certificate of number for the motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft. Recovery from theft or transfer of a part interest that does not affect the owner's right to operate the motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft does not terminate the certificate of number.

(8) A holder of a certificate of number shall notify the county treasurer within a reasonable time if the holder's address no longer conforms to the address appearing on the certificate and shall furnish the county treasurer with the new address. The department of justice may provide by rule for the surrender of the certificate bearing the former address and its replacement with a certificate bearing the new address or the alteration of an outstanding certificate to show the new address of the holder.

(9) (a) The number assigned must be painted on or attached to each outboard side of the forward half of the motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft or, if there are no sides, at a corresponding location on both outboard sides of the foredeck of the motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft. The number assigned must read from left to right in Arabic numerals and block characters of good proportion at least 3 inches tall excluding border or trim of a color that contrasts with the color of the background and be so maintained as to be clearly visible and legible. The number may not be placed on the obscured underside of the flared bow where it cannot be easily seen from another vessel or ashore. Numerals, letters, or devices other than those used in connection with the identifying number issued may not be placed in the proximity of the identifying number. Numerals, letters, or devices that might interfere with the ready identification of the motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft by its identifying number may not be carried in a manner that interferes with the motorboat's, sailboat's, or personal watercraft's identification. A number other than the number and license decal assigned to a motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft or granted reciprocity under this part may not be painted, attached, or otherwise displayed on either side of the forward half of the motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft.

(b) The certificate of number must be pocket size and available to federal, state, or local law enforcement officers at all reasonable times for inspection on the motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft whenever the motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft is on waters of this state.

(c) Boat liveries are not required to have the certificate of number on board each motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft, but a rental agreement must be carried on board livery motorboats, sailboats, or personal watercraft in place of the certificate of number.

(10) Fees, other than the fee in lieu of tax, collected under this section must be transmitted to the department of revenue, as provided in 15-1-504, for deposit in the state general fund.

(11) An owner of a motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft shall within a reasonable time notify the department of justice, giving the motorboat's, sailboat's, or personal watercraft's identifying number and the owner's name when the motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft is transferred, lost, destroyed, or abandoned or within 60 days after a change of the state of principal use or if a motorboat becomes documented as a vessel of the United States.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 285, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 219, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 336, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 348, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 514, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 52, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 124, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3504(1), (2), (3), (6) thru (14); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 136, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 312, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 649, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 577, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 728, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 257, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 131, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 257 in (10)(a) in first sentence substituted "department of revenue, as provided in 15-1-504, for deposit" for "state treasurer, who shall deposit the fees"; in (10)(b) substituted reference to department of revenue for reference to state treasurer; (amendment in subsection (10)(b) by Ch. 574 rendered amendment by Ch. 257 void) and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Chapter 574 in (1) at end of second sentence substituted "$3.50" for "$2.50"; at beginning of (10) deleted "Except as provided in subsection (10)(b)" and at end substituted "state general fund" for "motorboat or sailboat certificate identification account of the state special revenue fund" and deleted former second sentence that read: "These fees must be used only for the administration and enforcement of this part, as amended"; deleted former (10)(b) that read: "(b) Of the fee collected under the provisions of subsection (1), 20% must be deposited by the state treasurer in an account in the state special revenue fund to the credit of the department to be used to acquire and maintain marine sewage pumpout equipment and other boat facilities"; in (11) near end after "abandoned" deleted "or frauded"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Applicability: Section 49, Ch. 257, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies to remittances of state money made to the department of revenue for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 2001."

23-2-513. Dealer's identification number — premises — inspection — bond — judgment. (1) A dealer or manufacturer may apply directly to the department of justice for one identifying number and one or more certificates of number. A dealer's or manufacturer's identifying number shall be displayed on his boat while the boat is operating for a purpose related to the buying, selling, or exchanging of the boat by the dealer or manufacturer.

(2) The application for a dealer's or manufacturer's identifying number must include his name and business address. Each dealer or manufacturer will have one identifying number assigned to his business.

(3) An application for dealer's or manufacturer's identifying number and certificate of number must be accompanied by the following fees:

(a) for the identifying number, first certificate of number, and set of license decals, $5;

(b) for each additional certificate of number and set of license decals applied for in any application, $2.

(4) The department of justice shall issue certificates of number for the identifying numbers assigned to a dealer or manufacturer in the same manner as provided in 23-2-512(1) and (9), as amended, except that no boat may be described in the certificate and each certificate must state that the identifying number has been assigned to a dealer or manufacturer. A dealer's or manufacturer's certificate of number expires on December 31 of the year for which it is issued.

(5) A dealer's or manufacturer's identifying number shall be displayed in the same manner as provided in 23-2-512(9), as amended, except that the number may be temporarily attached. The last three letters shall be "DLR" for dealer and "MFR" for manufacturer. These letters shall be included, respectively, in dealer or manufacturer identification numbers only.

(6) No person other than a dealer or manufacturer or an employee of a dealer or manufacturer may display or use a dealer's or manufacturer's identifying number. A dealer's or manufacturer's identifying number may be displayed only on motorboats owned by the dealer or manufacturer.

(7) No dealer or manufacturer or employee of a dealer or manufacturer may use a dealer's or manufacturer's identifying number for any purpose other than the purpose described in subsection (1) of this section.

(8) A dealer shall maintain a principal place of business, coinciding with the business address listed on the application, where he maintains all business records and where he displays, sells, and services merchandise. The dealer shall display a sign at the place of business that clearly states the name of the business. The premises of the dealer's principal place of business must be inspected by an official of the department of justice to assure compliance with this section.

(9) In order to qualify for renewal of a boat dealer's license, the dealer shall certify to the department of justice upon application for renewal that he sold five or more boats during the previous license year. If five or more boats were not sold, an additional fee of $50 is required for renewal of the dealer's license.

(10) (a) The applicant for a boat dealer's license shall file with his application a bond of $5,000. The bond must be conditioned that the applicant shall conduct his business in accordance with the requirements of the law. All bonds must run to the state of Montana, must be approved by the department of justice and filed in its office, and must be renewed annually.

(b) A person who suffers loss or damage due to the unlawful conduct of a dealer licensed under this section shall obtain a judgment from a court of competent jurisdiction prior to collecting on the bond. The judgment must determine a specific loss or damage amount and conclude that the licensee's unlawful operation caused the loss or damage before payment on the bond is required.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 285, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 219, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 336, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 348, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 514, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 52, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 124, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3504(4), (5); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 136, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 312, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 83, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 375, L. 1991.**

23-2-514. Exemption from numbering provisions. A motorboat is not required to be numbered under this part if it is:

(1) covered by a number in full force and effect that has been assigned to it pursuant to federal law or a federally approved numbering system of another state, provided that such vessel shall not have been within this state for a period in excess of 90 consecutive days. After 90 consecutive days within this state, this state becomes the motorboat's state of principal use and the owner must apply for a Montana number, certificate of number, and license decal.

(2) a motorboat from a country other than the United States temporarily using the waters of this state;

(3) a motorboat whose owner is the United States, a state, or subdivision thereof;

(4) a ship's lifeboat.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 285, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 514, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3506; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 136, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 168, L. 1979.**

23-2-515. License decals to be displayed. (1) Every Montana motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft numbered in accordance with the provisions of 23-2-512 or 23-2-513 shall be required to display license decals. For this purpose the county treasurer, upon proof of payment of the fee in lieu of tax as required by 15-16-202 for motorboats 10 feet in length or longer, sailboats 12 feet in length or longer, or personal watercraft, shall issue a pair of decals prepared and furnished by the department of justice with all new certificates of number and renewals thereof.

(2) The decals shall be of a style and design prescribed by the department of justice and shall be a color differing from the preceding year. The license decal will be serially numbered and have the expiration date of December 31 of the appropriate year printed thereon.

(3) License decals shall be displayed only in the following manner: one valid license decal on each side of the forward half, 3 inches aft of the identifying numbers.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 348, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 514, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 52, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3504.1; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 312, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 421, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 649, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 577, L. 1989.**

23-2-516. Fee in lieu of tax for motorboats 10 feet in length or longer, sailboats 12 feet in length or longer, personal watercraft, motorized canoes, motorized rubber rafts, and motorized pontoons. (1) There is a fee in lieu of property tax as prescribed in 23-2-517 imposed on motorboats 10 feet in length or longer, sailboats 12 feet in length or longer, personal watercraft, motorized canoes, motorized rubber rafts, and motorized pontoons. The fee is in addition to the annual fee required by 23-2-512 for filing of the application for a certificate of number.

(2) The fee imposed by subsection (1) need not be paid by a dealer for motorboats, sailboats, personal watercraft, motorized canoes, motorized rubber rafts, or motorized pontoons that constitute inventory of the dealership.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 649, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 577, L. 1989.**

23-2-517. Fees for motorboats, sailboats, personal watercraft, motorized canoes, motorized rubber rafts, and motorized pontoons. (1) The owner of a motorboat 10 feet in length or longer or a sailboat 12 feet in length or longer shall pay a fee based on the length and age of the motorboat or sailboat as follows:

(a) The fee schedule for a motorboat at least 10 feet in length but less than 14 feet in length or sailboat at least 12 feet in length but less than 14 feet in length is as follows:

(i) for a motorboat or sailboat less than 5 years of age, $7.50;

(ii) for a motorboat or sailboat 5 years of age or older but less than 10 years of age, $5.65; and

(iii) for a motorboat or sailboat 10 years of age or older, $3.75.

(b) The fee schedule for a motorboat or sailboat at least 14 feet in length but less than 16 feet in length is as follows:

(i) for a motorboat or sailboat less than 5 years of age, $15;

(ii) for a motorboat or sailboat 5 years of age or older but less than 10 years of age, $11.25; and

(iii) for a motorboat or sailboat 10 years of age or older, $7.50.

(c) The fee schedule for a motorboat or sailboat at least 16 feet in length but less than 17 feet in length is as follows:

(i) for a motorboat or sailboat less than 5 years of age, $32;

(ii) for a motorboat or sailboat 5 years of age or older but less than 10 years of age, $24; and

(iii) for a motorboat or sailboat 10 years of age or older, $16.

(d) The fee schedule for a motorboat or sailboat at least 17 feet in length but less than 19 feet in length is as follows:

(i) for a motorboat or sailboat less than 5 years of age, $3 a foot or fraction of a foot;

(ii) for a motorboat or sailboat 5 years of age or older but less than 10 years of age, $2.25 a foot or fraction of a foot; and

(iii) for a motorboat or sailboat 10 years of age or older, $1.50 a foot or fraction of a foot.

(e) The fee schedule for a motorboat or sailboat 19 feet in length or longer is as follows:

(i) for a motorboat or sailboat less than 5 years of age, $4 a foot or fraction of a foot;

(ii) for a motorboat or sailboat 5 years of age or older but less than 10 years of age, $3 a foot or fraction of a foot; and

(iii) for a motorboat or sailboat 10 years of age or older, $2 a foot or fraction of a foot.

(2) The owner of a personal watercraft shall pay a fee based on the age of the watercraft as follows:

(a) The fee for a personal watercraft less than 4 years of age is $22.

(b) The fee for a personal watercraft 4 years of age or older is $15.

(3) (a) Except as provided in subsection (3)(b), the age of a motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft is determined by subtracting the manufacturer's designated model year from the current calendar year.

(b) If the purchase year of a motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft precedes the designated model year of the motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft and the motorboat, sailboat, or personal watercraft is originally titled in Montana, then the purchase year is considered the model year for the purposes of calculating the fee in lieu of tax.

(4) The fee for a motorized canoe or a motorized rubber raft is $7.50, regardless of its length or age.

(5) The fee for a motorized pontoon is $20, regardless of its length or age.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 649, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 577, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 402, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 55, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 55 in (4) after "motorized canoe" deleted "a canoe or kayak propelled by wind". Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

23-2-518. *(Temporary)* **Disposition of fees in lieu of tax.** The county treasurer shall transfer all fees in lieu of tax collected on motorboats 10 feet in length or longer, sailboats 12 feet in length or longer, personal watercraft, motorized canoes, motorized rubber rafts, and motorized pontoons pursuant to 23-2-516 and 23-2-517 to the state general fund. *(Terminates June 30, 2006—secs. 2, 3, Ch. 95, L. 2001.)*

23-2-518. *(Effective July 1, 2006)* **Disposition of fees in lieu of tax.** The county treasurer shall transfer all fees in lieu of tax collected on motorboats 10 feet in length or longer, sailboats 12 feet in length or longer, personal watercraft, motorized canoes, motorized rubber rafts, and motorized pontoons pursuant to 23-2-516 and 23-2-517 to the state general fund.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 649, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 577, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 511, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 476, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 132, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: (Temporary version) Chapter 574 at beginning deleted "Except for fees allocated under subsection (2)", near beginning after "shall" substituted "transfer" for "distribute", and at end substituted "state general fund" for "in the relative proportions required by the levies for state, county, school district, and municipal purposes in the same manner as personal property taxes are distributed"; deleted former (2) that read: "(2) The county treasurer shall allocate 20% of all fees in lieu of tax collected under this section to the motorboat account in the state special revenue fund for use by the department as provided in 23-2-533"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

(Version effective July 1, 2006) Near beginning after "shall" substituted "transfer" for "distribute" and at end substituted "to the state general fund" for "in the relative proportions required by the levies for state, county, school district, and municipal purposes in the same manner as personal property taxes are distributed".

Extension of Termination Date: Sections 2 and 3, Ch. 95, L. 2001, amended sec. 6, Ch. 511, L. 1993, and sec. 9, Ch. 476, L. 1995, by extending the termination dates imposed by those sections to June 30, 2006.

23-2-519. *(Temporary)* **Penalty — disposition.** (1) Failure to pay the fee in lieu of tax as provided for in 23-2-517 is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine equal to four times the fee in lieu of tax that is due on the motorboat, sailboat, personal watercraft, motorized canoe, motorized rubber raft, or motorized pontoon for the current year of registration.

(2) All fines collected pursuant to subsection (1) must be distributed in the following ratio:

(a) 50% to the general fund of the county in which the motorboat, sailboat, personal watercraft, motorized canoe, motorized rubber raft, or motorized pontoon is issued a certification number; and

(b) 50% to the motorboat account of the state special revenue fund for use by the department in the enforcement of this part. *(Terminates June 30, 2006—sec. 4, Ch. 95, L. 2001.)*

23-2-519. *(Effective July 1, 2006)* **Penalty — disposition.** (1) Failure to pay the fee in lieu of tax as provided for in 23-2-517 is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine equal to five times the fee in lieu of tax that is due on the motorboat, sailboat, personal watercraft, motorized canoe, motorized rubber raft, or motorized pontoon for the current year of registration.

(2) All fines collected pursuant to subsection (1) must be distributed in the following ratio:

(a) 50% to the general fund of the county in which the motorboat, sailboat, personal watercraft, motorized canoe, motorized rubber raft, or motorized pontoon is issued a certification number; and

(b) 50% to the motorboat account of the state special revenue fund for use by the department in the enforcement of this part.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 649, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 577, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 476, L. 1995.

Compiler's Comments

Extension of Termination Date: Section 4, Ch. 95, L. 2001, amended sec. 10, Ch. 476, L. 1995, by extending the termination date imposed by Ch. 476 to June 30, 2006.

23-2-520. Mail renewal and recertification. The mail renewal procedure developed by the department of justice pursuant to 61-3-535 may be used for mail recertification of boats, the renewal of license decals, and the payment of the fee in lieu of tax.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 604, L. 1991.

23-2-521. Equipment. (1) Every motorboat or vessel must have aboard:

(a) one United States coast guard approved personal flotation device in good and serviceable condition for each person on board, provided that a person who has not reached his 12th birthday must have a United States coast guard approved life preserver properly fastened to his person when occupying a motorboat or vessel under 26 feet in length while the motorboat or vessel is in motion;

(b) if carrying or using an inflammable or toxic fluid in an enclosure for any purpose and if the motorboat or vessel is not an entirely open one, an efficient natural or mechanical ventilation system prescribed by the department that must be used and be capable of removing resulting gases prior to and during the time the motorboat or vessel is occupied by a person;

(c) hand portable fire extinguishers approved by the United States coast guard, the number of which is to be determined by the department, or a United States coast guard approved fixed fire extinguishing system, except that motorboats less than 26 feet in length of entirely open construction, propelled by outboard motors, and not carrying passengers for hire need not carry the portable fire extinguishers or fire extinguishing systems.

(2) Every motorboat or vessel must have the carburetor or carburetors of each of its engines (except outboard motors) using gasoline as fuel equipped with an efficient flame arrester, backfire trap, or other similar device.

(3) (a) Except as provided in subsection (3)(b), the exhaust of an internal combustion engine used on a motorboat or vessel must be muffled either by discharge underwater or by a functioning muffler capable of muffling exhaust noise to 90 dbA or less when measured at a distance of 1 meter from the muffler at idle speed in accordance with the stationary sound level measurement procedure for pleasure motorboats (SAE J2005). The muffler may not be modified or altered, such as by a cutout. The department may require a test at dockside to determine exhaust noise level.

(b) The provisions of subsection (3)(a) do not apply to a motorboat:

(i) competing in a state-sanctioned regatta or boat race while on trial runs between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. and during a period not more than 48 hours immediately preceding the regatta or boat race;

(ii) operating under a separate permit issued by the department for the purpose of tuning engines, making test or trial runs, or competing in official trials for speed records other than in connection with regattas or boat races; or

(iii) operated by an authorized agent of federal, state, or local government to carry out his duty of enforcement, search and rescue, firefighting, or research.

(4) (a) Except as provided in subsection (4)(b), a vessel may not be equipped with a siren, and a person may not use or install a siren on a vessel.

(b) An authorized emergency vessel may be equipped with a siren capable of sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 500 feet, but the siren may be used only when the vessel is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, and the operator of the vessel must sound the siren when necessary to warn persons of the vessel's approach.

(5) When in operation or at anchor or moored away from a docking facility between sunset and sunrise, all vessels must display lights as prescribed by the department.

(6) The department may designate waters where and the time of year on these waters when all persons aboard a motorboat or vessel shall wear approved life preservers at all times.

(7) Vessels, including houseboats and floating cabins, equipped with a galley or toilet must have a wastewater holding system sealed to prevent the discharge of water-carried waste products, whether treated or untreated, into the surrounding waters.

(8) The department may adopt rules modifying the equipment requirements contained in this section to the extent necessary to keep these requirements in conformity with the provisions of the federal navigation and safety laws or with the navigation and safety rules promulgated by the United States coast guard.

(9) A person may not operate or give permission for the operation of a vessel that is not equipped as required by this section.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 285, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 138, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 230, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 514, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 124, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3505; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 348, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 728, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Administrative rulemaking procedure, Title 2, ch. 4, parts 1 through 5.

23-2-522. Discharge of waste from vessel prohibited. (1) A person may not discharge or cause, permit, or allow to be discharged any garbage, refuse, waste, or sewage from any vessel into, upon, or near the waters at a stream, river, or lake within the boundaries of the state of Montana.

(2) The department of environmental quality shall adopt rules to protect water quality and aquatic ecosystems by establishing guidelines for the installation of vessel pumpout facilities.

(3) In adopting the rules, the department shall use these definitions:

(a) "Marine sanitation device" means any equipment on board a vessel that is designed to receive, retain, treat, or discharge sewage and also means any process to treat the sewage.

(b) "Vessel terminal" means a private or public shoreside installation on any waters of Montana that provides mooring, docking, berthing, and other facilities for the use of vessels.

(4) The rules must include standards for the construction, operation, and maintenance of vessel pumpout facilities.

(5) This section may not be construed to require the department to install pumpout facilities without prior legislative approval and an appropriation.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 514, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 124, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3508.1; (2) thru (5) En. Sec. 9, Ch. 728, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 54, Ch. 418, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Administrative rulemaking procedure, Title 2, ch. 4, parts 1 through 5.

23-2-523. Prohibited operation and mooring — enforcement. (1) A person may not operate or knowingly permit a person to operate a motorboat or vessel or manipulate waterskis, a surfboard, or a similar device or other contrivance in a reckless or negligent manner so as to endanger the life, limb, or property of a person by:

(a) engaging in maneuvers that unreasonably or unnecessarily endanger life, limb, or property, including but not limited to weaving through congested vessel traffic or jumping the wake of another vessel unreasonably or unnecessarily close to the other vessel or when visibility around the other vessel is obstructed and including swerving at the last possible moment to avoid collision, following directly behind a waterskier, speeding in confined or restricted areas, and buzzing or wetting down others, which constitute reckless operation of a vessel;

(b) crossing or jumping the wake of another vessel when within 100 yards of the vessel or within 100 yards of a waterskier being towed by the vessel, except when directly entering or leaving a public or private marina, waterski facility, or other watercraft docking or loading area.

(2) A person may not operate a motorboat, including a sailboat propelled by a motor of any kind, or manipulate waterskis, a surfboard, or a similar device attached to a motorboat while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or a combination of the two.

(3) It is unlawful for the owner of a motorboat or vessel or a person having the motorboat or vessel in charge or in control to authorize or knowingly permit the motorboat or vessel to be operated by a person who by reason of physical or mental disability is incapable of operating the watercraft under the prevailing circumstances.

(4) A person may not operate or knowingly permit a person to operate a motorboat or vessel at a rate of speed greater than will permit the person, in the exercise of reasonable care, to bring the vessel to a stop within the assured clear distance ahead. However, nothing in this part is intended to prevent the operator of a vessel actually competing in a regatta that is sanctioned by an appropriate governmental unit from attempting to attain high speeds on a marked racing course.

(5) A person may not make a reckless approach to, departure from, or passage by a dock, ramp, diving board, or float.

(6) Skiers being pulled by motorboats must have on their person a United States coast guard approved personal flotation device in good and serviceable condition.

(7) A person may not moor a vessel to buoys or beacons placed in any waters of this state by the authority of the United States, an agency of the United States, or the department or in any manner hang on with a vessel to a buoy or beacon, except in the act of maintenance work on the buoy or beacon, nor may any person deface, remove, or destroy a buoy, beacon, or other authorized navigational marker maintained in the waters of this state.

(8) If an officer whose duty it is to enforce this law observes a vessel being used without sufficient lifesaving or firefighting devices or in an overloaded or other unsafe condition and in the officer's judgment the use creates an especially hazardous condition, the officer may direct the operator to take whatever immediate and reasonable steps would be necessary for the safety of those aboard the vessel, including directing the operator to return to a mooring or launching site and to remain there until the situation creating the hazard is corrected or ended.

(9) The population density and heavy recreational use of certain lakes require a noise standard more restrictive than the standard set in 23-2-526 in order to protect the public health and safety. Unless operated on a river or stream in compliance with a rule adopted under 23-2-521, a person may not operate a motorboat or personal watercraft on Flathead Lake, situated in Lake and Flathead Counties, Echo Lake, situated in Flathead County, or Swan Lake, situated in Lake County, in proximity to the shoreline if the noise emitted is greater than

75 dbA measured at the shoreline in accordance with the shoreline sound level measurement procedure (SAE J1970).

(10) Unless accompanied by a person 18 years of age or older, a person 12 years of age or younger may not operate a motorboat or a personal watercraft that is powered by a motor rated at more than 10 horsepower. A person 13 or 14 years of age may not operate a vessel or personal watercraft powered by a motor rated at more than 10 horsepower without possessing a valid Montana motorboat operator's safety certificate or evidence of completion of a Montana-approved water safety course or unless accompanied by a person 18 years of age or older.

(11) A person who owns or has charge or control of a motorboat or personal watercraft powered by a motor rated at more than 10 horsepower may not authorize or knowingly permit the motorboat or personal watercraft to be operated:

(a) by a person 12 years of age or younger unless accompanied by a person 18 years of age or older; or

(b) by a person 13 or 14 years of age unless the person possesses a valid Montana motorboat operator's safety certificate or evidence of completion of a Montana-approved water safety course or is accompanied by a person 18 years of age or older.

(12) A person may not rent a motorboat or a personal watercraft powered by a motor rated at more than 10 horsepower to a person under 18 years of age.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 285, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 514, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 124, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3508; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 497, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 728, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 789, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 345, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 122, Ch. 42, L. 1997.

23-2-524. Passing rule and right-of-way. (1) When two vessels are approaching each other "head on" or nearly so (so as to involve risk of collision), each vessel shall bear to the right and pass the other vessel on its left side.

(2) When vessels approach each other obliquely or at right angles, the vessel approaching on the right side has the right-of-way.

(3) One vessel may overtake another on either side but shall grant right-of-way to the overtaken vessel.

(4) When a sailboat and motorboat are operating as to involve a risk of collision with each other, the motorboat shall yield the right-of-way to the sailboat in all cases.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 285, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3509.

23-2-525. Restricted areas. (1) A person may not anchor a vessel or other obstacle for fishing or pleasure purposes on any body of water over which the state has jurisdiction in a position that obstructs a passageway ordinarily used by other vessels.

(2) A person may not operate a pleasure vessel within 20 feet of the exterior boundary of a water area that is clearly marked by buoys or some other distinguishing device as a bathing or swimming area. Swimming areas must be marked with white buoys having international orange markings in conformance with the uniform state waterway marking system by the owners of the areas.

(3) A person may not operate a vessel within 75 feet of a person engaged in fishing or hunting waterfowl, unless unavoidable. If unavoidable, the vessel must be operated at not greater than no-wake speed or at a minimum speed necessary to maintain upstream progress while within 75 feet of the person engaged in fishing or hunting waterfowl.

(4) (a) A person may not purposely, knowingly, or negligently operate a motorboat upon the waters of this state within 200 feet of a tow-float or buoy displaying a "diver-down" symbol, red with a white slash, on a flag.

(b) The motorboat may enter the 200-foot safety zone by use of sail or oar. In an emergency or if there is insufficient water on either side of the 200-foot safety zone to pass by and stay out of the zone, the operator may use power within the zone but may not exceed no-wake speed. The burden of proving that an emergency exists or that there is insufficient water is on the operator.

(c) The fish, wildlife, and parks commission may by rule determine areas where establishment of a 200-foot safety zone is not allowed in order to provide for diver safety or the regulation of water traffic.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 285, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 514, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3510; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 44, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 28, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 569, L. 1999.**

23-2-526. Overloading — overpowering — noise limitations. (1) No vessel shall be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond its safe carrying capacity, taking into consideration weather and other normal operating conditions.

(2) No vessel shall be equipped with any motor or other propulsion machinery beyond its safe power capacity, taking into consideration the type and construction of such watercraft and other existing operating conditions.

(3) Except as provided in 23-2-523(9), for the purposes of 45-8-101 and 45-8-111, the operation of a motorboat or personal watercraft that emits noise in excess of 86 dbA when measured at a distance of 50 feet or emits exhaust noise in excess of 90 dbA measured 1 meter from the muffler at idle speed in accordance with the stationary sound level measurement procedure for pleasure motorboats (SAE J2005) is presumed to be a public nuisance and constitute disorderly conduct, except when otherwise lawfully operated under a motorboat racing permit issued by a political subdivision of the state.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 285, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3511; (3)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 694, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 728, L. 1991.**

23-2-527. Collisions, accidents, and casualties. (1) The operator of a vessel involved in a collision, accident, or other casualty, so far as he can do so without serious danger to his own vessel, crew, and passengers (if any), shall render to other persons affected by the collision, accident, or other casualty such assistance as may be practicable and as may be necessary in order to save them from or minimize any danger caused by the collision, accident, or other casualty and give his name, address, and identification of his vessel in writing to any person injured and to the owner or person in control of any property damaged in the collision, accident, or other casualty.

(2) The department shall prepare and distribute to each sheriff's office and each game warden of this state a standardized accident report form. Any person involved in a collision, accident, or other casualty involving a death, disappearance, personal injury, or property damage in excess of $100 shall immediately report such collision, accident, or other casualty to the sheriff's office or game warden of the county in which the collision, accident, or casualty occurred and fill out a standardized accident report form.

(3) A sheriff advised of a collision, accident, or other casualty reported under this part shall:

(a) conduct an appropriate investigation of such collision, accident, or other casualty; and

(b) prepare and submit a report of the results of the investigation, together with the completed standardized accident report forms, to the department.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 285, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 514, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 124, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3512.**

23-2-528. Transmittal of information to U.S. officials. In accordance with any request duly made by an authorized official or agency of the United States, any information compiled or otherwise available to the department pursuant to subsections (2) and (3) of 23-2-527, as amended, shall be transmitted to such official or agency of the United States.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 285, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 124, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3513.**

23-2-529. Waterskis and surfboards. (1) A person may not operate a motorboat or vessel on any waters of this state for the purpose of towing a person or persons on waterskis, a surfboard, or similar device unless the operator is accompanied by an observer. If the operator is 12 years of age or younger, there must be a second person, at least 18 years of age, in the vessel to observe the person being towed. The fish, wildlife, and parks commission shall adopt rules regarding the proper observation and safe towing of persons on waterskis or similar devices, based on density of use of a body of water.

(2) A person may not operate a motorboat or vessel towing a person engaged in waterskiing, surfboarding, or similar activity or towing some other contrivances nor may a person engage in those activities at any time between the hours from sunset to sunrise, except that this subsection does not apply to a performer engaged in a professional exhibition or a person engaged in a regatta or race authorized under this part.

(3) All right-of-way rules applying to a towing vessel apply to a person being towed.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 285, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 514, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 124, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3514; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 136, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 28, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 728, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Administrative rulemaking procedure, Title 2, ch. 4, parts 1 through 5.
Passing rule and right-of-way, 23-2-524.

23-2-530. Education program. The department shall coordinate a statewide boat safety education program, including a home study testing program for motorboat operators.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 514, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 124, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3516.1; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 728, L. 1991.

23-2-531. Personal watercraft operation. In addition to applicable provisions in this part, a person may not operate a personal watercraft:

(1) unless a person operating or riding on the vessel is wearing a United States coast guard approved type I, II, III, or V personal flotation device;

(2) if the vessel is equipped by the manufacturer with a lanyard type engine cutoff switch unless the lanyard is attached to the operator's person, clothing, or personal flotation device as is appropriate for the specific vessel;

(3) (a) except as provided for standup personal watercraft in subsection (3)(b) or when towing a waterskier from or to a dock or shore, at greater than no-wake speed within 200 feet of a dock, swimmer, swimming raft, nonmotorized boat, or anchored vessel on a lake or river;

(b) at greater than the minimum speed necessary to operate a personal watercraft when leaving or returning directly from or to a dock or shore for the purpose of launching or docking; or

(4) on any surface waters restricted in whole or in part by rule of the fish, wildlife, and parks commission;

(5) in a reckless or negligent manner. Actions prohibited in 23-2-523 are considered reckless operation.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 728, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 345, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 569, L. 1999.

23-2-532. Restrictions on manufacture and sale. A motorboat or vessel that fails to comply with the provisions of 23-2-521(3) may not be manufactured in Montana after April 29, 1991, and may not be sold or offered for sale in Montana after January 1, 1994.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 728, L. 1991.

23-2-533. *(Temporary)* **Use of allocated funds for boating facilities.** (1) Funds allocated to the motorboat account must be used by the department to:

(a) improve, operate, or maintain boating facilities; and

(b) cover costs associated with the boating advisory council created in 23-2-536.

(2) The department may use the funds to match available federal funds to the extent possible. Expenditure of funds must be made after consideration of recommendations by the boating advisory council. *(Terminates June 30, 2006—secs. 2, 3, Ch. 95, L. 2001.)*

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 511, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 476, L. 1995; amd. Secs. 1, 5, Ch. 95, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 247, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment — Coordination: Section 247, Ch. 574, L. 2001, a coordination section, amended sec. 5(1), Ch. 95, L. 2001, which amended this section. Chapter 574 deleted former (1) that read: "(1) At the time the fee in lieu of tax imposed under 23-2-516 is collected, the payor shall designate the fish, wildlife, and parks administrative region in which the majority of the payor's boating activities take place. Upon receipt of the fee in the motorboat account in the state special revenue fund, the department shall earmark the fee for use in the designated region"; in (1) at beginning substituted "Funds allocated" for "All fees designated" and after "account" deleted "by 23-2-518(2)"; in (1)(a) after "improve" deleted "regional" and inserted "operate, or maintain" and at end deleted "under the control of the department and, in conjunction with other funds in the motorboat account"; in (2) in two places substituted "funds" for "fees"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Extension of Termination Date: Sections 2 and 3, Ch. 95, L. 2001, amended sec. 6, Ch. 511, L. 1993, and sec. 9, Ch. 476, L. 1995, by extending the termination dates imposed by those sections to June 30, 2006.

23-2-534. *(Temporary)* **Funding of state recreational boating safety program — certification of county programs — administration by counties.** (1) The department may in its discretion use available state funds and federal matching funds to contract with counties to implement designated parts of the state recreational boating safety program. If a county accepts a grant, the county shall agree to implement a program that is certified by the department as fulfilling the requirements of the state recreational boating safety program.

(2) A county may allocate funds to the department for the recreational boating safety program. This money must be used by the department for contracts with counties for the recreational boating safety program. *(Terminates June 30, 2006—sec. 4, Ch. 95, L. 2001.)*

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 476, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 95, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 247, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment — Coordination: Section 247, Ch. 574, L. 2001, a coordination section, amended sec. 5(2), Ch. 95, L. 2001, which amended this section. Chapter 574 in (2) in first sentence substituted "allocate funds to the department" for "designate any amount of boat fees in lieu of tax, unless otherwise allocated by 23-2-518(2), or other funds for collection by the department". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Extension of Termination Date: Section 4, Ch. 95, L. 2001, amended sec. 10, Ch. 476, L. 1995, by extending the termination date imposed by Ch. 476 to June 30, 2006.

23-2-535. Alcohol concentration standards — evidence admissible — administration of tests. (1) The inferences contained in 61-8-401(4) apply to any criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed in violation of 23-2-523(2).

(2) Evidence of any measured amount or detected presence of alcohol in a person at the time of the act alleged, as shown by analysis of the person's blood, breath, or urine, and any other competent evidence bearing on the question of whether the person was under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or a combination of the two at the time of the act alleged is admissible in any criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed in violation of 23-2-523(2).

(3) If a person charged with violation of 23-2-523(2) refuses to submit to a test of his blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining any measured amount or detected presence of alcohol, none will be given, but proof of refusal is admissible in any criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed in violation of 23-2-523(2).

(4) The provisions relating to administration of tests provided in 61-8-405 and the definition of alcohol concentration provided in 61-8-407 apply to any testing done to a person charged with violation of 23-2-523(2).

(5) As used in 23-2-523(2), the term "under the influence" shall have the meaning provided in 61-8-401(3).

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 497, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 789, L. 1991.

23-2-536. *(Temporary)* **Creation of boating advisory council — appointment of members — duties.** (1) The department director appointed under 2-15-3401 shall appoint a boating advisory council to advise the department on the expenditure of funds in the motorboat account in the state special revenue fund.

(2) The boating advisory council must be composed of at least five members of the public, each of whom must be interested in boating activities and the use of public boating facilities.

(3) The boating advisory council is attached to the department in an advisory capacity only, as defined in 2-15-102.

(4) All costs associated with the boating advisory council must be paid from the motorboat account in the state special revenue fund. Council members are not entitled to compensation or travel expenses as provided in 2-15-122. *(Terminates June 30, 2006—secs. 2, 3, Ch. 95, L. 2001.)*

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 511, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 476, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 123, Ch. 42, L. 1997.

Compiler's Comments

Extension of Termination Date: Sections 2 and 3, Ch. 95, L. 2001, amended sec. 6, Ch. 511, L. 1993, and sec. 9, Ch. 476, L. 1995, by extending the termination dates imposed by those sections to June 30, 2006.

23-2-537 through 23-2-539 reserved.

23-2-540. Personal watercraft dealers — additional registration requirements. Unless the dealer is licensed under the provisions of 61-4-101, in addition to the requirements of 23-2-513, to qualify as a dealer, the applicant, when registering or renewing a registration, shall:

(1) complete an application:

(a) stating the name under which the business is to be conducted and the location of the premises (street address, city, county, and state) where records are kept, sales are made, and stock is displayed;

(b) stating the name, address, date of birth, and social security number of all owners or persons having an interest in the business, provided that in the case of a corporation, the names and addresses of the president and secretary are sufficient;

(c) identifying other dealerships owned by the applicant, identifying all persons in Montana or in another state having an interest in another dealership owned by the applicant, and disclosing whether the applicant or any other person with interest in a dealership owned by the applicant has been convicted of a felony; and

(d) stating the name and make of all personal watercraft handled and the name and address of the manufacturer, importer, or distributor with whom the applicant has a written franchise or sales agreement;

(2) provide an affidavit certifying that the applicant has acquired and shall maintain liability insurance for any personal watercraft offered for demonstration or loan to a customer;

(3) execute a certificate to the effect that the applicant has a permanent building for the display and sale of personal watercraft at the location of the premises where sales are conducted;

(4) execute a certificate to the effect that the applicant has a bona fide service department for the repair, service, and maintenance of personal watercraft; and

(5) execute a certificate to the effect that the applicant is a bona fide dealer in personal watercraft and that the dealer is recognized by a manufacturer, importer, or distributor as a dealer in personal watercraft.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 384, L. 1999.

Part 6
Snowmobiles

23-2-601. Definition of terms. As used in 23-2-601 through 23-2-644, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated herein, unless the context otherwise clearly requires that another meaning is intended:

(1) "Certificate of ownership" means the document issued by the department of justice as prima facie evidence of ownership.

(2) "Certificate of registration" means the owner's receipt evidencing payment of taxes, decal fees, and registration fees for a given registration year.

(3) "dbA" means sound pressure level measured on the "A" weight scale in decibels.

(4) "Department" means the department of fish, wildlife, and parks of the state of Montana.

(5) "New snowmobile" means any snowmobile that has not been previously sold to an owner, as defined in subsection (7).

(6) "Operator" includes every person who operates or is in actual physical control of the operation of a snowmobile.

(7) "Owner" includes every person as defined herein, other than a lienholder or other person having a security interest only, holding a certificate of ownership to a snowmobile and entitled to the use or possession thereof.

(8) "Person" includes an individual, partnership, association, corporation, and any other body or group of persons, whether incorporated or not and regardless of the degree of formal organization.

(9) "Roadway" includes only those portions of any highway, road, or street improved, designed, or ordinarily used for travel or parking of motor vehicles.

(10) "Snowmobile" includes any self-propelled vehicle of an overall width of 48 inches or less, excluding accessories, designed primarily for travel on snow or ice, which may be steered

by skis or runners and which is not otherwise registered or licensed under the laws of the state of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 434, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 53-1012; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 363, L. 1979.

23-2-602. Report of stolen and recovered snowmobiles. The reporting of stolen and recovered snowmobiles must be conducted in the same manner as the reporting of stolen and recovered motor vehicles provided for in 61-3-106.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 434, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 124, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 53-1017; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 351, L. 1993.

23-2-603 through 23-2-610 reserved.

23-2-611. Certificate of ownership — filing of security interests. (1) A snowmobile may not be operated upon any private or public lands, trails, easements, lakes, rivers, streams, roadways or shoulders of roadways, streets, or highways unless a certificate of ownership has first been obtained from the department of justice in accordance with the laws of this state. A certificate of ownership is not required for a snowmobile purchased prior to April 16, 1993, if use of the snowmobile is restricted to private land.

(2) The owner of a snowmobile shall apply for a certificate of ownership with the county treasurer of the county in which the owner resides, upon forms to be furnished for this purpose. The forms must require the following information:

(a) the name of the owner;
(b) the residence of the owner, by town and county;
(c) the business or home mailing address of the owner;
(d) the name and address of any lienholder;
(e) the amount due under any contract or lien;
(f) the name of the manufacturer;
(g) the model number or name;
(h) the identification number; and
(i) the name and address of the dealer or other person from whom acquired.

(3) The application must be accompanied by documentation of ownership, such as an invoice, notarized bill of sale from the immediately previous owner, foreign title, official certificate of snowmobile number, or fee in lieu of tax receipt.

(4) The application must be signed by at least one owner or by a properly authorized officer or representative of the owner.

(5) If a certificate of ownership has previously been issued under the provisions of 23-2-601 through 23-2-644, the application for a new certificate must be accompanied by the immediately previous certificate. This subsection does not apply to snowmobiles that are purchased as new and unused machines or that were operated when the provisions of 23-2-601 through 23-2-644 were not in force and effect.

(6) Upon completion of the application, on forms furnished by the department of justice, the county treasurer shall issue to the applicant two copies of the application, one of which must be marked "file copy". The treasurer shall forward one copy and the original application to the department of justice, which shall enter the information contained in the application upon the corresponding records of its office and shall furnish the applicant with a certificate of ownership, which must contain that information in the application considered necessary by the department of justice, and a permanent ownership number. The certificate of ownership is not to be renewed annually and is valid as long as the person holding it owns the snowmobile.

(7) The owner shall at all times retain possession of the certificate of ownership, except when it is being transmitted to and from the department of justice for endorsement or cancellation.

(8) Upon application for a certificate of ownership, a fee of $5 must be paid to the county treasurer, which must be forwarded by the county treasurer to the department of justice and deposited in the general fund.

(9) The department of justice may not file a voluntary security interest or lien unless it is accompanied by or specified in the application for a certificate of ownership of the snowmobile encumbered. If the approved lien notice is transmitted to the department of justice, the security

agreement or other lien instrument that creates the security interest must be retained by the secured party. A copy of the security agreement is sufficient as a lien notice if it contains the name and address of the debtor and the secured party, the complete snowmobile description, the amount of the lien, and the signature of the debtor. The department of justice shall file voluntary security interests and liens by entering the name and address of the secured party upon the face of the certificate of ownership. Involuntary liens must be filed against the record of the snowmobile encumbered. The department of justice shall mail a statement certifying the filing of a security interest or lien to the secured party. The department of justice shall mail the certificate of ownership to the owner at the address given on the certificate; however, if the transfer of ownership and filing of the security interest are paid for by a creditor or secured party, the department of justice shall return the certificate of ownership to the county treasurer of the county in which the snowmobile is to be registered. The owner of a snowmobile is the person entitled to operate and possess the snowmobile.

(10) A security interest in a snowmobile held as inventory by a dealer must be perfected in accordance with Title 30, chapter 9A.

(11) Whenever a security interest or lien is filed against a snowmobile that is subject to two security interests previously perfected under this section, the department of justice shall endorse on the face of the certificate of ownership: "NOTICE. This snowmobile is subject to additional security interest on file with the Department of Justice." Other information regarding the additional security interests need not be endorsed on the certificate.

(12) Satisfactions or statements of release filed with the department of justice under this part must be retained for a period of 8 years after receipt, after which they may be destroyed.

(13) Except as provided in subsection (14), a voluntary security interest or lien is perfected on the date the lien notice is delivered to the county treasurer. On that date, the county treasurer shall issue to the secured party a receipt evidencing the perfection. Perfection under this section constitutes constructive notice to subsequent purchasers or encumbrancers, from the date of delivery of the lien notice to the county treasurer, of the existence of the security interest.

(14) Voluntary security interests or lien filings that do not require transfer of ownership are perfected on the date the lien notice and the certificate of ownership or manufacturer's statement of origin are received by the department of justice. On that date, the department of justice shall issue to the secured party a receipt evidencing the perfection. Perfection under this subsection constitutes constructive notice to subsequent purchasers or encumbrancers, from the date the lien notice is delivered to the department of justice, of the existence of the security interest.

(15) Upon default under a chattel mortgage or conditional sales contract covering a snowmobile, the mortgagee or vendor has the same remedies as in the case of other personal property. In case of attachment of a snowmobile, all the provisions of 27-18-413, 27-18-414, and 27-18-804 are applicable, except that deposits must be made with the department of justice.

(16) A conditional sales vendor or chattel mortgagee or assignee who fails to file a satisfaction of a chattel mortgage, assignment, or conditional sales contract within 15 days after receiving final payment is required to pay the department of justice the sum of $1 for each day that the satisfaction is not filed.

(17) Upon receipt of notice of any involuntary liens or attachments against the record of any snowmobile registered in this state, the department of justice shall within 24 hours mail to the owner, conditional sales vendor, mortgagee, or their assignee a notice showing the name and address of the lien claimant, the amount of the lien, the date of execution of the lien, and, in the case of attachment, the full title of the court, the action, and the name of the attorney for the plaintiff or the name of the attaching creditor, or both.

(18) It is not necessary to refile with the department of justice any instruments on file in the office of the county clerk and recorder on October 1, 1989.

(19) A fee of $4 must be paid to the department of justice to file any security interest or other lien against a snowmobile. The $4 fee must cover the cost of filing a satisfaction or release of the security interest and the cost of entering the satisfaction or release on the records of the department of justice and deleting the endorsement of the security interest from the face of the

certificate of ownership. A fee of $4 must be paid to the department of justice for issuing a certified copy of a certificate of ownership subject to a security interest or other lien on file with the department of justice or for filing an assignment of a security interest or other lien on file with the department of justice. All fees provided for in this section must be paid to the county treasurer for deposit in the state general fund in accordance with 15-1-504.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 434, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 249, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 53-1013; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 363, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 712, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 164, L. 1989; amd. Secs. 3, 14, Ch. 398, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 535, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 16, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 463, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 351, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 482, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 133, Ch. 574, L. 2001.**

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 574 in (8) after "paid to the county treasurer" deleted "$3.50 of"; in (19) in last sentence near middle substituted "state general fund" for "general fund"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Use of snowmobiles on streams, 23-2-302.
Water pollution control, Title 75, ch. 5.

23-2-612. Transfer of interest. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3), upon a transfer of any certificate of ownership to a snowmobile registered as required under the provisions of 23-2-601 through 23-2-644, the person whose title or interest is to be transferred shall sign the certificate of ownership issued for the snowmobile in the appropriate space provided upon the reverse side of the certificate, and the signature must be acknowledged before the county treasurer, a deputy county treasurer, or a notary public.

(2) Within 20 calendar days after endorsement, the transferee shall make application for transfer of the certificate of ownership with the county treasurer of the county in which the transferee resides and also make application for registration of the snowmobile. The county treasurer shall forward the application to the department of justice, which shall file the application upon receipt. A certificate of ownership may not be issued by the department of justice until the outstanding certificates are surrendered to that office or their loss is established to the department's reasonable satisfaction. The county treasurer shall collect a fee of $5 for each application for transfer of ownership, which must be forwarded to the department of justice for deposit in the general fund.

(3) A purchaser of a new or used snowmobile from a licensed snowmobile dealer has a grace period of 20 calendar days from the date of purchase to register the snowmobile, make application for a certificate of ownership, and obtain a decal indicating that the fee in lieu of property tax has been paid on the snowmobile for the current year. It is not a violation of 23-2-601 through 23-2-644 or any other law for the purchaser to operate a newly acquired snowmobile without a certificate of ownership, a certificate of registration, and a decal during the 20-day period. During this period, the sticker provided for in subsection (4) must remain affixed to the snowmobile.

(4) Prior to the delivery of the snowmobile to the purchaser, the dealer shall issue and affix to the snowmobile a sticker (in a form to be prescribed by the department of justice). The sticker shall contain the name and address of the purchaser, the date of sale, the name and address of the dealer, and a description of the snowmobile, including its serial number. The dealer shall keep a copy of the sticker for the dealer's records and shall send a copy of the sticker to the department of justice.

(5) The provisions of subsection (2) do not apply in the event of the transfer of a snowmobile to a licensed snowmobile dealer who is intending to resell the snowmobile and who operates it only for demonstration purposes, but a dealer, upon transferring the dealer's interest, shall deliver the certificate of ownership with an application for a new certificate executed by the new owner in accordance with the provisions of 23-2-601 through 23-2-644. The department of justice, upon receipt of the certificate of ownership and application for a new certificate containing notice of a security interest, if any, shall issue a new certificate of ownership, together with a statement of any conditional sales contract, mortgage, or other lien.

(6) When the names and addresses of more than one owner who are members of the same immediate family are listed on the certificate of ownership, joint ownership with right of survivorship, and not as tenants in common, is presumed.

(7) The provisions of 61-3-201(3) through (7) that apply to motor vehicles also apply to any certificate of ownership transferred under this section.

History: (1), (2), (5)En. Sec. 3, Ch. 434, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 402, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 421, L. 1977; Sec. 53-1014, R.C.M. 1947; (3), (4)En. 53-1013.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 402, L. 1977; Sec. 53-1013.1, R.C.M 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 53-1013.1, 53-1014; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 363, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 712, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 341, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 363, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 375, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 398, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 535, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 134, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 574 in (1) near middle after "transferred shall" substituted "sign" for "write his signature with pen and ink upon"; in (2) in last sentence after "ownership" substituted "which" for "of which $3.50"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

23-2-613. Lost or mutilated certificates. If any certificate of ownership is lost, mutilated, or becomes illegible, the person to whom it was issued shall immediately make application for and obtain a duplicate certificate, upon payment of a fee of $3.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 434, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 53-1015; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 363, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 535, L. 1989.

23-2-614. Exemptions. (1) The provisions of 23-2-601 through 23-2-644, with respect to registration, tax-paid decals, and certification of ownership, do not apply to snowmobiles owned or used by the United States or another state or any agency or political subdivision thereof, any snowmobile registered in a country other than the United States and to be temporarily used within this state for a period of not more than 30 days, or to any snowmobile registered in another state of the United States but to be temporarily used within this state for not more than 30 days. Snowmobiles owned by the state of Montana or any agency or political subdivision thereof are exempt only from the payment of fees and shall otherwise comply with all the requirements of 23-2-601 through 23-2-644.

(2) The provisions of 23-2-601 through 23-2-644 with respect to registration, tax-paid decals, and certification of ownership do not apply to unregistered snowmobiles owned by nonresidents of the state of Montana who either:

(a) display visual proof that a nonresident temporary-use permit has been purchased; or

(b) use the snowmobile only in races and for not more than 30 days in the state. "Race" means an organized competition on a predetermined course that is run according to accepted rules.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 434, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 53-1016(1), (3); amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 363, L. 1979.

23-2-615. Nonresident temporary-use permits — use of fees. (1) The requirements pertaining to the nonresident temporary-snowmobile-use permit are as follows:

(a) Application for the issuance of the permit must be made at locations and upon forms prescribed by the department. The forms must include but are not limited to:

(i) the applicant's name and permanent address;

(ii) the make, model, year, and serial number of the snowmobile; and

(iii) an affidavit declaring the nonresidency of the applicant.

(b) Upon submission of the application and a fee of $6, a nonresident temporary-snowmobile-use sticker must be issued. The sticker must be displayed in a conspicuous manner on the snowmobile.

(2) The temporary permit is valid for a consecutive 30-day period as designated by the permit.

(3) The permit is not proof of ownership, and a certificate of ownership may not be issued.

(4) A nonresident temporary-snowmobile-use permit is not required for a snowmobile that qualifies as a racing snowmobile under 23-2-622.

(5) All money collected by payment of fees under this section must be remitted to the department of revenue and deposited in the state general fund.

(6) The failure to display the permit as required by this section or the making of false statements in obtaining the permit is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $25 or more than $100.

History: En. 53-1016.1 by Sec. 6, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 53-1016.1; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 351, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 257, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 135, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 257 in (5) substituted reference to department of revenue for reference to state treasurer; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Chapter 574 in (5) at end substituted "transferred to the state treasurer and deposited in the state general fund" for "turned over to the state treasurer and placed in the state special revenue fund to the credit of the department of fish, wildlife, and parks, with one-half to be used in administering this section and one-half to be used in the development, maintenance, and operation of snowmobile facilities". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Style changes were slightly different in the chapters. In each case, the codifier chose appropriate text.

Applicability: Section 49, Ch. 257, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies to remittances of state money made to the department of revenue for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 2001."

23-2-615.1. Renumbered 23-2-626 by Code Commissioner, 2001.

23-2-616. Registration and decals — application and issuance — use of certain fees. (1) Except for a snowmobile registered under 23-2-621, a snowmobile may not be operated on public lands by any person in Montana unless it has been registered and there is displayed in a conspicuous place on both sides of the cowl a decal as visual proof that the fee in lieu of property tax has been paid on it for the current year and the immediately previous year as required by 15-16-202.

(2) Application for registration must be made to the county treasurer upon forms to be furnished by the department of justice for this purpose, which may be obtained at the county treasurer's office in the county where the owner resides. The application must contain the following information:

(a) the name and address of the owner;

(b) the certificate of ownership number;

(c) the make of the snowmobile;

(d) the model name of the snowmobile;

(e) the year of manufacture;

(f) a statement evidencing payment of the fee in lieu of property tax as required by 15-16-202; and

(g) other information that the department of justice may require.

(3) The application must be accompanied by a decal-registration fee of $6.50, and, if the snowmobile has previously been registered, by the registration certificate for the most recent year in which the snowmobile was registered. The treasurer shall sign the application and issue a registration receipt that must contain information considered necessary by the department of justice and a listing of fees paid. The owner shall retain possession of the registration receipt until it is surrendered to the county treasurer for reregistration or to a purchaser or subsequent owner pursuant to a transfer of ownership.

(4) The county treasurer shall forward the signed application to the department of justice and shall issue to the applicant a decal in the style and design prescribed by the department of justice and of a different color than the preceding year, numbered in sequence.

(5) The county treasurer may not accept any application under this section until the applicant has paid the decal-registration fee and the fee in lieu of property tax on the snowmobile for the current year and the immediately previous year as required by 15-16-202.

(6) All money collected from payment of decal-registration fees and all interest accruing from use of this money must be forwarded to the department of revenue, as provided in 15-1-504, for deposit in the state general fund.

(7) The county treasurer shall credit all fees in lieu of tax collected on snowmobiles to the state general fund.

History: (1) thru (6)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 435, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 494, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 249, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 421, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 53-1025; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 363, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 712, L. 1979; (7)En. Sec. 17, Ch. 712, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 421, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 398, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 351, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 257, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 136, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 257 in (6)(a) substituted "department of revenue, as provided in 15-1-504, for deposit" for "state treasurer and placed"; in (6)(b) substituted "department of revenue, as provided in 15-1-504, for deposit" for "state treasurer and deposited"; (amendment in subsection (6)(b) rendered void by Ch. 574) and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Chapter 574 in (3) near beginning of first sentence substituted "decal-registration fee of $6.50" for "decal fee of $5, a registration fee of 50 cents"; in (5) near middle substituted "decal-registration fee" for "decal and registration fees"; in (6) near beginning substituted "decal-registration fees" for "the decal fees" and at end substituted "state general fund" for "state special revenue fund to the credit of the department, with $2.50 designated for use in enforcing the purposes of 23-2-601 through 23-2-644 and $2.50 designated for use in the development, maintenance, and operation of snowmobile facilities" and deleted former second sentence that read: "All money collected from payment of the registration fee must be forwarded to the state treasurer and deposited in the general fund"; in (7) at end substituted "state general fund" for "county motor vehicle suspense fund provided for in 61-3-509"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

The amendments to this section in sec. 8, Ch. 191, L. 2001, were rendered void by sec. 255(6), Ch. 574, L. 2001, a coordination section.

Applicability: Section 49, Ch. 257, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies to remittances of state money made to the department of revenue for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 2001."

23-2-617. Duplicate decal. In the event any decal indicating that the fee in lieu of property tax has been paid on a snowmobile for the current year is lost, mutilated, or becomes illegible, the person to whom the same was issued shall immediately make application for and may obtain a duplicate thereof, upon payment of a fee of $1 to the county treasurer.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 494, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 53-1025.1; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 712, L. 1979.

23-2-618. Application for registration and decals to be made annually — grace periods. Application must be made annually to the county treasurer for registration and the issuance of a decal indicating that the fee in lieu of property tax has been paid for the current year. All registrations and decals expire on June 30 of each year.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 435, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 249, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 327, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 124, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 402, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 53-1026; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 363, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 712, L. 1979.

23-2-619. Dealer registration certificate — use of fees. (1) (a) Unless the dealer is licensed under the provisions of 61-4-101, a dealer registration certificate must be issued in accordance with 23-2-601 through 23-2-644.

(b) To qualify as a dealer the applicant, when registering or renewing a registration, shall:

(i) complete an application:

(A) stating the name under which the business is to be conducted and the location of the premises (street address, city, county, and state) where records are kept, sales are made, and stock is displayed;

(B) stating the name, address, date of birth, and social security number of all owners or persons having an interest in the business, provided that in the case of a corporation, the names and addresses of the president and secretary are sufficient;

(C) identifying other dealerships owned by the applicant, identifying all persons in Montana or in another state having an interest in another dealership owned by the applicant, and disclosing whether the applicant or any other person with interest in a dealership owned by the applicant has been convicted of a felony; and

(D) stating the name and make of all snowmobiles handled and the name and address of the manufacturer, importer, or distributor with whom the applicant has a written franchise or sales agreement;

(ii) provide an affidavit certifying that the applicant has acquired and shall maintain liability insurance for any snowmobile offered for demonstration or loan to a customer;

(iii) execute a certificate to the effect that the applicant has a permanent building for the display and sale of snowmobiles at the location of the premises where sales are conducted;

(iv) execute a certificate to the effect that the applicant has a bona fide service department for the repair, service, and maintenance of snowmobiles; and

(v) execute a certificate to the effect that the applicant is a bona fide dealer in snowmobiles and that the dealer is recognized by a manufacturer, importer, or distributor as a dealer in snowmobiles.

(2) The dealer application must be accompanied by an application fee of $5 and a registration fee of $5. Upon receipt of the dealer application and payment of fees, the dealer must be issued two dealer snowmobile identification cards that must be carried by the dealer or the dealer's customer when demonstrating the dealer's snowmobiles.

(3) (a) A dealer shall file a bond in the amount of $5,000.

(b) The bond must be conditioned that the applicant shall conduct business in accordance with the requirements of the law. The bond must run to the state of Montana, must be approved by the department and filed in its office, and must be renewed annually.

(c) A person who suffers loss or damage because of the unlawful conduct of a dealer registered under this section shall obtain a judgment from a court of competent jurisdiction prior to collecting on the bond. Before payment on the bond is required, the judgment must determine a specific loss or damage amount and conclude that the dealer's unlawful operation caused the loss or damage.

(4) The dealer shall have a principal place of business where the dealer maintains all business records and where the dealer displays and sells merchandise.

(5) An applicant for renewal of a snowmobile dealer registration shall certify that the applicant has sold five or more snowmobiles during the preceding year or pay an additional $50 renewal registration fee or provide a copy of a written new snowmobile franchise or sales agreement that the applicant has with a manufacturer, importer, or distributor.

(6) Additional dealer snowmobile identification cards as required by need justified to the department of justice may be purchased by the dealer for a fee of $2.

(7) Dealer registration certificates and identification cards expire on June 30 following the date of issuance.

(8) (a) The dealer application fees and all interest accruing from use of this money must be deposited in the state special revenue fund to the credit of the department, with one-half designated for use in enforcing the purposes of 23-2-601 through 23-2-644 and one-half designated for use in the development, maintenance, and operation of snowmobile facilities.

(b) All money collected from dealer registration and renewal registration fees must be deposited in the general fund.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 494, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 53-1029; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 363, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 398, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 351, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 384, L. 1999.

23-2-620. Mail renewal and recertification. The mail renewal procedure developed by the department of justice pursuant to 61-3-535 may be used for mail recertification of snowmobiles, the renewal of license decals, and the payment of the fee in lieu of tax.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 604, L. 1991.

23-2-621. Registration of a snowmobile owned and operated solely as a collector's item. (1) An owner of a snowmobile that is more than 25 years old and that is used solely as a collector's item and not for general recreational purposes may file with the county treasurer an application for the registration of the snowmobile. The application must be sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths. The application must state:

(a) the name and address of the owner;

(b) the name and address of the person from whom the snowmobile was purchased;

(c) the make, the year and number of the model, and the manufacturer's identification number and serial number of the snowmobile; and

(d) that the snowmobile is owned and operated solely as a collector's item and not for general recreational purposes.

(2) The registration fee for a snowmobile registered under subsection (1) is $10.

(3) Upon receipt of the application for registration and payment of the registration fee, the county treasurer shall file the application, register the snowmobile in the manner specified in 23-2-616, and deliver to the applicant a license plate or decal bearing the inscription "Vintage—Montana" and the registration number.

(4) The year of issuance may not be shown on the plate or decal.

(5) Annual renewal of the registration of a snowmobile registered under this section is not required, and the registration is valid as long as the snowmobile is in existence. Upon sale of the

snowmobile, the purchaser shall renew the registration and pay the license fee required in subsection (2).

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 351, L. 1993.**

23-2-622. Registration of racing snowmobile not required. A snowmobile built or used exclusively for racing in sanctioned competitive events or organized races, including testing areas designated by the sponsoring entity, is exempt from the certificate of ownership requirements of 23-2-611 and registration under 23-2-616.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 351, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 124, Ch. 42, L. 1997.**

23-2-623 through 23-2-625 reserved.

23-2-626. Fee in lieu of tax on snowmobiles. (1) There is a fee in lieu of tax on snowmobiles.

(2) The fee for a snowmobile less than 4 years old is $22. In all other cases the fee is $15.

(3) (a) Except as provided in subsection (3)(b), the age of a snowmobile is determined by subtracting the manufacturer's designated model year from the current calendar year.

(b) If the purchase year of a snowmobile precedes the designated model year of the snowmobile and the snowmobile is originally titled in Montana, then the purchase year is considered the model year for the purposes of calculating the fee in lieu of tax.

(4) The fee need not be paid by a dealer for snowmobiles that constitute inventory of the dealership.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 712, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 402, L. 1997; Sec. 23-2-615.1, MCA 1999; redes. 23-2-626 by Code Commissioner, 2001.**

23-2-627 through 23-2-630 reserved.

23-2-631. Operation on public roads, streets, and highways. (1) A person may not operate a snowmobile upon a controlled access highway or facility at any time. Snowmobile operation is permitted on the roadway or shoulder of any public road or highway, state highway, county road, or city street located within the boundaries of any municipality only in the event that:

(a) the street, road, or highway is drifted or covered by snow to such an extent that travel on the street, road, or highway by other motor vehicles is impractical or impossible;

(b) the operator has received permission or is otherwise authorized for that travel by the municipality in the case of town or city streets, the board of county commissioners for county roads, or the state highway patrol for all other highways; or

(c) operation has been authorized on municipal streets by a municipal ordinance.

(2) A snowmobile may make a direct crossing of a street or highway whenever the crossing is necessary to get to another authorized area of operation. The crossing must be made at an angle of approximately 90 degrees to the direction of traffic at a place where no obstruction prevents a quick and safe crossing. The snowmobile must make a complete stop before entering upon any part of the traffic way, and the operator shall yield the right-of-way to all oncoming traffic.

(3) A snowmobile may not be operated upon a public street or highway when permitted to do so by 23-2-601 through 23-2-644 unless equipped with at least one headlamp and one taillamp, which must be lighted at all times during operation, and unless equipped with a suitable braking device operable by either hand or foot.

(4)(a) Unless operation is otherwise allowed under subsection (4)(b) or (4)(c), the operator of a snowmobile who operates the snowmobile upon a public roadway, street, or highway when allowed to do so under the provisions of 23-2-601 through 23-2-644 must have in possession a license to drive a motor vehicle as required by the laws of the state of Montana.

(b) The operator of a snowmobile may operate the snowmobile upon a public roadway, street, or highway when allowed to do so under the provisions of 23-2-601 through 23-2-644 if the operator:

(i) has in possession a certificate showing the successful completion of a Montana-approved snowmobile safety education course; and

(ii) is in the physical presence and under the supervision of a person who is 18 years of age or older.

(c) An operator who crosses a street, road, or highway, who operates a snowmobile upon a street, road, or highway that is drifted or covered with snow to such an extent that travel on the street, road, or highway by other motor vehicles is impractical or impossible, or who operates a snowmobile in any other areas of the state where operation is lawfully permitted is not required to apply for or possess a driver's license under the laws of the state of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 434, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 53-1018; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 210, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Driver's licenses, Title 61, ch. 5.

23-2-632. Unlawful operation of snowmobiles. (1) It is unlawful for a person to operate a snowmobile on a public street, public highway, established snowmobile trail, public snowmobile area on public lands or waters, or lands or waters under easement or lease for snowmobiling and adjacent snowmobiling areas on private lands or waters where public snowmobiling is permitted:

(a) at a rate of speed greater than provided by law for motor vehicles, unless travel on the street, highway, or trail has been closed to motor vehicle traffic or unless drifting snow or snow cover has rendered travel by motor vehicles impractical or impossible;

(b) in a careless or reckless manner so as to endanger the person or property of another or to cause injury or damage to either; or

(c) if that person by reason of age or mental or physical disability is incapable of operating the snowmobile safely under the prevailing circumstances.

(2) It is unlawful to permit the operation of a snowmobile in violation of subsection (1) by a person who by reason of age or physical or mental disability is incapable of operating the snowmobile safely under the prevailing circumstances.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 434, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 124, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 53-1019; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 136, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 351, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Careless and reckless driving — speed limits, 61-8-301 through 61-8-303, 61-8-311, 61-8-313.

23-2-633. Other unlawful operation. A person while operating a snowmobile may not:

(1) use the snowmobile for the purpose of driving, rallying, or harassing game animals, game birds, or fur-bearing animals of the state or livestock, including ostriches, rheas, and emus. An owner of livestock is not prohibited from managing or driving the owner's livestock by the use of snowmobiles and may direct other persons to manage or drive the owner's livestock by use of snowmobiles. The department of fish, wildlife, and parks, including its duly authorized employees, is not prohibited from managing or driving game animals, game birds, or fur-bearing animals by the use of snowmobiles.

(2) discharge a firearm from or upon a snowmobile;

(3) operate the snowmobile without a lighted headlight and taillight between the hours of dusk and dawn.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 434, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 91, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 161, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 53-1020(1); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 206, L. 1995.

23-2-634. Regulation of snowmobile noise. (1) Except as provided in this section, every snowmobile must be equipped at all times with noise-suppression devices, including an exhaust muffler in good working order and in constant operation. A snowmobile may not be modified by any person in any manner that will amplify or otherwise increase total noise emissions to a level greater than that emitted by the snowmobile as originally constructed, regardless of date of manufacture.

(2) Every person who owns or operates a snowmobile manufactured after June 30, 1972, but prior to June 30, 1975, shall maintain the machine in such a manner that it will not exceed a sound level limitation of 82 dbA measured at 50 feet.

(3) A snowmobile manufactured after June 30, 1975, except snowmobiles designated for competition purposes only, may not be sold or offered for sale unless that machine has been certified by the manufacturer as being able to conform to a sound level limitation of not more than 78 dbA measured at 50 feet. Every person who owns or operates a snowmobile

manufactured after June 30, 1975, shall maintain the machine in such a manner that it will not exceed a sound level limitation of 78 dbA measured at 50 feet.

(4) A manufacturer who certifies that a new snowmobile can comply with the noise limitation requirements of 23-2-601 through 23-2-644 shall affix a permanent notice of that certification to every snowmobile offered for sale in the state of Montana.

(5) In certifying that a new snowmobile can comply with the noise limitation requirements of 23-2-601 through 23-2-644, a manufacturer shall make the certification based upon measurements made in accordance with SAE recommended practice J192, as amended. The department, in enforcing the provisions of this section, shall make measurements of snowmobile noise in accordance with applicable practices outlined in the "Procedure for Sound Level Measurements of Snowmobiles" (January, 1969), as amended, used by the international snowmobile industry association or with other standards for measurement of sound level as the department may adopt.

(6) This section does not apply to organized races or similar competitive events held on:

(a) private lands or waters, with the permission of the owner, lessee, or custodian of the land or waters; or

(b) public lands or waters, with the consent of the public agency having the authority to grant consent.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 434, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 91, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 161, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 53-1020(part); amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 363, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 351, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Administrative rulemaking procedure, Title 2, ch. 4, parts 1 through 5.

23-2-635. Accidents involving snowmobiles. The owner or operator of a snowmobile that is involved in any accident, collision, or upset in which personal injury occurs to any person shall report the accident or occurrence to the nearest law enforcement agency. An accident involving personal injury or a fatality must be reported immediately or as soon as practicable.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 434, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 53-1021; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 351, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Uniform Accident Reporting Act, Title 61, ch. 7, part 1.

23-2-636 through 23-2-640 reserved.

23-2-641. Enforcement. (1) With respect to the sale of any new snowmobile that is subject to the provisions of 23-2-601 through 23-2-644, the attorney general shall, upon the request of the department, sue for the recovery of the penalties provided in 23-2-642 and bring an action for a restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction against a person who sells or offers to sell a new snowmobile that does not satisfy the sound level limitations imposed by 23-2-601 through 23-2-644.

(2) (a) The department is a criminal justice agency for the purpose of obtaining the technical assistance and support services provided by the board of crime control under the provisions of 44-4-301. Authorized officers of the department are granted peace officer status with the power:

(i) of search, seizure, and arrest;

(ii) to investigate activities in this state regulated by this part and rules of the department and the fish, wildlife, and parks commission; and

(iii) to report violations to the county attorney of the county in which they occur.

(b) Sheriffs and their deputies of the various counties of the state, the Montana highway patrol, authorized officers of the department, and the police of each municipality shall enforce the provisions of this part.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 11, Ch. 434, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 91, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 421, L. 1977; Sec. 53-1022, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 5, Ch. 435, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 421, L. 1977; Sec. 53-1028, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 53-1022, 53-1028; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 662, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 351, L. 1993.

23-2-642. Penalties. (1) The failure to display a current decal indicating that the fee in lieu of property tax has been paid on the snowmobile for the current year during the time provided in 23-2-601 through 23-2-644 is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine in an amount equal to five times the applicable fee in lieu of tax payable under 23-2-626.

(2) A person who violates any other provision of 23-2-601 through 23-2-644 or a rule adopted pursuant to those sections shall pay a civil penalty of not less than $15 or more than $500 for each separate violation. If the violation is willful, the person shall pay a civil penalty of not less than $50 or more than $1,000 for each separate violation.

(3) A manufacturer who certifies that a new snowmobile can meet the sound level limitations imposed by 23-2-601 through 23-2-644 is subject to the penalty provisions of subsection (2) if any machine so certified does not meet the appropriate sound level limitation. For the purposes of this section, every sale of a new snowmobile that does not meet the sound level limitations imposed by 23-2-601 through 23-2-644 constitutes a separate violation.

History: (1)En. Sec. 4, Ch. 435, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 421, L. 1977; Sec. 53-1027, R.C.M. 1947; (2) thru (4)En. Sec. 12, Ch. 434, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 91, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 421, L. 1977; Sec. 53-1023, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 53-1023, 53-1027(1); amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 712, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 351, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Fish and Wildlife Crimestoppers Act, Title 87, ch. 5, part 6.

23-2-643. Regulation by local government precluded. No political subdivision of this state may prescribe further licensing or registration of snowmobiles, and no political subdivision may levy fees or charges for use or operation of snowmobiles within the subdivision.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 434, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 53-1016(2).

23-2-644. Deposit of funds from fines and forfeitures. All fines and forfeitures collected under 23-2-601 through 23-2-644 relating to snowmobiles, except those collected by a justice's court, must be transmitted to the department of revenue for deposit in the state general fund.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 435, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 53-1027(2); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 557, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 509, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 257, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 257 substituted reference to department of revenue for reference to state treasurer; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Applicability: Section 49, Ch. 257, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies to remittances of state money made to the department of revenue for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 2001."

Cross-References

Collection and disposition of fines, penalties, forfeitures, and fees, 3-10-601.

23-2-645 through 23-2-650 reserved.

23-2-651. Purpose. The legislature finds that snowmobiling is a major recreational sport and a major industry in this state and recognizes that among the attractions of the sport are risks, inherent and otherwise. The state has a legitimate interest in:

(1) maintaining the economic viability of the snowmobiling industry by discouraging claims based on damages resulting from risks inherent in the sport;

(2) clarifying what the inherent risks of snowmobiling are; and

(3) establishing the duties of snowmobilers and snowmobile area operators.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 440, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 145, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Liability for negligence as well as willful acts, 27-1-701.

23-2-652. Definitions. As used in 23-2-651 through 23-2-655, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Snowmobile" means a vehicle defined in 23-2-601(10).

(2) "Snowmobile area" means those areas designated as snowmobile trails or areas open to the operation of snowmobiles.

(3) "Snowmobile area operators" means those persons responsible for the maintenance of snowmobile trails and for the designation of open areas or those persons providing rental snowmobile equipment. Operators may include but are not limited to the United States forest service, the Montana department of fish, wildlife, and parks, the Montana snowmobile association, individual snowmobile clubs, landowners or their tenants, persons who offer snowmobile equipment for rent, and private trail grooming contractors.

(4) "Snowmobiler" means any person operating or riding a snowmobile.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 440, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 145, L. 1999.

23-2-653. Snowmobile area operators — duties. (1) Consistent with the duty of reasonable care owed by a snowmobile area operator to a snowmobiler, the person responsible for the maintenance of or operation of a snowmobile area shall mark all trail maintenance vehicles and furnish the vehicles with flashing or rotating lights that must be in operation whenever the vehicles are working or are in movement in the snowmobile area.

(2) The snowmobile area operator owes a duty of reasonable care, as required by 27-1-701, to a snowmobiler except for the risks inherent in the sport of snowmobiling.

(3) Except as provided in this section, a snowmobile area operator has no duty to eliminate, alter, control, or lessen the risks inherent in the sport of snowmobiling.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 440, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 145, L. 1999.

23-2-654. Snowmobiler's assumption of responsibility — duties. (1) A snowmobiler shall operate a snowmobile at all times in a manner that avoids injury to self and others and must be aware of the inherent risks in the sport of snowmobiling.

(2) A snowmobiler shall:

(a) know the range of the snowmobiler's ability and snowmobile safely within the limits of that ability and the snowmobiler's equipment so as to negotiate any section of terrain or snowmobile trail safely and without injury or damage. A snowmobiler must be aware that the snowmobiler's ability may vary because of terrain or trail changes caused by weather, grooming changes, or snowmobile use.

(b) maintain control of speed and course at all times while snowmobiling so as to prevent injury to self and others;

(c) heed all posted warnings; and

(d) refrain from acting in a manner that may cause or contribute to the injury of anyone.

(3) A snowmobiler shall accept all legal responsibility for injury or damage of any kind to the extent that the injury or damage results from risks inherent in the sport of snowmobiling. Risks inherent in the sport of snowmobiling are:

(a) variations in terrain, including surface or subsurface snow or ice conditions naturally occurring or resulting from weather changes, snowmobile use, or grooming or snowmaking operations;

(b) bare spots or thin snow cover caused by limited snowfall, melting, wind erosion, snowmobile action, grooming, or unconsolidated base;

(c) rocks, trees, or other forms of forest growth or debris;

(d) clearly visible or plainly marked improvements or trail maintenance equipment; and

(e) avalanches.

(4) The provisions of this section do not affect a products liability cause of action based upon the design or manufacture of snowmobile equipment or products or safety equipment used incidental to the operation of a snowmobile.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 440, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 351, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 145, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Pleading assumption of risk, Rule 8(c) M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

23-2-655. Maintenance of rental snowmobiles. A person who engages in the business of renting snowmobiles to another shall:

(1) maintain rental snowmobiles in a safe condition; and

(2) offer each renter instructions in the mechanical operation of the rental snowmobile.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 440, L. 1987.

23-2-656. Repealed. Sec. 5, Ch. 145, L. 1999.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 440, L. 1987.

Part 7
Tramways — Ski Areas

23-2-701. Repealed. Sec. 4, Ch. 346, L. 1997.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 436, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 63, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 124, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-6601; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 483, L. 1989.

23-2-702. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Passenger tramway" means a device used to transport passengers by means of any of the following:

(a) two-car aerial passenger tramway, a device used to transport passengers in two open or enclosed cars attached to and suspended from a moving wire rope or attached to a moving wire rope and supported on a standing wire rope or similar devices;

(b) multicar aerial passenger tramway, a device used to transport passengers in several open or enclosed cars or carrying device attached to and suspended from a moving wire rope or attached to a moving wire rope and supported on a standing wire rope or similar devices;

(c) skimobile, a device in which a passenger car running on steel or wooden tracks is attached to and pulled by a steel cable or similar devices;

(d) chair lift, a type of transportation on which passengers are carried on chairs suspended in the air and attached to a moving cable, chain, or link belt supported by trestles or towers with one or more spans or similar devices;

(e) a J-bar, T-bar, or platterpull, so-called, and similar types of devices or means of transportation that pull skiers riding on skis by means of an attachment to a main overhead cable supported by trestles or towers with one or more spans;

(f) rope tow, a type of transportation that pulls the skier, riding on skis as the skier grasps the rope or wire rope manually, or similar devices.

(2) "Ski area operator" or "operator" means a person, firm, or corporation and its agents and employees having operational and administrative responsibility for ski trails and improvements.

(3) "Ski trails" means those areas designated by the ski area operator to be used by skiers for the purpose of participating in the sport of skiing.

(4) "Skier" means a person admitted to a ski area or using the ski trails, areas, and other improvements within the ski area. The term does not include a person using an aerial passenger tramway.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 436, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 53, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 69-6602; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 483, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 346, L. 1997.

23-2-703. Tramways not common carriers or public utilities. Passenger tramways shall not be construed to be common carriers or public utilities for the purposes of regulation within the meaning of the laws of the state of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 436, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 124, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-6615.

23-2-704. Unlawful to endanger life or cause damage. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person riding or using a passenger tramway to do so in such manner as to endanger the life and safety of other persons or cause damage to passenger tramway equipment.

(2) Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: En. Secs. 16, 17, Ch. 436, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 69-6616, 69-6617.

Cross-References

Misdemeanor penalty when not otherwise specified, 46-18-212.

23-2-705. Repealed. Sec. 4, Ch. 346, L. 1997.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 483, L. 1989.

23-2-706 through 23-2-710 reserved.

23-2-711 through 23-2-718. Repealed. Sec. 4, Ch. 346, L. 1997.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

23-2-711. En. Sec. 5, Ch. 436, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 63, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 69-6605; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 483, L. 1989.

23-2-712. En. Sec. 6, Ch. 436, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 63, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 69-6606; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 483, L. 1989.

23-2-713. En. Sec. 7, Ch. 436, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 63, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 69-6607; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 483, L. 1989.

23-2-714. (1)En. Sec. 8, Ch. 436, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 63, L. 1974; Sec. 69-6608, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 9, Ch. 436, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 63, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 437, L. 1977; Sec. 69-6609, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 69-6608, 69-6609; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 188, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 483, L. 1989.

23-2-715. En. 69-6608.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 437, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-6608.1; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 188, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 90, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 483, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1991.

23-2-716. En. Sec. 10, Ch. 676, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 10, L. 1993.
23-2-717. En. Sec. 13, Ch. 676, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 10, L. 1993.
23-2-718. En. Sec. 14, Ch. 676, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 10, L. 1993.

23-2-719 and 23-2-720 reserved.

23-2-721 through 23-2-725. Repealed. Sec. 4, Ch. 346, L. 1997.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

23-2-721. En. Sec. 10, Ch. 436, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 63, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 124, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-6610; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 483, L. 1989.

23-2-722. En. Sec. 11, Ch. 436, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 63, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 69-6611; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 483, L. 1989.

23-2-723. En. Sec. 12, Ch. 436, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 63, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 69-6612; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 483, L. 1989.

23-2-724. En. Sec. 13, Ch. 436, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 63, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 69-6613; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 483, L. 1989.

23-2-725. En. Sec. 14, Ch. 436, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 63, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 69-6614; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 483, L. 1989.

23-2-726 through 23-2-730 reserved.

23-2-731. Purpose. The legislature finds that skiing is a major recreational sport and a major industry in the state and recognizes that among the attractions of the sport are risks, inherent and otherwise. The state has a legitimate interest in maintaining the economic viability of the ski industry by discouraging claims based on damages resulting from risks inherent in the sport, defining inherent risks, and establishing the duties of skiers and ski area operators.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 509, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 429, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Liability for negligence and intentional torts, Title 27, ch. 1, part 7.

23-2-732. Repealed. Sec. 4, Ch. 346, L. 1997.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 509, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 429, L. 1989.

23-2-733. Duties of operator regarding ski areas. Consistent with the duty of reasonable care owed by a ski area operator to a skier, a ski area operator shall:

(1) mark all trail grooming vehicles by furnishing the vehicles with flashing or rotating lights that must be in operation whenever the vehicles are working or are in movement in the ski area;

(2) mark with a visible sign or other warning implement the location of any hydrant or similar equipment used in snowmaking operations and located on ski trails;

(3) maintain one or more trail boards at prominent locations at each ski area displaying that area's network of ski trails and the relative degree of difficulty of the ski trails at that area;

(4) post a notice requiring the use of ski-retention devices;

(5) designate at the start of each day, by trail board or otherwise, which trails are open or closed and amend those designations as openings and closures occur during the day;

(6) post in a conspicuous location the current skier responsibility code that is published by the national ski areas association; and

(7) post a copy of 23-2-736 in a conspicuous location.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 509, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 429, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 140, L. 1995.

23-2-734. Duties of operator with respect to passenger tramways. A ski area operator shall construct, operate, maintain, and repair any passenger tramway. An operator has the duty of taking whatever actions are necessary to properly construct, operate, maintain, and repair a passenger tramway.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 509, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 90, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 483, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 346, L. 1997.

23-2-735. Duties of passenger. No passenger may:

(1) board or disembark from a passenger tramway except at an area designated for such purposes;

(2) throw or expel any object from a passenger tramway;

(3) commit an act that interferes with the running or operation of a passenger tramway;

(4) use a passenger tramway unless the passenger has the ability to use it safely without any instruction on its use by the operator or requests and receives instruction before boarding;

(5) embark on a passenger tramway without the authority of the operator.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 509, L. 1979.

23-2-736. Skier's conduct — inherent risks. (1) A skier has the duty to ski at all times in a manner that avoids injury to the skier and others and to be aware of the inherent risks of the sport.

(2) A skier:

(a) must know the range of the skier's ability and safely ski within the limits of that ability and the skier's equipment so as to negotiate any section of terrain or ski trail safely and without injury or damage. A skier must know that the skier's ability may vary because of trail changes caused by weather, grooming changes, or skier use.

(b) shall maintain control of speed and course so as to prevent injury to the skier or others;

(c) shall abide by the requirements of the skier responsibility code that is published by the national ski areas association and that is posted as provided in 23-2-733; and

(d) shall obey all posted or other warnings and instructions of the ski area operator.

(3) A person may not:

(a) place an object in the ski area or on the uphill track of a passenger tramway that may cause a passenger or skier to fall;

(b) cross the track of a passenger tramway except at a designated and approved point; or

(c) if involved in a skiing accident, depart from the scene of the accident without:

(i) leaving personal identification; or

(ii) notifying the proper authorities and obtaining assistance when the person knows that a person involved in the accident is in need of medical or other assistance.

(4) A skier shall accept all legal responsibility for injury or damage of any kind to the extent that the injury or damage results from risks inherent in the sport of skiing. Risks inherent in the sport of skiing are:

(a) variations in skiing terrain, including surface and subsurface snow or ice conditions naturally occurring or resulting from weather changes, skier use, or grooming or snowmaking operations;

(b) bare spots and thin snow cover caused by limited snowfall, melting, wind erosion, skier action, grooming, or unconsolidated base;

(c) forest growth on designated trails;

(d) skiing in an area not designated as a ski trail;

(e) clearly visible or plainly marked improvements or equipment;

(f) clearly visible or plainly marked mobile equipment and attachments, whether moving or stationary, used by the ski area operator; and

(g) avalanches, except on open, designated ski trails.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 509, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 429, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 126, Ch. 42, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Pleading assumption of risk, Rule 8(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Comparative negligence, 27-1-702.

23-2-737. Repealed. Sec. 5, Ch. 429, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 509, L. 1979.

Part 8
Off-Highway Vehicles

Part Cross-References

Off-road operation of off-highway vehicle in state park or fishing access site prohibited, 23-1-128.

Operation of motor vehicle or off-highway vehicle below high-water mark on certain state or federal lands prohibited — exceptions, 61-8-371.

23-2-801. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Certificate of ownership" means a document issued by the department of justice as prima facie evidence of ownership as provided in 23-2-811.

(2) (a) "Off-highway vehicle" means a self-propelled vehicle used for recreation or cross-country travel on public lands, trails, easements, lakes, rivers, or streams. The term includes but is not limited to motorcycles, quadricycles, dune buggies, amphibious vehicles, air cushion vehicles, and any other means of land transportation deriving motive power from any source other than muscle or wind.

(b) Off-highway vehicle does not include:

(i) vehicles designed primarily for travel on, over, or in the water;

(ii) snowmobiles; or

(iii) except as provided in 23-2-804, vehicles otherwise licensed under the laws of the state.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 578, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 599, L. 1989.

23-2-802. Exemptions. The provisions of this part do not apply to:

(1) an off-highway vehicle:

(a) owned or used by the United States or another state or an agency or political subdivision thereof;

(b) registered in a country other than the United States, temporarily used within this state for not more than 30 days; or

(c) registered in another state of the United States, temporarily used within this state for not more than 30 days; or

(2) a licensed motorcycle or licensed quadricycle used for fishing and hiking access, camping, or picnicking on a visible two-track trail or road within 1 mile of a designated road.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 578, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 423, L. 1991.

23-2-803. Fee in lieu of tax on off-highway vehicles — exception — disposition of fees. (1) There is a fee in lieu of tax on off-highway vehicles, other than off-highway vehicles constituting the inventory of a dealership licensed under 23-2-818, to be paid to the county treasurer of the county in which the owner of the off-highway vehicle resides.

(a) The fee for an off-highway vehicle less than 3 years old is $19. In all other cases the fee is $9.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (1)(c), the age of an off-highway vehicle is determined by subtracting the manufacturer's designated model year from the current calendar year.

(c) If the purchase year of an off-highway vehicle precedes the designated model year of the off-highway vehicle and the off-highway vehicle is originally titled in Montana, then the purchase year is considered the model year for the purposes of calculating the fee in lieu of tax.

(2) The county treasurer shall transfer all fees in lieu of tax collected on off-highway vehicles pursuant to this section to the state general fund.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 578, L. 1987; amd. Secs. 1, 3, Ch. 433, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 599, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 402, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 137, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 574 at beginning of (2) deleted "Except as provided in subsection (2)(b)", after "shall" substituted "transfer" for "distribute", and at end substituted "to the state general fund" for "in the relative proportions required by the levies for state, county, school district, and municipal purposes in the same manner as personal property taxes are distributed"; deleted former (2)(b) that read: "(b) The county treasurer shall remit $1 of the fee in lieu of tax collected on an off-highway vehicle to the department of agriculture for deposit in the noxious weed management trust fund provided for in 80-7-811"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Noxious weed management trust fund, 80-7-811.

23-2-804. Decal required. (1) Except as provided in 23-2-802, an off-highway vehicle may not be operated by any person for off-road recreation on public lands in Montana unless there is displayed in a conspicuous place a decal, in a form prescribed by the department of justice and issued by the county treasurer, as visual proof that the following fees have been paid for the current year:

(a) (i) the fee in lieu of tax provided for in 23-2-803; and

(ii) the registration fee provided for in 61-3-321; or

(b) when the vehicle will be used as provided in this section, the registration and taxation fees for motorcycles and quadricycles subject to licensure under 61-3-321, as evidenced by presentation of an owner's certificate of registration and payment receipt.

(2) The decal must be serially numbered and have the expiration date of December 31 of the appropriate year printed on the decal.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 578, L. 1987; amd. Secs. 7, 16, Ch. 599, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 423, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 257, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 138, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 257 in (3) in second sentence substituted "department of revenue, as provided in 15-1-504, for deposit" for "state treasurer, who shall deposit the money"; at end of (3)(b) deleted: "except that:

(i) no money may be spent for this purpose before January 1, 1991; and

(ii) evaluation for development of a program plan must begin January 1, 1991"; (amendments in subsections (3) and (3)(b) rendered void by Ch. 574) and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Chapter 574 in (1)(a)(ii) at end substituted "61-3-321" for "23-2-817"; deleted former (1)(c) that read: "(c) the off-highway decal fee provided for in this section"; deleted former (3) that read: "(3) The off-highway decal fee is $5, which the county treasurer shall collect and transmit to the state treasurer, who shall deposit the money in an interest-bearing account in the state special revenue fund to the credit of the department of fish, wildlife, and parks. The decal fee and the interest and income to the account must be spent as follows:

(a) 40% must be used to enforce the provisions of this section; and

(b) 60% must be spent to develop and implement a comprehensive program and to plan appropriate off-highway vehicle recreation use except that:

(i) no money may be spent for this purpose before January 1, 1991; and

(ii) evaluation for development of a program plan must begin January 1, 1991"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Applicability: Section 49, Ch. 257, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies to remittances of state money made to the department of revenue for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 2001."

23-2-805. Repealed. Sec. 13, Ch. 599, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 578, L. 1987.

23-2-806. Enforcement. (1) The department of fish, wildlife, and parks enforcement personnel, park rangers, sheriffs and their deputies, the Montana highway patrol, and the police of each municipality shall enforce the provisions of this part.

(2) The department is a criminal justice agency for the purpose of obtaining the technical assistance and support services provided by the board of crime control under the provisions of 44-4-301. Authorized officers of the department are granted peace officer status with the power:

(a) of search, seizure, and arrest;

(b) to investigate activities in this state regulated by this part and rules of the department and the fish, wildlife, and parks commission; and

(c) to report violations to the county attorney of the county in which they occur.

(3) Park rangers may not carry firearms in the execution of their duties.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 578, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 599, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 662, L. 1991.

23-2-807. Penalty — disposition. (1) The failure to display a current decal indicating that the fee in lieu of tax, registration fees, decal fees, and, when applicable, taxes on licensed vehicles have been paid on the off-highway vehicle for the current year, as provided in 23-2-804, is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $50.

(2) All fines collected under this section must be transmitted to the department of revenue for deposit in the state general fund.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 578, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 83, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 599, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 509, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 257, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 257 in (2) substituted reference to department of revenue for reference to state treasurer; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Applicability: Section 49, Ch. 257, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies to remittances of state money made to the department of revenue for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 2001."

23-2-808. Regulation by local government precluded. No political subdivision may prescribe further licensing or registration of off-highway vehicles, and no political subdivision may levy fees or charges for use or operation of off-highway vehicles within the subdivision.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 578, L. 1987.

23-2-809. Duplicate decal. If a decal required in 23-2-804 indicating that the off-highway vehicle fee has been paid for the current year is lost, mutilated, or becomes illegible, the person to whom it was issued shall immediately apply for and obtain a duplicate decal upon payment of a fee of $5 to the county treasurer, who shall distribute the fee as provided in 23-2-804(3).

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 599, L. 1989.

23-2-810. Mail renewal and recertification. The mail renewal procedure developed by the department of justice pursuant to 61-3-535 may be used for mail recertification of off-highway vehicles, the renewal of license decals, and the payment of the fee in lieu of tax.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 604, L. 1991.

23-2-811. Certificate of ownership — procedure — fee — filing security interest. (1) An off-highway vehicle may not be operated upon any public lands, trails, easements, lakes, rivers, or streams unless a certificate of ownership has first been obtained from the department of justice.

(2) The owner of an off-highway vehicle shall apply for a certificate of ownership to the county treasurer of the county in which the owner resides, on a form furnished by the department of justice for that purpose. The form must include:

(a) the name of the owner;
(b) the residence of the owner, by town and county;
(c) the business address or home mailing address of the owner;
(d) the name and address of any lienholder;
(e) the amount due under any contract, mortgage, or lien;
(f) the name of the manufacturer;
(g) the model number or name;
(h) the identification number; and
(i) the name and address of the dealer or other person from whom the off-highway vehicle was acquired.

(3) The application must be signed by at least one owner or by a properly authorized agent of the owner.

(4) The application for a new certificate of ownership must be accompanied by the immediately previous certificate. This subsection does not apply to off-highway vehicles that are purchased as new and unused machines or that were operated before January 1, 1990.

(5) (a) After the owner completes the application form, the county treasurer shall issue to the applicant two copies of the completed application, with one marked "file copy", and shall forward one copy and the original application to the department of justice. The department of justice shall enter the information contained in the application upon the corresponding records of its office and shall send the applicant a certificate of ownership containing a permanent ownership number and information from the application considered necessary by the department of justice.

(b) The certificate of ownership is not required to be renewed annually and is valid as long as the person holding it owns the off-highway vehicle.

(6) The owner shall at all times retain possession of the certificate of ownership, except when it is being transmitted to and from the department of justice for endorsement or cancellation.

(7) Upon application for a certificate of ownership, a fee of $5 must be paid to the county treasurer, which must be forwarded to the department of justice for deposit in the general fund.

(8) The department of justice may not file a voluntary security interest or lien unless it is accompanied by or specified in the application for a certificate of ownership of the encumbered off-highway vehicle. If the approved lien notice is transmitted to the department of justice, the security agreement or other lien instrument that creates the security interest must be retained by the secured party. A copy of the security agreement is sufficient as a lien notice if it contains the name and address of the debtor and the secured party, a complete description of the off-highway vehicle, the amount of the lien, and the signature of the debtor. The department of justice shall file voluntary security interests and liens by entering the name and address of the secured party upon the face of the certificate of ownership. Involuntary liens must be filed against the record of the off-highway vehicle encumbered. The department of justice shall mail a statement certifying the filing of a security interest or lien to the secured party. The department of justice shall mail the certificate of ownership to the owner at the address given

on the certificate. However, if the transfer of ownership and filing of the security interest are paid for by a creditor or secured party, the department of justice shall return the certificate of ownership to the county treasurer of the county where the vehicle is to be registered. The owner of an off-highway vehicle is the person entitled to operate and possess the vehicle.

(9) A security interest in an off-highway vehicle held as inventory by a dealer must be perfected in accordance with Title 30, chapter 9A.

(10) Whenever a security interest or lien is filed against an off-highway vehicle that is subject to two or more security interests previously perfected under this section, the department of justice shall endorse on the face of the certificate of ownership: "Notice. This off-highway vehicle is subject to additional security interests on file with the Department of Justice." Other information regarding the additional security interests need not be endorsed on the certificate.

(11) Satisfaction or statements of release filed with the department of justice under this section must be retained for a period of 8 years from the date of receipt, after which they may be destroyed.

(12) Except as provided in subsection (13), a voluntary security interest or lien is perfected on the date the lien notice is delivered to the county treasurer. On that date, the county treasurer shall issue to the secured party a receipt evidencing the perfection. Perfection under this section constitutes constructive notice to subsequent purchasers or encumbrancers, from the date of delivery of the lien notice to the county treasurer, of the existence of the security interest.

(13) Voluntary security interests or lien filings that do not require transfer of ownership are perfected on the date the lien notice and the certificate of ownership or manufacturer's statement of origin are received by the department of justice. On that date, the department shall issue to the secured party a receipt evidencing the perfection. Perfection under this subsection constitutes constructive notice to subsequent purchasers or encumbrancers, from the date the lien notice is delivered to the department, of the existence of the security interest.

(14) Upon default under a chattel mortgage or conditional sales contract covering an off-highway vehicle, the mortgagee or vendor has the same remedies as in the case of other personal property. In the case of attachment of an off-highway vehicle, the provisions of 27-18-413, 27-18-414, and 27-18-804 are applicable, except that deposits must be made with the department of justice.

(15) A conditional sales vendor, chattel mortgagee, or assignee who fails to file a satisfaction of a chattel mortgage, assignment, or conditional sale contract within 15 days after receiving final payment shall pay to the department of justice the sum of $1 for each day after the expiration of the 15-day period that the person fails to file the satisfaction.

(16) Upon receipt of notice of any involuntary liens or attachments against the record of an off-highway vehicle in this state, the department of justice shall within 24 hours mail to the owner, conditional sales vendor, mortgagee, or their assignee a notice of the lien, showing the date of execution of the lien and, in the case of attachment, the full title of the court, the action, and the name of the attorney for the plaintiff or the name of the attaching creditor, or both.

(17) It is not necessary to refile with the department of justice instruments on file in the offices of the county clerk and recorders at the time this law takes effect.

(18) A fee of $4 must be paid to the department of justice to file a security interest or other lien against an off-highway vehicle. The $4 fee includes and covers the cost of filing a satisfaction or release of the security interest and also the cost of entering the satisfaction or release on the records of the department of justice and deleting the endorsement of the security interest from the face of the certificate of ownership. A fee of $4 must be paid to the department of justice for issuing a certified copy of a certificate of ownership subject to a security interest or other lien on file in the office of the department of justice or for filing an assignment of a security interest or other lien on file with the department of justice. All fees provided for in this section must be paid to the county treasurer for deposit in the state general fund in accordance with 15-1-504.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 599, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 398, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 463, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 482, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 139, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 574 in (7) before "must be forwarded" deleted "$3.50"; deleted former (7)(b) that read: "(b) $1.50 must be retained by the county treasurer for the cost of administering this section"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

23-2-812. Transfer of interest. (1) To transfer a certificate of ownership for an off-highway vehicle registered under 23-2-817, the person whose title or interest is to be transferred shall endorse the certificate of ownership in the appropriate space on the reverse side of the certificate and must have the signature acknowledged before a notary public.

(2) (a) Within 20 calendar days after the date of notarization, the transferee shall apply to the county treasurer of the county in which the transferee resides for:

(i) transfer of the endorsed certificate of ownership;

(ii) registration of the off-highway vehicle; and

(iii) issuance of a decal as required by 23-2-804.

(b) The county treasurer shall forward the application and the original certificate of ownership to the department of justice, which shall file the application upon receipt.

(c) A certificate of ownership may not be issued by the department until the outstanding certificates are surrendered to that office or their loss is established.

(d) The county treasurer shall collect a fee of $5 for each application for transfer of ownership, which must be forwarded to the department of justice for deposit in the general fund.

(3) To effect by operation of law a transfer of interest in an off-highway vehicle, the provisions of 61-3-201(3) are applicable.

(4) (a) A person who purchases a new or used off-highway vehicle from an off-highway vehicle dealer licensed under 23-2-818 shall, within 20 calendar days after the purchase date, apply to the county treasurer of the county in which the person resides for:

(i) a certificate of ownership;

(ii) registration of the off-highway vehicle; and

(iii) a decal as required by 23-2-804.

(b) During this period, the sticker provided for in subsection (6) must remain affixed to the off-highway vehicle.

(5) It is not a violation of this part for a purchaser to operate a newly acquired off-highway vehicle without a certificate of ownership, a certificate of registration, and a decal during the first 20 days of ownership.

(6) Prior to the delivery of the off-highway vehicle to the purchaser, the dealer shall issue and affix to the off-highway vehicle a sticker, in a form to be prescribed by the department of justice, containing the name and address of the purchaser, the date of sale, the name and address of the dealer, and a description of the off-highway vehicle, including its identification number. The dealer shall keep a copy of the sticker for the dealer's records and shall send a copy of the sticker to the department of justice.

(7) The provisions of subsection (2) do not apply to the transfer of an off-highway vehicle to an off-highway vehicle dealer licensed under 23-2-818 who intends to resell the vehicle and who operates it only for demonstration purposes. Every dealer, upon a transfer of interest, shall deliver the certificate of ownership with an application for a new certificate executed by the new owner in accordance with the provisions of this part. The department of justice, upon receipt of the certificate of ownership and application for a new certificate, together with the conditional sales contract or other lien, if any, shall issue a new certificate of ownership showing the name of the lienholder and the amount due under the contract, mortgage, or lien as required by 23-2-811(2)(d) and (2)(e).

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 599, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 398, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 482, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 140, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 574 in (2)(d) before "must be forwarded" deleted "$3.50"; deleted former (2)(d)(ii) that read: "(ii) $1.50 must be retained by the county treasurer for the cost of administering this section"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

23-2-813. Lost or mutilated certificate. If a certificate of ownership is lost or mutilated or becomes illegible, the person to whom it was issued shall immediately apply for and obtain a duplicate certificate upon payment of a fee of $4 to the department of justice.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 599, L. 1989.

23-2-814. Nonresident temporary-use permits. (1) An off-highway vehicle that is owned by a nonresident and that is not registered in another state of the United States or in another country may not be operated by a person in Montana unless a nonresident temporary-use permit is obtained.

(2) The requirements pertaining to a nonresident temporary-use permit for an off-highway vehicle are as follows:

(a) Application for the issuance of the permit must be made at locations and upon forms prescribed by the department of fish, wildlife, and parks. The forms must include but are not limited to:

(i) the applicant's name and permanent address;

(ii) the make, model, year, and serial number of the off-highway vehicle; and

(iii) an affidavit declaring the nonresidency of the applicant.

(b) Upon submission of the application and a fee of $5, a nonresident off-highway vehicle temporary-use sticker must be issued. The sticker must be displayed in a conspicuous manner on the off-highway vehicle. The sticker is the temporary-use permit.

(3) The temporary-use permit is valid for the calendar year designated on the permit.

(4) The permit is not proof of ownership, and a certificate of ownership may not be issued.

(5) All money collected by payment of fees under this section must be transmitted to the department of revenue for deposit in the state general fund.

(6) Failure to display the permit as required by this section or making false statements in obtaining the permit is a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not less than $25 or more than $100. All fines collected under this section must be transmitted to the department of revenue for deposit in the state general fund.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 247, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 257, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 141, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 257 in first sentence in (5) and in second sentence in (6) substituted reference to department of revenue for reference to state treasurer; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Chapter 574 in (5) at end substituted "in the state general fund" for "in the account created under 23-2-804(3). The money collected by payment of fees under this section must be spent as follows:

(a) 40% to be used in administering this section; and

(b) 60% to be used to plan, develop, and implement a comprehensive program for appropriate off-highway vehicle recreation use"; and at end of (6) substituted "in the state general fund" for "in the account created under 23-2-804(3). Fifty percent of this money and the interest earned on it must be used for off-highway vehicle safety and education. The remaining 50% of the money and the interest earned on it must be used for enforcement." Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Applicability: Section 49, Ch. 257, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies to remittances of state money made to the department of revenue for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 2001."

23-2-815 and 23-2-816 reserved.

23-2-817. Registration fee — application and issuance — disposition. (1) Each off-highway vehicle is subject to an annual registration fee of $2.

(2) The county treasurer shall collect the annual fee when the fee in lieu of tax is collected.

(3) Application for registration must be made to the county treasurer of the county in which the owner resides, on a form furnished by the department of justice for that purpose. The application must contain:

(a) the name and home mailing address of the owner;

(b) the certificate of ownership number;

(c) the name of the manufacturer of the off-highway vehicle;

(d) the model number or name;

(e) the year of manufacture;

(f) a statement evidencing payment of the fee in lieu of property tax; and

(g) such other information as the department of justice may require.

(4) If the off-highway vehicle was previously registered, the application must be accompanied by the registration certificate for the most recent year in which it was registered. Upon payment of the registration fee, the county treasurer shall sign the application and issue a registration receipt, which must contain the information considered necessary by the department of justice and a listing of the fees paid. The owner shall retain possession of the registration receipt until it is surrendered to the county treasurer for reregistration or to a purchaser or subsequent owner pursuant to a transfer of ownership.

(5) All registration fees collected must be forwarded to the department of justice and deposited in the general fund.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 599, L. 1989; amd Sec. 14, Ch. 398, L. 1989.

23-2-818. Dealer registration certificate. (1) (a) Unless the dealer is licensed under the provisions of 61-4-101, a dealer may not sell off-highway vehicles unless the dealer has first obtained a dealer registration certificate from the department of justice under the provisions of this section.

(b) To qualify as a dealer the applicant, when registering or renewing a registration, shall:

(i) complete an application:

(A) stating the name under which the business is to be conducted and the location of the premises (street address, city, county, and state) where records are kept, sales are made, and stock is displayed;

(B) stating the name, address, date of birth, and social security number of all owners or persons having an interest in the business, provided that in the case of a corporation, the names and addresses of the president and secretary are sufficient;

(C) identifying other dealerships owned by the applicant, identifying all persons in Montana or in another state having an interest in another dealership owned by the applicant, and disclosing whether the applicant or any other person with interest in a dealership owned by the applicant has been convicted of a felony; and

(D) stating the name and make of all off-highway vehicles handled and the name and address of the manufacturer, importer, or distributor with whom the applicant has a written franchise or sales agreement;

(ii) provide an affidavit certifying that the applicant has acquired and shall maintain liability insurance for any off-highway vehicle offered for demonstration or loan to a customer;

(iii) execute a certificate to the effect that the applicant has a permanent building for the display and sale of off-highway vehicles at the location of the premises where sales are conducted;

(iv) execute a certificate to the effect that the applicant has a bona fide service department for the repair, service, and maintenance of off-highway vehicles; and

(v) execute a certificate to the effect that the applicant is a bona fide dealer in off-highway vehicles and that the dealer is recognized by a manufacturer, importer, or distributor as a dealer in off-highway vehicles.

(2) The dealer application for registration or renewal of registration must be accompanied by an application or renewal fee of $5 and a registration fee of $5. To qualify for the fees in this subsection, the applicant for renewal shall certify that the applicant has sold three or more off-highway vehicles during the preceding year. Upon receipt of the dealer application or renewal and payment of fees, the dealer must be issued two dealer off-highway identification cards to be carried by the dealer or the dealer's customer when demonstrating the dealer's off-highway vehicles. Additional dealer off-highway vehicle identification cards may be purchased by the dealer from the department of justice for a fee of $2 each.

(3) (a) A dealer shall file a bond in the amount of $5,000.

(b) The bond must be conditioned that the applicant shall conduct business in accordance with the requirements of the law. The bond must run to the state of Montana, must be approved by the department and filed in its office, and must be renewed annually.

(c) A person who suffers loss or damage because of the unlawful conduct of a dealer registered under this section shall obtain a judgment from a court of competent jurisdiction prior to collecting on the bond. Before payment on the bond is required, the judgment must determine a specific loss or damage amount and conclude that the dealer's unlawful operation caused the loss or damage.

(4) The dealer shall have a principal place of business where the dealer maintains all business records and where the dealer displays and sells merchandise.

(5) An applicant for renewal of an off-highway vehicle dealer registration who does not qualify under subsection (2) shall:

(a) pay an additional $50 renewal registration fee; and

(b) provide a copy of a new off-highway vehicle franchise or sales agreement that the applicant has with a manufacturer, importer, or distributor.

(6) Dealer registration certificates and identification cards expire on December 31 following the date of issuance.

(7) (a) The dealer application fees and all interest accruing from use of this money must be deposited in the general fund to be used by the department of justice for the administration of this part.

(b) All dealer registration fees and renewal fees collected must be deposited in the state general fund.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 599, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 398, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 384, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 142, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 574 in (7)(b) at end substituted "in the state general fund" for "in the account provided in 23-2-804(3). This money and the interest earned on it must be used for off-highway vehicle safety and education programs." Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

23-2-819 and 23-2-820 reserved.

23-2-821. Off-highway crossings of public roads — use of certain forest development roads. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), an off-highway vehicle may make a direct crossing of a public road when the crossing is necessary to get to another authorized area of operation. The crossing must be made at an angle of approximately 90 degrees to the direction of traffic at a place where no obstruction prevents a quick and safe crossing. The off-highway vehicle must make a complete stop before entering upon any part of the traffic way, and the operator shall yield the right-of-way to all oncoming traffic.

(2) An off-highway vehicle may not be operated on or across a highway that is part of the federal-aid interstate system.

(3) An off-highway vehicle may be operated on or across a forest development road in this state, as defined in 61-8-110, if the road has been designated and approved for off-highway vehicle use by the United States forest service.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 578, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 95, L. 1999.

23-2-822. Off-highway vehicle operator responsibilities. (1) An off-highway vehicle operator shall accept all legal responsibility for injury or damage of any kind to the extent that the injury or damage results from risks inherent in the sport of off-highway vehicle use and shall regulate personal conduct at all times so that injury to self or other persons or property that results from the risks inherent in the sport of off-highway vehicle operation is avoided.

(2) Risks inherent in the sport of off-highway operation include variations in terrain, surface or subsurface conditions, crevices, ravines, streams, poor visibility, rocks, trees, other forms of forest growth or debris, and any other natural hazard.

(3) An off-highway vehicle operator is responsible for:

(a) knowing the range of the operator's ability to navigate any slope, trail, or area for off-highway vehicle use within the limits of the operator's ability, taking into consideration the conditions;

(b) maintaining control of speed and course at all times while operating the off-highway vehicle;

(c) heeding all posted warnings; and

(d) refraining from acting in a manner that may cause or contribute to the injury of anyone.

(4) The provisions of this section do not affect a products liability cause of action based upon the design or manufacture of off-highway equipment or products or safety equipment used incidental to the operation of an off-highway vehicle.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 578, L. 1993.

23-2-823. Void. Sec. 6, Ch. 578, L. 1993.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 578, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 509, L. 1995.

Part 9

Cave Conservation Act

23-2-901. Short title. This part may be cited as "The Montana Cave Conservation Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 264, L. 1993.

23-2-902. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Cave" means any geologically formed void or cavity beneath the surface of the earth or within a cliff or ledge, including but not limited to natural subsurface water and drainage systems, whether or not a natural entrance is present. The term does not include a mine, tunnel, aqueduct, or human-made excavation but does include any natural structure that is commonly known as a cavern, sinkhole, pit, grotto, or rock shelter and that communicates with a subterranean passage or drainage system.

(2) "Cave life" means any life form that occurs in, uses, visits, or inhabits a cave.

(3) "Gate" means a structure or device located to limit or prohibit access or entry to a cave.

(4) "Material" means all or part of any archaeological, cultural, paleontological, biological, or historical item or artifact found in a cave, including but not limited to any petroglyph, pictograph, pottery, basketwork, fossil, human remains, or animal remains.

(5) "Owner" means any person or public or private agency that has the right to possession of a cave.

(6) "Person" means an individual, partnership, firm, association, trust, corporation, or other legal entity.

(7) "Speleogen" means the surrounding natural earth or bedrock in which a cave is formed, including but not limited to clastic sediments, walls, floors, ceiling, and other related structural and geological features.

(8) "Speleothem" means a natural mineral formation or deposit occurring in a cave, including but not limited to formations known as stalagmite, stalactite, helectite, shield, anthodite, gypsum flower and needle, angel's hair, soda straw, drapery, bacon, cave pearl, popcorn, rimstone dam, column, palette, and flowstone. A speleothem is commonly composed of calcite, gypsum, epsomite, aragonite, celestite, or other similar mineral.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 264, L. 1993.

23-2-903. Vandalism of cave unlawful. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a person may not purposely or knowingly:

(a) carve, write, mark upon, break, crack, burn, or remove or in any manner destroy, disturb, deface, mar, or harm the surfaces of any cave or material found in a cave, whether attached or broken, including speleothems, speleogens, and sedimentary deposits;

(b) break, force, tamper with, or otherwise disturb a lock, gate, door, or other obstruction designed to control or prevent access to a cave;

(c) remove, deface, or tamper with a sign stating that a cave is posted or citing provisions of this part; or

(d) disturb or alter in any way the natural condition of a cave.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) do not apply to a cave owner or the owner's authorized agent, officer, employee, or designated representative who undertakes work to improve or control physical access to the cave.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 264, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Criminal mischief, 45-6-101.

23-2-904. Disturbance of cave life unlawful. A person may not purposely or knowingly remove, kill, harm, or otherwise interfere with cave life, except for health or safety reasons or when the act is a minimal disturbance or for removal of organisms for recognized scientific inquiry. Gates at the entrance or at any point within a cave must be of open construction to allow unimpeded passage of air, insects, bats, and other cave life.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 264, L. 1993.

23-2-905. Pollution of and burning harmful substances in cave unlawful. (1) A person may not purposely or knowingly store, dump, litter, dispose of, or otherwise place in a cave any refuse, garbage, dead animal, sewage, or toxic substance harmful to cave life or human life.

(2) A person may not burn in a cave any substance that produces smoke or gas that is or may be harmful to cave life. The use of a carbide lamp that produces acetylene gas is permitted.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 264, L. 1993.

23-2-906. Sale of speleothems and speleogens unlawful. A person may not sell, offer for sale, or export for sale any speleothem or speleogen.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 264, L. 1993.

23-2-907. Conditions of owner liability. The liability of the owner of a cave or the owner's authorized agent, officer, employee, or designated representative acting within the scope of authority is restricted pursuant to 70-16-302.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 264, L. 1993.

23-2-908. Penalty. A person convicted of violating any provision of this part is subject to a fine of not less than $500 or more than $2,000, imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 60 days, or both.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 264, L. 1993.

CHAPTER 3

ATHLETICS
BOXING AND WRESTLING

Part 1 — State Board of Athletics
(Repealed. Sec. 1, Ch. 322, L. 1981)

Part 2 — Boxing, Sparring, and Wrestling Matches
(Repealed. Sec. 1, Ch. 322, L. 1981)

Part 3 — General

23-3-301. Definitions.

Part 4 — Board of Athletics

23-3-401. Board organization — compensation — department to keep records.
23-3-402. Enforcement of rules by board member — board designees.
23-3-403. Board member conflict of interest.
23-3-404. Board jurisdiction — license required — contestant participation.
23-3-405. Rules.

Part 5 — Licenses

23-3-501. Licenses — fees.
23-3-502. Bond — conditions.

Part 6 — Reporting Requirements
Penalties

23-3-601. Report of ticket sales — tax on gross receipts — disposition of money received.
23-3-602. Examination of books and records on failure to make report or on unsatisfactory report — penalty for failure to pay tax.
23-3-603. Discipline.
23-3-604 through 23-3-610 reserved.
23-3-611. Violation as misdemeanor.

Chapter Cross-References

Power of cities — license, tax, and regulate sporting activities, 7-21-4201.

Bribery in sporting contests, 45-8-214.

Part 1
State Board of Athletics
(Repealed. Sec. 1, Ch. 322, L. 1981)

Part Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

23-3-101. En. 82-301.1 by Sec. 346, Ch. 350, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 82-301.1.

23-3-102. En. as Ch. 190, L. 1919; app. by people on ref. Nov. 2, 1920, effective under governor's proclamation Dec. 6, 1920; re-en. Sec. 4551, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 103, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 4551, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 345, Ch. 350, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 453, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-301; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 474, L. 1981.

23-3-103. En. as Ch. 190, L. 1919; app. by people on ref. Nov. 2, 1920, effective under governor's proclamation Dec. 6, 1920; re-en. Sec. 4552, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 103, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 4552, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 93, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 347, Ch. 350, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 82-302.

Part 2
Boxing, Sparring, and Wrestling Matches
(Repealed. Sec. 1, Ch. 322, L. 1981)

Part Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

23-3-201. En. as Ch. 190, L. 1919; app. by people on ref. Nov. 2, 1920, effective under governor's proclamation Dec. 6, 1920; re-en. Sec. 4554, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 103, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 4554, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 171, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 348, Ch. 350, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 5, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-303.

23-3-202. En. as Ch. 190, L. 1919; app. by people on ref. Nov. 2, 1920, effective under governor's proclamation Dec. 6, 1920; re-en. Sec. 4555, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 103, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 4555, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 82-304.

23-3-203. En. as Ch. 190, L. 1919; app. by people on ref. Nov. 2, 1920, effective under governor's proclamation Dec. 6, 1920; re-en. Sec. 4556, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 103, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 4556, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 185, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 349, Ch. 350, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 82-305.

23-3-204. En. as Ch. 190, L. 1919; app. by people on ref. Nov. 2, 1920, effective under governor's proclamation Dec. 6, 1920; re-en. Sec. 4557, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 103, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 4557, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 350, Ch. 350, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 82-306.

23-3-205. En. as Ch. 190, L. 1919; app. by people on ref. Nov. 2, 1920, effective under governor's proclamation Dec. 6, 1920; re-en. Sec. 4558, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 103, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 4558, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 82-307.

23-3-206. En. as Ch. 190, L. 1919; app. by people on ref. Nov. 2, 1920, effective under governor's proclamation Dec. 6, 1920; re-en. Sec. 4559, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 103, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 4559, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 171, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 162, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 271, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 351, Ch. 350, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 217, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 82-308.

23-3-207. En. as Ch. 190, L. 1919; app. by people on ref. Nov. 2, 1920, effective under governor's proclamation Dec. 6, 1920; re-en. Sec. 4560, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 103, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 4560, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 171, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 352, Ch. 350, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 217, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 82-309.

23-3-208. En. as Ch. 190, L. 1919; app. by people on ref. Nov. 2, 1920, effective under governor's proclamation Dec. 6, 1920; re-en. Sec. 4561, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 103, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 4561, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 353, Ch. 350, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 82-310.

23-3-209. En. as Ch. 190, L. 1919; app. by people on ref. Nov. 2, 1920, effective under governor's proclamation Dec. 6, 1920; re-en. Sec. 4562, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 103, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 4562, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 82-311.

Part 3
General

23-3-301. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the board of athletics provided for in 2-15-1772.

(2) "Department" means the department of labor and industry provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 17.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 506, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 483, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 483 in definition of department substituted reference to department of labor and industry for reference to department of commerce and at end substituted "part 17" for "part 18". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Part 4
Board of Athletics

23-3-401. Board organization — compensation — department to keep records. (1) The board shall annually elect officers as it considers necessary.

(2) The members of the board are entitled to compensation and expenses, as provided in 37-1-133.

(3) The department shall keep a record of the board's proceedings, which are public records subject to public inspection.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 506, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 11, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 492 in (1) deleted former second sentence that read: "Two of the members of the board constitute a quorum to do business, and except as provided in 23-3-402, the concurrence of at least two members is necessary to take board action." Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

23-3-402. Enforcement of rules by board member — board designees. (1) In absence of a quorum of the board, any board member in attendance at and supervising a contest or exhibition has the full power of the board in enforcing rules of the board.

(2) The board may designate in writing representatives to act specifically on behalf of the board but only within the scope of the written authority.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 506, L. 1983.

23-3-403. Board member conflict of interest. No board member may:

(1) serve as a manager, promoter, or trainer of a professional or semiprofessional boxer or wrestler;

(2) have a financial interest or affiliation in a professional or semiprofessional boxing or wrestling match;

(3) serve as ring official, timer, referee, or judge at a professional or semiprofessional boxing or wrestling match; or

(4) participate in a professional or semiprofessional boxing or wrestling match.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 506, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 97, L. 1985.

23-3-404. Board jurisdiction — license required — contestant participation. (1) The board has sole management, control, and jurisdiction over each professional or semiprofessional wrestling or boxing match or exhibition, including "so you think you are tough" boxing matches and mud wrestling, involving recognition, a prize, or purse and at which an admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly, in the form of dues or otherwise, to be held within the state, except a match or exhibition conducted:

(a) by a university, college, or high school;

(b) by the military; or

(c) for contestants under 16 years of age, by a recognized amateur association.

(2) No organization or individual may conduct a match or exhibition within the board's jurisdiction unless it or he is the holder of an appropriate license granted by the board.

(3) No referee, manager, or judge may participate in a match or exhibition within the board's jurisdiction unless he is licensed by the board and the match or exhibition is conducted by an organization or individual licensed by the board.

(4) No professional or semiprofessional boxer or wrestler may participate in a match or exhibition within the board's jurisdiction unless he is licensed by the board and the match or exhibition is conducted by an organization or individual licensed by the board and his right to participate has not been suspended under 23-3-603.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 506, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 97, L. 1985.

23-3-405. Rules. (1) The board may adopt rules for the administration and enforcement of this chapter.

(2) The rules must include but are not limited to the following:

(a) the granting, renewal, suspension, and revocation of licenses and the qualification requirements for those to be licensed to conduct matches or exhibitions or to be licensed as referees, managers, or judges. Such qualifications must include appropriate knowledge, experience, and integrity.

(b) the labeling of a match as a championship match;

(c) the number and length of rounds and the weight of gloves;

(d) the extent and timing of the physical examination of contestants;

(e) the attendance of a referee and his powers and duties; and

(f) review of decisions made by officials.

(3) The rules shall meet or exceed the safety codes required by recognized professional boxing and wrestling organizations and provide reasonable measures for the fair conduct of the matches or exhibitions and for the protection of the health and safety of the contestants. The rules shall require a physical examination of each contestant prior to each match or exhibition and the attendance of a licensed physician at ringside and shall provide for the qualifications of judges, referees, and seconds and for the payment of such officials by the promoter.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 506, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 97, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

Part 5
Licenses

23-3-501. Licenses — fees. (1) The board may issue a renewable license to a professional or semiprofessional boxing or wrestling promoter, whether an individual or organization, for the sole purpose of conducting professional or semiprofessional matches or exhibitions.

(2) The board may issue renewable licenses to qualified referees, managers, boxers, wrestlers, seconds, trainers, and judges.

(3) A license issued in accordance with subsections (1) and (2) expires on the date set by department rule and may be renewed upon payment of a fee set by the board.

(4) Each application for a license under this section must be accompanied by a fee set by the board, commensurate with costs related to the particular license as provided in 37-1-134.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 506, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 492, L. 1997.

23-3-502. Bond — conditions. (1) No license to conduct professional or semiprofessional matches or exhibitions may be issued unless the licensee has executed a bond in the sum of not less than $5,000.

(2) The bond must be conditioned on faithful compliance by the licensee with the provisions of this chapter and the rules of the board.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 506, L. 1983.

Part 6
Reporting Requirements
Penalties

23-3-601. Report of ticket sales — tax on gross receipts — disposition of money received. (1) An individual or organization licensed to conduct a boxing or wrestling match or exhibition must, within 24 hours after the completion of each match or exhibition, furnish to the department a written report, verified by one of its officers or owners, showing the number of tickets sold for the match or exhibition, the amount of gross proceeds, and other matters as the board prescribes and must also within 24 hours pay to the department a tax of 5% of its total gross receipts, after deducting the federal admission tax, if any, from the sale of tickets.

(2) All taxes and fees collected by the department or the board under this chapter must be deposited in the state special revenue fund for the use of the board, subject to 37-1-101(6).

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 506, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 281, L. 1983.

23-3-602. Examination of books and records on failure to make report or on unsatisfactory report — penalty for failure to pay tax. (1) If an individual or organization fails to make a report of a contest at the time prescribed by 23-3-601 or if the report is unsatisfactory to the board, the board may examine the books and records of the individual or organization and subpoena and examine witnesses under oath for the purpose of determining the total amount of its gross receipts for a contest and the amount of tax due under this chapter.

(2) If the individual or organization remains in default in the payment of tax ascertained to be due for a period of 20 days after notice to such delinquent of the amount due, the delinquent forfeits its license and is disqualified from receiving a new license.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 506, L. 1983.

23-3-603. Discipline. (1) A license issued under the provisions of this chapter may, after notice and opportunity for hearing, be revoked or suspended by the board for a violation of the provisions of this chapter or any rule of the board.

(2) The board may, after notice and opportunity for hearing, reprimand any professional or semiprofessional athlete or suspend, for a period not to exceed 1 year, his right to participate in any match or exhibition conducted by any licensee for:

(a) unsportsmanlike conduct while engaged in or arising directly from any match or exhibition;

(b) failure to compete in good faith or engaging in any sham match or exhibition; or

(c) the use of threatening or abusive language toward officials or spectators.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 506, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Contested case procedure, Title 2, ch. 4, part 6.

Disciplinary authority of boards, 37-1-136, 37-1-307 through 37-1-319.

23-3-604 through 23-3-610 reserved.

23-3-611. Violation as misdemeanor. A person who violates a provision of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction is punishable as provided in 46-18-212.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 506, L. 1983.

CHAPTER 4

HORSERACING

Part 1 — Administration

23-4-101. Definitions.
23-4-102. Presiding officer — quorum — costs — salary.
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23-4-105. Authority of board.
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Part 2 — Race Meets

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23-4-301. Parimutuel betting — other betting illegal.
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Chapter Cross-References

Board of Horseracing created, 2-15-3106.

Local government — power to regulate gambling, 7-1-112, 23-5-171, 23-5-307, 23-5-408, 23-5-413, 23-5-620.

Purpose, 27-1-725.

Legal responsibility of owners of equines, 27-1-725 through 27-1-728.
Cruelty to animals — animal race longer than 2 miles, 45-8-211.

Part 1
Administration

23-4-101. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the board of horseracing provided for in 2-15-3106.

(2) "Board of stewards" means a board composed of three stewards who supervise race meets.

(3) "Department" means the department of livestock provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 31.

(4) "Immediate family" means the spouse, parents, children, grandchildren, brothers, or sisters of an official or licensee regulated by this chapter who have a permanent or continuous residence in the household of the official or licensee and all other persons who have a permanent or continuous residence in the household of the official or licensee.

(5) "Minor" means a person under 18 years of age.

(6) "Persons" means individuals, firms, corporations, fair boards, and associations.

(7) (a) "Race meet" means racing of registered horses or mules at which the parimutuel system of wagering is used. The term includes horseraces, mule races, and greyhound races that are simulcast.

(b) The term does not include live greyhound racing.

(8) "Racing" means live racing of registered horses or mules and simulcast racing of horses, mules, and greyhounds.

(9) "Simulcast" means a live broadcast of an actual horserace, mule race, or greyhound race at the time it is run. The term includes races of local or national prominence.

(10) "Simulcast facility" means a facility at which horseraces, mule races, or greyhound races are simulcast and wagering on the outcome is permitted under the parimutuel system.

(11) "Steward" means an official hired by the department and by persons sponsoring a race meet to regulate and control the day-to-day conduct and operation of a sanctioned meet.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 196, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 350, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-502; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 563, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 192, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 557, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 207, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 18, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 483, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 483 in definition of department substituted reference to department of livestock for reference to department of commerce and at end substituted "part 31" for "part 18". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

23-4-102. Presiding officer — quorum — costs — salary. (1) The board shall organize by electing one of its members as presiding officer. Four members of the board constitute a quorum for the transaction of business by the board.

(2) The board may incur costs, charges, and expenses reasonably necessary to carry out this chapter.

(3) Each member may be paid $50 for each day in which the member is actually and necessarily engaged in the performance of board duties and must be reimbursed for travel expenses, as provided for in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, incurred in the member's official service.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 196, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 213, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 457, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 350, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 453, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-503; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 214, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 18, L. 1997.

23-4-103. Department's report — public record. (1) The department shall keep detailed records of board meetings, of the business transacted at the meetings, and licenses applied for and issued.

(2) Records of the board kept by the department are public records subject to public inspection.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 196, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 93, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 350, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-504.

23-4-104. Duties of board. The board shall adopt rules to govern race meets and the parimutuel system. These rules shall include the following:

(1) definitions;

(2) auditing;

(3) supervision of the parimutuel system;

(4) corrupt practices;

(5) supervision, duties, and responsibilities of the executive secretary, presiding steward, racing secretary, and other racing officials;

(6) licensing of all personnel who have anything to do with the substantive operation of racing;

(7) the establishment of dates for race meets and meetings in the best interests of breeding and racing in this state;

(8) the veterinary practices and standards which must be observed in connection with race meets;

(9) absolute responsibility of trainers for the condition of horses and mules, regardless of the acts of third parties;

(10) licensing or renewal of a license of a person whose license has been suspended by the board or another horseracing jurisdiction;

(11) setting license fees commensurate with the cost of issuing a license;

(12) the time, conduct, and supervision of simulcast races and parimutuel betting on simulcast races; and

(13) licensing, approval, and regulation of simulcast facilities.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 196, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 216, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 350, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 533, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-505(part); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 563, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 192, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 557, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

Licensing of veterinarians, Title 37, ch. 18.

23-4-105. Authority of board. The board shall, subject to 37-1-101 and 37-1-121, license and regulate racing and review race meets held in this state under this chapter. All percentages withheld from amounts wagered must be deposited in the board's agency fund account. The board shall then distribute all funds collected under 23-4-202(4)(d), 23-4-204(3), and 23-4-302(3) to live race purses or for other purposes for the good of the existing horseracing industry. If the board decides to authorize new forms of racing, including new forms of simulcast racing, not currently engaged in Montana, it shall do so after holding public hearings to determine the effects of these forms of racing on the existing saddle racing program in Montana. The board should consider both the economic and safety impacts on the existing racing and breeding industry.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 196, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 350, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-506; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 563, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 192, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 557, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 18, L. 1997.

23-4-106. Executive secretary — powers and duties — staff — prohibition on racing activities. (1) The department shall appoint an executive secretary for the board.

(2) The executive secretary, in accordance with rules adopted by the board and provisions of this chapter, shall:

(a) supervise race meets and activities of racing officials;

(b) hire all state racing officials for the department;

(c) inspect race facilities;

(d) prescribe the duties and salary of state stewards; and

(e) perform other duties as directed by the board.

(3) The executive secretary may, subject to the approval of the board, hire staff to assist in the performance of the executive secretary's duties.

(4) The executive secretary, a staff member, and any member of the executive secretary's or a staff member's immediate family are prohibited from owning, training, or having any interest in a racehorse or mule running on a Montana track or having any financial interest in

any Montana racing association. A racing official hired by the department or approved by the board may not wager at a race meet at which the racing official presides.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 563, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 192, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 447, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 18, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Administrative rulemaking procedure, Title 2, ch. 4, parts 1 through 5.

Part 2
Race Meets

23-4-201. Licenses. (1) It is unlawful for a person to hold a race meet, including simulcast race meets under the parimutuel system, in this state without a valid license issued by the department under this chapter. A person applying for a license to hold a race meet under this chapter shall file an application with the department which shall set forth the time, place, and number of days the license will continue and other information the board requires.

(2) A person who participates in a race meet shall be licensed and charged an annual fee set by the board, which shall be paid to the department and used for expenses of administering this chapter, subject to 37-1-101(6). Each person holding a license under this chapter shall comply with this chapter and with the rules adopted and orders issued by the board.

(3) A license may not be issued to a person who has failed to pay the fees, taxes, or money required under this chapter.

(4) Applications to hold race meets shall be submitted to the department, and the board shall act on the applications within 30 days. The board is the sole judge of whether the race meet may be licensed and the number of days the meet may continue.

(5) The board shall require that a fair board and an independent racing association conducting race meets meet the requirements of the rules adopted by the board before granting a license.

(6) A racing association consisting of a local fair board or an association approved by a local fair board may apply for a license to hold a simulcast race meet in a simulcast facility.

(7) An unexpired license held by a person who violates this chapter or who fails to pay to the department the sums required under this chapter is subject to cancellation and revocation by the board.

History: (1), (3) thru (5)En. Sec. 7, Ch. 196, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 216, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 350, L. 1974; Sec. 62-507, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 5, Ch. 196, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 216, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 350, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 533, L. 1977; Sec. 62-505, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 62-505(part), 62-507; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 563, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 557, L. 1989.

23-4-202. Penalty for violations of law — authority of board — judicial review. (1) A person holding a race meet or an owner, trainer, or jockey participating in a race meet, without first being licensed under this chapter, or a person violating this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) The board or, upon the board's authorization, the board of stewards of a race meet at which they officiate may exclude from racecourses in this state a person whom the board considers detrimental to the best interest of racing as defined by rules of the board.

(3) As its own formal act or through an act of a board of stewards of a race meet, the board may suspend or revoke any license issued by the department to a licensee and assess a fine, not to exceed $1,000, against a licensee who violates any of the provisions of this chapter or any rule or order of the board. In addition to the suspension or revocation and fine, the board may forbid application for relicensure for a 2-year period. Fines collected under this subsection must be deposited in the general fund.

(4) The board shall promulgate rules implementing this chapter, including the right to a hearing for individuals against whom action is taken or proposed under this chapter. The rules may include provisions for the following:

(a) summary imposition of penalty by the stewards of a race meet, including a fine and license suspension, subject to review under the contested case provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act;

(b) stay of a summary imposition of penalty by either the board or board of stewards;

(c) retention of purses pending final disposition of complaints, protests, or appeals of stewards' rulings;

(d) setting aside of up to 3% of exotic wagering on races, including simulcast races, to be deposited in the board's agency fund account. The board shall then distribute all funds collected under this subsection to live race purses or for other purposes that the board considers appropriate for the good of the existing horseracing industry.

(e) using 2% of exotic wagering on live racing to be immediately and equally distributed to all purses except stakes races;

(f) assessment of penalty and interest on the late payment of fines, which must be paid before licenses are reinstated;

(g) definition of exotic forms of wagering on races to be allowed;

(h) standards for simulcast facilities; and

(i) conduct and supervision of simulcast races and parimutuel betting or wagering on simulcast races.

(5) The district court of the first judicial district of the state has exclusive jurisdiction for judicial review of cases arising under this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 196, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 183, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 350, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 306, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-508(part); amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 563, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 557, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 509, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 18, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Administrative rules, contested cases, and judicial review, Title 2, ch. 4.

23-4-203. Race meets — when lawful. It is lawful to conduct live or simulcast race meets at a racetrack or simulcast facility or otherwise at any time during the week.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 196, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 183, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 350, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 306, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-508(part); amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 557, L. 1989.

23-4-204. Race exclusively for Montana-bred horses — bonus for winner. (1) For the purpose of encouraging the breeding in this state of valuable registered horses, at least one race each day at each race meet must be limited to horses bred in this state unless, in the board's judgment, there is an insufficient number of Montana-bred horses for the race. If in the opinion of the board sufficient competition cannot be had among this class of horses, the race may be eliminated for the day and a substitute race provided instead. Races with exclusively Montana-bred horses must be run for 20% higher purses than races in comparable conditions that are not run with exclusively Montana-bred horses.

(2) The licensee conducting the race meet shall pay a sum equal to 10% of the first money of every purse won by a horse bred in this state to the breeder of the horse within 30 days of the end of the race meet. Only the money contributed by the licensee conducting the race meet may be considered in computing the bonus.

(3) Three percent of exotic wagering on a simulcast race must be deposited in the board's agency fund account. The board shall then distribute all funds collected under this subsection to live race purses or for other purposes that the board considers appropriate for the good of the existing horseracing industry.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 196, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 350, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 306, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-509; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 563, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 557, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 18, L. 1997.

23-4-205. Public liability insurance. For the protection of the public, exhibitors, and visitors, a person licensed to conduct a race meet or operate a simulcast facility under this chapter shall carry public liability insurance in an amount and form of contract approved by the board.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 196, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 216, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 350, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-510; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 557, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Liability insurance, Title 33, ch. 23, 24.

Part 3
Parimutuel Betting

Part Cross-References
Gambling — when authorized, Art. III, sec. 9, Mont. Const.; 23-5-151.

23-4-301. Parimutuel betting — other betting illegal. (1) It is unlawful to make, report, record, or register a bet or wager on the result of a contest of speed, skill, or endurance of an animal, whether the contest is held within or outside of this state, except under 23-5-502 or this chapter.

(2) A licensee conducting a race meet under this chapter may provide a place in the race meet grounds or enclosure where the licensee may conduct or supervise the use of the parimutuel system by patrons on the result of the races conducted under this chapter and the rules of the board.

(3) A person licensed under this chapter to hold a race meet may simulcast live races at a place in the race meet grounds or simulcast facility where the licensee may conduct or supervise the use of the parimutuel system by patrons on the results of simulcast races approved by the board.

(4) It is unlawful to conduct pool selling or bookmaking or to circulate handbooks or to bet or wager on a race of a licensed race meet, other than by the parimutuel system and in the race meet grounds or enclosure where the race is held, or to permit a minor to use the parimutuel system.

(5) Each licensee conducting a parimutuel system for an intrastate simulcast race meet shall combine the parimutuel pools at a simulcast facility with those at the actual racing facility for the purpose of determining the odds and computing payoffs. The amount of the handle at the simulcast race meet must be combined with the amount of parimutuel handle at the live racing facility for the purposes of distribution of money derived from parimutuel betting under 23-4-302 and 23-4-304.

(6) Negotiated purse money from intrastate and interstate simulcast parimutuel handles at racing associations that do not conduct live racing will be pooled and distributed to all tracks conducting live racing, all moneys to be distributed on a percent, based on each track's percent, of total annual on-track parimutuel handle.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 196, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 216, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 350, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-511; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 563, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 221, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 557, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 516, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 449, L. 1993.

23-4-302. Distribution of deposits — breakage. (1) Each licensee conducting the parimutuel system shall distribute all funds deposited in any pool to the winner of the parimutuel pool, less an amount that in the case of exotic wagering on races may not exceed 26% and in all other races may not exceed 20% of the total deposits plus the odd cents of all redistribution to be based on each dollar deposited exceeding a sum equal to the next lowest multiple of 10, known as "breakage".

(2) Each licensee conducting the parimutuel system for a simulcast race meet shall distribute all funds deposited with the licensee in any pool for the simulcast race meet, less an amount that in the case of exotic wagering on these races may not exceed 26%, unless the signal originator percentage is higher, in which case the Montana simulcast licensee may adopt the same percentage withheld as the place where the signal originated, and that in all other of these races may not exceed 20% of the total deposits plus the odd cents of all redistribution to be based on each dollar deposited exceeding a sum equal to the next lowest multiple of 10, known as "breakage".

(3) Each licensee conducting a parimutuel system for a simulcast race meet shall deduct 1% of the total amount wagered on the race meet and deposit it in the board's agency fund account. The board shall then distribute all funds collected under this subsection to live race purses or for other purposes that the board considers appropriate for the good of the existing horseracing industry.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 196, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 62-512; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 563, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 557, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 516, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 18, L. 1997.

23-4-303. Licensee's right to withhold deposits. Subject to 15-10-420, if a government or governmental agency imposes a levy on a licensee by a special tax on the money deposited under the parimutuel system or upon or against a licensee's receipts, the licensee may withhold in addition to the percent and breakage provided for in 23-4-302 the amount of the tax levied.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 196, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 62-513; amd. Sec. 125, Ch. 584, L. 1999.

23-4-304. Gross receipts — department's percentage — collection and allocation. (1) (a) The licensee shall pay to the department within 5 days following receipt by the licensee 1% of the gross receipts of each day's parimutuel betting at each race meet. At the end of each race meet the licensee shall prepare a report to the department showing the amount of the overpayments and underpayments. If the report shows the underpayments to be in excess of the overpayments, the balance must be paid to the department. Money paid to the department may be used for the expenses incurred in carrying out this chapter. The licensee shall, at the same time, pay to the department all funds collected under 23-4-202(4)(d) on exotic wagering on races. These funds must be deposited in the board's agency fund account. The board shall then distribute all funds collected under 23-4-202(4)(d) to live race purses or for other purposes that the board considers appropriate for the good of the existing horseracing industry.

(b) Each licensed simulcast facility shall pay to the department either 1% of the gross receipts of each day's parimutuel betting at each race meet or the actual cost to the board of regulating the simulcast race meet, whichever is higher. The money must be paid to the department within 5 days after receipt of the money by the licensee. At the end of each race meet the licensed simulcast facility shall prepare a report to the department showing the amount of the overpayments and underpayments. If the report shows the underpayments to be in excess of the overpayments, the balance must be paid to the department. Money paid to the department must be deposited in an account in the state special revenue fund and must be used for the administration of this chapter. The licensed simulcast facility shall, at the same time, pay to the department all funds collected under 23-4-202(4)(d) on exotic wagering on races. These funds must be deposited in the board's agency fund account. The board shall then distribute all funds collected under 23-4-202(4)(d) to live race purses or for other purposes that the board considers appropriate for the good of the existing horseracing industry.

(2) Prior to the beginning of the live racing season, funds collected under 23-4-202(4)(d) must be distributed by the department, after first passing through the board's agency fund account, to be used for race purses that are distributed to each live race meet by the board or for other purposes that the board considers appropriate for the good of the horseracing industry.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 196, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 216, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 350, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-514; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 563, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 192, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 557, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 18, L. 1997.

23-4-305. Deposit of unclaimed money. Each licensee holding a race meet shall, within 30 days of the end of the meet, report to the board the total face value of all unclaimed winning tickets from each parimutuel pool. The money from unclaimed winning tickets must be retained by the licensee for capital improvement approved by the board.

History: En. 62-515 by Sec. 1, Ch. 199, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-515; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 563, L. 1983.

CHAPTER 5

GAMBLING

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23-5-101. Renumbered 23-5-112 by Code Commissioner, 1989.
23-5-102. Renumbered 23-5-151 by Code Commissioner, 1989.
23-5-103. Renumbered 23-5-152 by Code Commissioner, 1989.
23-5-104. Renumbered 23-5-153 by Code Commissioner, 1989.
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(Renumbered and Repealed. Sec. 68, 72, Ch. 642, L. 1989)

Chapter Cross-References

Gambling prohibited unless authorized by Legislature or the people, Art. III, sec. 9, Mont. Const.; 23-5-151.

Part 1
General Provisions, Proceedings, and Penalties

Part Cross-References

Local government — power to regulate gambling, 7-1-112, 23-5-171, 23-5-307, 23-5-408, 23-5-413, 23-5-620.
Bingo, keno, and raffles authorized, 23-5-405.
Amusement games, Title 23, ch. 6, part 1.
Loitering near illegal gambling — basis for discipline of highway patrol officer, 44-1-612.

23-5-101. Renumbered 23-5-112 by Code Commissioner, 1989.

23-5-102. Renumbered 23-5-151 by Code Commissioner, 1989.

23-5-103. Renumbered 23-5-152 by Code Commissioner, 1989.

23-5-104. Renumbered 23-5-153 by Code Commissioner, 1989.

23-5-105. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 197, L. 1949; Sec. 94-2432, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-431 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-431.

23-5-106. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 115, L. 1907; Sec. 8419, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11162, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11162, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-2406, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-406 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-406; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 198, L. 1981.

23-5-107. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 115, L. 1907; Sec. 8418, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11161, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pen. C. Sec. 332; re-en. Sec. 11161, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-2405, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-405 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 70, Ch. 359, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-405.

23-5-108. Renumbered 23-5-154 by Code Commissioner, 1989.

23-5-109. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 115, L. 1907; Sec. 8421, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11164, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11164, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-2408, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-408 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-408.

23-5-110. Public policy of state concerning gambling. (1) The legislature finds that for the purpose of ensuring the proper gambling environment in this state it is necessary and desirable to adopt a public policy regarding public gambling activities in Montana. The legislature therefore declares it is necessary to:

(a) create and maintain a uniform regulatory climate that assures players, owners, tourists, citizens, and others that the gambling industry in this state is fair and is not influenced by corrupt persons, organizations, or practices;

(b) protect legal public gambling activities from unscrupulous players and vendors and detrimental influences;

(c) protect the public from unscrupulous proprietors and operators of gambling establishments, games, and devices;

(d) protect the state and local governments from those who would conduct illegal gambling activities that deprive those governments of their tax revenues;

(e) protect the health, safety, and welfare of all citizens of this state, including those who do not gamble, by regulating gambling activities; and

(f) promote programs necessary to provide assistance to those who are adversely affected by legalized gambling, including compulsive gamblers and their families.

(2) The legislature adopts the policy that an applicant for a license or permit or other department approval under parts 1 through 8 of this chapter does not have a right to the issuance of a license or permit or the granting of the approval sought. The issuance of a license or permit issued or other department approval granted pursuant to the provisions of parts 1 through 8 of this chapter is a privilege revocable only for good cause. A holder does not acquire a vested right in the license or permit issued or other department approval granted. A license or permit issued under parts 1 through 8 of this chapter may not be sold, assigned, leased, or transferred.

(3) Revenue to fund the expense of administration and control of gambling as regulated by parts 1 through 8 of this chapter must be derived solely from fees, taxes, and penalties on

gambling activities, except the gambling activities of the Montana state lottery and the parimutuel industry.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 398, L. 1993.**

23-5-111. Construction and application. In view of Article III, section 9, of the Montana constitution, parts 1 through 8 of this chapter must be strictly construed by the department and the courts to allow only those types of gambling and gambling activity that are specifically and clearly allowed by those parts.

History: **(1)En. Sec. 65, Ch. 642, L. 1989; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 398, L. 1993.**

23-5-112. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply to parts 1 through 8 of this chapter:

(1) "Applicant" means a person who has applied for a license or permit issued by the department pursuant to parts 1 through 8 of this chapter.

(2) "Application" means a written request for a license or permit issued by the department. The department shall adopt rules describing the forms and information required for issuance of a license.

(3) "Authorized equipment" means, with respect to live keno or bingo, equipment that may be inspected by the department and that randomly selects the numbers.

(4) "Bingo" means a gambling activity played for prizes with a card bearing a printed design of 5 columns of 5 squares each, 25 squares in all. The letters B-I-N-G-O must appear above the design, with each letter above one of the columns. More than 75 numbers may not be used. One number must appear in each square, except for the center square, which may be considered a free play. Numbers are randomly drawn using authorized equipment until the game is won by the person or persons who first cover one or more previously designated arrangements of numbers on the bingo card.

(5) "Bingo caller" means a person 18 years of age or older who, using authorized equipment, announces the order of the numbers drawn in live bingo.

(6) "Card game table" or "table" means a live card game table:

(a) authorized by permit and made available to the public on the premises of a licensed gambling operator; or

(b) operated by a senior citizen center.

(7) "Card game tournament" means a gambling activity for which a permit has been issued involving participants who pay valuable consideration for the opportunity to compete against each other in a series of live card games conducted over a designated period of time.

(8) "Dealer" means a person with a dealer's license issued under part 3 of this chapter.

(9) "Department" means the department of justice.

(10) "Distributor" means a person who:

(a) purchases or obtains from a licensed manufacturer, distributor, or route operator equipment of any kind for use in gambling activities; and

(b) sells the equipment to a licensed distributor, route operator, or operator.

(11) "Gambling" or "gambling activity" means risking money, credit, deposit, check, property, or any other thing of value for a gain that is contingent in whole or in part upon lot, chance, or the operation of a gambling device or gambling enterprise. The term does not mean conducting or participating in a promotional game of chance and does not include amusement games regulated by Title 23, chapter 6, part 1.

(12) "Gambling device" means a mechanical, electromechanical, or electronic device, machine, slot machine, instrument, apparatus, contrivance, scheme, or system used or intended for use in any gambling activity.

(13) "Gambling enterprise" means an activity, scheme, or agreement or an attempted activity, scheme, or agreement to provide gambling or a gambling device to the public.

(14) "Gift enterprise" means a gambling activity in which persons have qualified to obtain property to be awarded by purchasing or agreeing to purchase goods or services. The term does not mean:

(a) a cash or merchandise attendance prize or premium that county fair commissioners of agricultural fairs and rodeo associations may give away at public drawings at fairs and rodeos;

(b) a promotional game of chance; or

(c) an amusement game regulated under chapter 6 of this title.

(15) "Gross proceeds" means gross revenue received less prizes paid out.

(16) "Illegal gambling device" means a gambling device not specifically authorized by statute or by the rules of the department. The term includes:

(a) a ticket or card, by whatever name known, containing concealed numbers or symbols that may match numbers or symbols designated in advance as prize winners, including a pull tab, punchboard, push card, tip board, pickle ticket, break-open, or jar game, except for one used under chapter 7 of this title or under part 5 of this chapter or in a promotional game of chance approved by the department; and

(b) an apparatus, implement, or device, by whatever name known, specifically designed to be used in conducting an illegal gambling enterprise, including a faro box, faro layout, roulette wheel, roulette table, or craps table or a slot machine except as provided in 23-5-153.

(17) "Illegal gambling enterprise" means a gambling enterprise that violates or is not specifically authorized by a statute or a rule of the department. The term includes:

(a) a card game, by whatever name known, involving any bank or fund from which a participant may win money or other consideration and that receives money or other consideration lost by the participant and includes the card games of blackjack, twenty-one, jacks or better, baccarat, or chemin de fer;

(b) a dice game, by whatever name known, in which a participant wagers on the outcome of the roll of one or more dice, including craps, hazard, or chuck-a-luck, but not including activities authorized by 23-5-160;

(c) sports betting, by whatever name known, in which a person places a wager on the outcome of an athletic event, including bookmaking, parlay bets, or sultan sports cards, but not including those activities authorized in chapter 4 of this title and parts 2, 5, and 8 of this chapter; and

(d) credit gambling.

(18) "Keno" means a game of chance in which prizes are awarded using a card with 8 horizontal rows and 10 columns on which a player may pick up to 10 numbers. A keno caller, using authorized equipment, shall select at random at least 20 numbers out of numbers between 1 and 80, inclusive.

(19) "Keno caller" means a person 18 years of age or older who, using authorized equipment, announces the order of the numbers drawn in live keno.

(20) "License" means a license for an operator, dealer, card room contractor, manufacturer of devices not legal in Montana, sports tab game seller, manufacturer of electronic live bingo or keno equipment, other manufacturer, distributor, or route operator that is issued to a person by the department.

(21) "Licensee" means a person who has received a license from the department.

(22) "Live card game" or "card game" means a card game that is played in public between persons on the premises of a licensed gambling operator or in a senior citizen center.

(23) "Lottery" means a scheme, by whatever name known, for the disposal or distribution of property among persons who have paid or promised to pay valuable consideration for the chance of obtaining the property or a portion of it or for a share or interest in the property upon an agreement, understanding, or expectation that it is to be distributed or disposed of by lot or chance. The term does not mean lotteries authorized under chapter 7 of this title.

(24) "Manufacturer" means a person who assembles from raw materials or subparts a completed piece of equipment or pieces of equipment of any kind to be used as a gambling device and who sells the equipment directly to a licensed distributor, route operator, or operator.

(25) "Nonprofit organization" means a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit charitable, religious, scholastic, educational, veterans', fraternal, beneficial, civic, senior citizens', or service organization established for purposes other than to conduct a gambling activity.

(26) "Operator" means a person who purchases, receives, or acquires, by lease or otherwise, and operates or controls for use in public, a gambling device or gambling enterprise authorized under parts 1 through 8 of this chapter.

(27) "Permit" means approval from the department to make available for public play a gambling device or gambling enterprise approved by the department pursuant to parts 1 through 8 of this chapter.

(28) "Person" or "persons" means both natural and artificial persons and all partnerships, corporations, associations, clubs, fraternal orders, and societies, including religious and charitable organizations.

(29) "Premises" means the physical building or property within or upon which a licensed gambling activity occurs, as stated on an operator's license application and approved by the department.

(30) "Promotional game of chance" means a scheme, by whatever name known, for the disposal or distribution of property among persons who have not paid or are not expected to pay any valuable consideration or who have not purchased or are not expected to purchase any goods or services for a chance to obtain the property, a portion of it, or a share in it. The property is disposed of or distributed by simulating a gambling enterprise authorized by parts 1 through 8 of this chapter or by operating a device or enterprise approved by the department that was manufactured or intended for use for purposes other than gambling.

(31) "Public gambling" means gambling conducted in:

(a) a place, building, or conveyance to which the public has access or may be permitted to have access;

(b) a place of public resort, including but not limited to a facility owned, managed, or operated by a partnership, corporation, association, club, fraternal order, or society, including a religious or charitable organization; or

(c) a place, building, or conveyance to which the public does not have access if players are publicly solicited or the gambling activity is conducted in a predominantly commercial manner.

(32) "Raffle" means a form of lottery in which each participant pays valuable consideration for a ticket to become eligible to win a prize. Winners must be determined by a random selection process approved by department rule.

(33) "Route operator" means a person who:

(a) purchases from a licensed manufacturer, route operator, or distributor equipment of any kind for use in a gambling activity;

(b) leases the equipment to a licensed operator for use by the public; and

(c) may sell to a licensed operator equipment that had previously been authorized to be operated on a premises.

(34) "Senior citizen center" means a facility operated by a nonprofit or governmental organization that provides services to senior citizens in the form of daytime or evening educational or recreational activities and does not provide living accommodations to senior citizens. Services qualifying under this definition must be recognized in the state plan on aging adopted by the department of public health and human services.

(35) "Slot machine" means a mechanical, electrical, electronic, or other gambling device, contrivance, or machine that, upon insertion of a coin, currency, token, credit card, or similar object or upon payment of any valuable consideration, is available to play or operate, the play or operation of which, whether by reason of the skill of the operator or application of the element of chance, or both, may deliver or entitle the person playing or operating the gambling device to receive cash, premiums, merchandise, tokens, or anything of value, whether the payoff is made automatically from the machine or in any other manner. This definition does not apply to video gambling machines authorized under part 6 of this chapter.

(36) "Video gambling machine" is a gambling device specifically authorized by part 6 of this chapter and the rules of the department.

History: En. Secs. 2, 3, Ch. 197, L. 1949; Secs. 94-2429, 94-2431, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-429, 94-8-430 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; amd. Secs. 24, 25, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-429, 94-8-430; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 642, L. 1989; Sec. 23-5-101, MCA 1987; redes. 23-5-112 by Code Commissioner, 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 473, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 523, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 398, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 626, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 78, Ch. 546, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 13, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 252, L. 1997.

23-5-113. Department as criminal justice agency — seized property. (1) The department is a criminal justice agency. Designated agents of the department are granted peace officer status, with the power of search, seizure, and arrest, to investigate gambling activities in this state regulated by parts 1 through 8 of this chapter and the rules of the department and to report violations to the county attorney of the county in which they occur.

(2) Upon conviction for any violation of parts 1 through 8 of this chapter, the court may order any property seized by a department or local law enforcement agent during a lawful search to be forfeited to the department, sold, if necessary, and disposed of under 23-5-123.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 398, L. 1993.**

23-5-114. Department employees — activities prohibited. (1) An employee of the department directly involved with the prosecution, investigation, regulation, or licensing of gambling, as designated by the attorney general, may not:

(a) serve as an officer of a business or organization that conducts a gambling activity, other than as an officer of a nonprofit organization;

(b) be employed by a licensed operator in any capacity that requires assisting in conducting a gambling activity regulated under parts 1 through 6 of this chapter or maintaining records for the gambling activity;

(c) have a beneficial or pecuniary interest in a contract for the manufacture, lease, or sale of a gambling device, the conduct of a gambling activity, or the provision of independent consultant services in connection with a gambling activity; or

(d) participate in a gambling activity governed by parts 1 through 6 of this chapter, except in performing assigned employment duties. An employee may participate in a gambling activity governed by chapter 4 or 7 of this title.

(2) The prohibitions in subsections (1)(a) through (1)(c) apply to a former designated department employee during the first year following termination from employment with the department if the employee was directly involved with the prosecution, investigation, regulation, or licensing of gambling immediately before termination.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 647, L. 1991.**

23-5-115. Powers and duties of department — licensing. (1) The department shall administer the provisions of parts 1 through 8 of this chapter.

(2) The department shall adopt rules to administer and implement parts 1 through 8 of this chapter.

(3) The department shall provide licensing procedures, prescribe necessary application forms, and grant or deny license applications.

(4) The department shall prescribe recordkeeping requirements for licensees, provide a procedure for inspection of records, provide a method for collection of taxes, and establish penalties for the delinquent reporting and payment of required taxes.

(5) The department may suspend, revoke, deny, or place a condition on a license issued under parts 1 through 8 of this chapter.

(6) The department may not make public or otherwise disclose confidential criminal justice information, as defined in 44-5-103, information obtained in the tax reporting processes, personal information protected by an individual privacy interest, or trade secrets, as defined in 30-14-402, specifically identified and for which there are reasonable grounds of privilege asserted by the party claiming the privilege.

(7) The department shall assess, collect, and disburse any fees, taxes, or charges authorized under parts 1 through 8 of this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 398, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 416, L. 1999.**

23-5-116. Disclosure of information. (1) The department shall, upon request, disclose information concerning a current or former gambling license applicant or gambling licensee or any other person engaged in gambling or a gambling activity governed by parts 1 through 8 of this chapter, except:

(a) confidential criminal justice information, as defined in 44-5-103;

(b) personal information protected by an individual privacy interest;

(c) trade secrets, as defined in 30-14-402, specifically identified and for which there are reasonable grounds of privilege asserted by the party claiming the privilege; and

(d) information obtained in the tax reporting processes.

(2) Notwithstanding the limitations set forth in subsection (1), the department may disclose any information obtained in the application or tax reporting process or as a result of other department operations to:

(a) a federal, state, city, county, or tribal criminal justice agency;

(b) the department of revenue and the federal internal revenue service; and

(c) a gambling regulatory agency of another state, a local government unit of another state, a tribal government, or a foreign nation, provided that the disclosure of the information complies with the law of that jurisdiction and that the receiving entity has been approved for receipt by the Montana attorney general.

(3) In the event of a tax delinquency or at the request of a video gambling machine permitholder, the department shall inform the permitholder of the status of a licensed machine owner's tax payments for a video gambling machine located at the permitholder's place of business.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 132, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 178, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 416, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 424, L. 1999.

23-5-117. Premises approval. (1) Except as provided in subsection (4), the department may approve a premises for issuance of an operator's license if the premises meets the requirements contained in subsections (2) and (3).

(2) The premises must:

(a) be a structure or facility that is clearly defined by permanently installed walls that extend from floor to ceiling;

(b) have a unique address assigned by the local government in which the premises is located; and

(c) have a public external entrance, leading to a street or other common area, that is not shared with another premises for which an operator's license has been issued.

(3) If the premises shares a common internal wall with another premises for which an operator's license has been issued, the common wall must be permanently installed, opaque, and extend from floor to ceiling and may not contain an internal entrance through which public access is allowed.

(4) A second operator's license may be issued or renewed until June 30, 2001, for a person operating a gambling activity on a premises that did not meet the requirements of subsections (2) and (3) if:

(a) the second operator's license was issued to the person on or before January 1, 1991; or

(b) (i) the application for the second operator's license was received by the department on or before January 1, 1991;

(ii) a second on-premises alcoholic beverages license was obtained for the premises on or before January 1, 1991; and

(iii) substantial physical modifications to the premises were made on or before January 1, 1991.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 398, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 480, L. 1995.

23-5-118. Transfer of ownership interest. (1) In this section, "licensed gambling operation" means a business for which a license was obtained under parts 1 through 8 of this chapter.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), an owner of an interest in a licensed gambling operation shall notify the department in writing and receive approval from the department before transferring any ownership interest in the operation.

(3) This section does not apply to the transfer of a security interest in a licensed gambling operation or to the transfer of less than 5% of the interest in a publicly traded corporation.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 398, L. 1993.

23-5-119. Appropriate alcoholic beverage license for certain gambling activities. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3), to be eligible to offer gambling under Title 23, chapter 5, part 3, 5, or 6, an applicant shall own in the applicant's name:

(a) a retail all-beverages license issued under 16-4-201;

(b) except as provided in subsection (1)(c), a license issued prior to October 1, 1997, under 16-4-105, authorizing the sale of beer and wine for consumption on the licensed premises;

(c) a beer and wine license issued in an area outside of an incorporated city or town as provided in 16-4-105(1)(e). The owner of the license whose premises are situated outside of an incorporated city or town may offer gambling, regardless of when the license was issued, if the owner and premises qualify under Title 23, chapter 5, part 3, 5, or 6;

(d) a retail beer and wine license issued under 16-4-109;

(e) a retail all-beverages license issued under 16-4-202; or

(f) a retail all-beverages license issued under 16-4-208.

(2) For purposes of subsection (1)(b), a license issued under 16-4-105 prior to October 1, 1997, may be transferred to a new owner or to a new location or transferred to a new owner and location by the department of revenue pursuant to the applicable provisions of Title 16. The owner of the license that has been transferred may offer gambling if the owner and the premises qualify under Title 23, chapter 5, part 3, 5, or 6.

(3) Lessees of retail all-beverages licenses issued under 16-4-208 or beer and wine licenses issued under 16-4-109 who have applied for and been granted a gambling operator's license under 23-5-177 are eligible to offer and may be granted permits for gambling authorized under Title 23, chapter 5, part 3, 5, or 6.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 465, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 263, L. 1999.

23-5-120 reserved.

23-5-121. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 115, L. 1907; Sec. 8423, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11166, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11166, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-2410, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-410 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-410; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 503, L. 1983.

23-5-122. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 115, L. 1907; Sec. 8424, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11167, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11167, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-2411, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-411 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-411.

23-5-123. Disposal of money confiscated by reason of violation of gambling laws. All fines, penalties, forfeitures, and confiscated money collected by criminal, civil, or administrative process for a violation of a provision of parts 1 through 8 of this chapter or a rule of the department must be deposited one-half in the state general fund and one-half in the general fund of the county in which the violation occurred.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 25, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 11167.1, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-2412, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-412 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-412; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 398, L. 1993.

23-5-124 through 23-5-127. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

23-5-124. En. Sec. 11, Ch. 115, L. 1907; Sec. 8426, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11169, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11169, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-2414, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-414 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-414.

23-5-125. En. Sec. 12, Ch. 115, L. 1907; Sec. 8427, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11170, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11170, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-2415, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-415 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-415.

23-5-126. En. Sec. 13, Ch. 115, L. 1907; Sec. 8428, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11171, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11171, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-2416, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-416 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-416.

23-5-127. En. Sec. 14, Ch. 115, L. 1907; Sec. 8429, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11172, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pen. C. Sec. 337; re-en. Sec. 11172, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-2417, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-417 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-417.

23-5-128. Distributor's license — fees. (1) It is a misdemeanor for a person to conduct business as a distributor without first obtaining a distributor's license from the department.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (6), the department shall charge an annual license fee of $1,000 for issuing or renewing a distributor's license. The department shall retain the fee for administrative purposes.

(3) A distributor's license expires June 30 of each year, and the license fee may not be prorated.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (6), the department may charge an additional, one-time license application processing fee to cover the actual cost of processing the original license. The department shall refund any amount of the application processing fee not needed

to reimburse the department for actual costs or shall collect an amount sufficient to reimburse the department for actual costs not completely covered by the initial fee charged.

(5) The department shall retain for administrative purposes the license and application processing fees collected under this section.

(6) The department may waive the license fee provided for in subsection (2) if the applicant is licensed as a manufacturer or route operator and may waive the application processing fee provided for in subsection (4) if the applicant is licensed as a manufacturer, route operator, or operator.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 626, L. 1993.

23-5-129. Route operator's license — fees. (1) It is a misdemeanor for a person to conduct business as a route operator without first obtaining a route operator's license from the department.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (6), the department shall charge an annual license fee of $1,000 for issuing or renewing a route operator's license. The department shall retain the fee for administrative purposes.

(3) A route operator's license expires June 30 of each year, and the license fee may not be prorated.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (6), the department may charge an additional, one-time license application processing fee to cover the actual cost of processing the original license. The department shall refund any amount of the application processing fee not needed to reimburse the department for actual costs or shall collect an amount sufficient to reimburse the department for actual costs not completely covered by the initial fee charged.

(5) The department shall retain for administrative purposes the license and application processing fees collected under this section.

(6) The department may waive the license fee provided for in subsection (2) if the applicant is licensed as a manufacturer or distributor and may waive the application processing fee provided for in subsection (4) if the applicant is licensed as a manufacturer, distributor, or operator.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 626, L. 1993.

23-5-130. Allowable compensation for route operator. The compensation that a licensed route operator may receive for leasing a video gambling machine to a licensed operator is limited to a set fee or a percentage of gross machine income, or both a set fee and percentage amount. The route operator may not assume responsibility for any expenses of the operator's business except for expenses associated with:

(1) paying video gambling machine permit fees and taxes;

(2) conducting video gambling machine promotional activities;

(3) maintaining and repairing video gambling machines;

(4) supplying funds to allow an operator to exchange a player's money for other coin or currency for operating a video gambling machine and to pay out prizes won by players;

(5) providing accounting and recordkeeping services for video gambling machines; and

(6) other activities, if allowed by department rule.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 626, L. 1993.

23-5-131. Losses at illegal gambling may be recovered in civil action. A person, or his dependent or guardian, who, by playing or betting at an illegal gambling device or illegal gambling enterprise, loses money, property, or any other thing of value and pays and delivers it to another person connected with the operation or conduct of the illegal gambling device or illegal gambling enterprise, within 1 year following his loss, may:

(1) bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover the loss;

(2) recover the costs of the civil action and exemplary damages of no less than $500 and no more than $5,000; and

(3) join as a defendant any person having an interest in the illegal gambling device or illegal gambling enterprise.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 115, L. 1907; Sec. 8430, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11173, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11173, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-2418, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-418 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-418; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Exemplary damages allowed, 27-1-221.

Tort liability for willful acts, Title 27, ch. 1, part 7.

23-5-132. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 115, L. 1907; Sec. 8431, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11174, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11174, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-2419, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-419 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-419.

23-5-133. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 115, L. 1907; Sec. 8432, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11175, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11175, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-2420, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-420 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-420.

23-5-134. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 115, L. 1907; Sec. 8433, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11176, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11176, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-2421, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-421 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-421(part).

23-5-135. Discharge of defendant. (1) A person against whom a civil action is brought as provided in 23-5-131 may move to have the action against him dismissed if he has repaid to the person who suffered the loss or his dependent the gambling loss, the costs of bringing the civil action, and the exemplary damages agreed upon by the parties or assessed by the court.

(2) A civil action brought to recover gambling losses does not bar or interfere with another proceeding or action, whether criminal, civil, or administrative, that may be brought under the laws of the state.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 115, L. 1907; Sec. 8433, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11176, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11176, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-2421, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-421 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-421(part); amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

23-5-136. Injunction and other remedies. (1) If a person has engaged or is engaging in an act or practice constituting a violation of a provision of parts 1 through 8 of this chapter or a rule or order of the department, the department may:

(a) upon clear and convincing evidence, issue a temporary order to cease and desist from the gambling activity, act, or practice for a period not to exceed 60 days;

(b) following notice and an opportunity for hearing, and with the right of judicial review, under the Montana Administrative Procedure Act:

(i) issue a permanent order to cease and desist from the act or practice, which order remains in effect pending judicial review;

(ii) place a licensee on probation;

(iii) suspend for a period not to exceed 180 days a license or permit for the gambling activity, device, or enterprise involved in the act or practice constituting the violation;

(iv) revoke a license or permit for the gambling activity, device, or enterprise involved in the act or practice constituting the violation;

(v) impose a civil penalty not to exceed $10,000 for each violation, whether or not the person is licensed by the department; and

(vi) impose any combination of the penalties contained in this subsection (1)(b); and

(c) bring an action in district court for relief against the act or practice. The department may not be required to post a bond. On proper showing, the court may:

(i) issue a restraining order, a temporary or permanent injunction, or other appropriate writ;

(ii) suspend or revoke a license or permit; and

(iii) appoint a receiver or conservator for the defendant or the assets of the defendant.

(2) The department may issue a warrant for distraint against an operator who fails to pay a civil penalty imposed under subsection (1) or a tax imposed under 23-5-409 or 23-5-610. The department may issue the warrant for the amount of the unpaid penalty or for the amount of the unpaid tax, plus penalty and accumulated interest on the tax, and shall follow the procedures provided in 15-1-701 through 15-1-708.

(3) (a) A civil penalty imposed under this section must be collected by the department and distributed as provided in 23-5-123. The local government portion of the penalty payment is

statutorily appropriated to the department, as provided in 17-7-502, for deposit to the county or municipal treasury.

(b) If a person fails to pay the civil penalty, the amount due is a lien on the person's licensed premises and gambling devices in the state and may be recovered by the department in a civil action.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 398, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 626, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Collection of delinquent taxes — warrant for distraint, Title 15, ch. 1, part 7.
Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

23-5-137. Judicial review. (1) (a) A person aggrieved by a final order of the department may obtain a review of the order in district court by filing with the court, within 30 days after entry of the final order, a written petition requesting that the order be modified or set aside in whole or in part.

(b) A copy of the petition must be served upon the department at the same time. When the department receives the copy of the petition, it shall certify and file in court a copy of the filing, testimony, and other evidence upon which the final order was entered by the department. When these have been filed with the court, the court has exclusive jurisdiction to affirm, modify, enforce, or set aside the final order in whole or in part. A temporary cease and desist order from the department may remain in effect until a hearing has been held and a final order has been issued pursuant to 23-5-136.

(2) (a) The review must be conducted by the district court without a jury and must be confined to the record. In a case of alleged irregularity in procedure before the department not shown in the record, proof may be taken by the court. The court, upon request, shall hear oral argument and receive written briefs.

(b) The court may not substitute its judgment for that of the department as to the weight of the evidence on questions of fact. The court may affirm the decision of the department or remand the case for further proceedings. The court may reverse or modify the decision if substantial rights of the appellant have been prejudiced because the administrative findings, inferences, conclusions, or decisions are:

(i) in violation of a constitutional or statutory provision;

(ii) in excess of the statutory authority of the department;

(iii) made upon unlawful procedure;

(iv) affected by other error of law;

(v) clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative, and substantial evidence on the whole record;

(vi) arbitrary or capricious or characterized by abuse of discretion or clearly unwarranted exercise of discretion; or

(vii) inadequate because findings of fact, upon issues essential to the decision, were requested but not made.

(3) The commencement of proceedings under this section, unless specifically ordered by the court, may not operate as a stay of the department's final order.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Judicial review of contested cases, Title 2, ch. 4, part 7.

23-5-138. Evidence in administrative proceedings. When conducting an administrative proceeding under parts 1 through 8 of this chapter, the department may consider hearsay evidence approved by the hearing examiner in a prehearing conference at which a determination is made that the evidence possesses sufficient guaranties of trustworthiness and does not involve a question of the credibility of a witness or of the credibility of a witness's subjective observations or analysis.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 626, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Hearsay, Rules 801 through 806, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

23-5-139 and 23-5-140 reserved.

23-5-141 through 23-5-144. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

23-5-141. En. Sec. 20, Ch. 115, L. 1907; Sec. 8435, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11178, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11178, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-2423, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-423 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-423.

23-5-142. En. Sec. 21, Ch. 115, L. 1907; Sec. 8436, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11179, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11179, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-2424, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-424 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-424.

23-5-143. En. Sec. 19, Ch. 115, L. 1907; Sec. 8434, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11177, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11177, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-2422, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-422 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-422.

23-5-144. En. Sec. 7, Ch. 115, L. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8422, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11165, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11165, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-2409, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-409 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-409.

23-5-145 through 23-5-150 reserved.

23-5-151. Gambling prohibited. Except as specifically authorized by statute, all forms of public gambling, lotteries, and gift enterprises are prohibited.

History: En. Sec. 600, Pen. C. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 80, L. 1897; amd. Secs. 1, 2 and 3, pp. 166, 167, L. 1901; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 115, L. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8416, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 86, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 11159, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pen. C. Sec. 330; re-en. Sec. 11159, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, L. 1937; Sec. 94-2401, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-401 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-401; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 642, L. 1989; Sec. 23-5-102, MCA 1987; redes. 23-5-151 by Code Commissioner, 1989.

Cross-References

Gambling prohibited unless authorized by Legislature or the people, Art. III, sec. 9, Mont. Const.

Discipline of highway patrol officer for unauthorized presence where illegal gambling is conducted, 44-1-612.

23-5-152. Possession of illegal gambling device or conducting illegal gambling enterprise prohibited — exceptions. (1) Except as provided in 23-5-153 and subsections (2) through (5) of this section, it is a misdemeanor punishable under 23-5-161 for a person to purposely or knowingly:

(a) have in the person's possession or under the person's control or permit to be placed, maintained, or kept in any room, space, enclosure, or building owned, leased, or occupied by or under the person's management or control an illegal gambling device; or

(b) operate an illegal gambling enterprise.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a public officer or to a person coming into possession of an illegal gambling device in or by reason of the performance of an official duty and holding it to be disposed of according to law.

(3) (a) The department may adopt rules to license persons to manufacture gambling devices that are not legal for public play in the state.

(b) A person may not manufacture an illegal gambling device without having obtained a license from the department. The department may charge an administrative fee for the license that is commensurate with the cost of issuing the license.

(4) (a) A person licensed under subsection (3) may conduct only those activities authorized under this subsection (4).

(b) A licensee may bring an illegal gambling device, including an illegal video gambling machine, into the state if:

(i) the illegal gambling device contains a component that will be used by the licensee to manufacture an illegal gambling device for export from the state; or

(ii) the illegal gambling device will be reconditioned, refurbished, repaired, or otherwise substantially modified in preparation for export from the state; and

(iii) the illegal gambling device will be exported from the state; and

(iv) the licensee has notified the department and received authorization from the department to bring the illegal gambling device into the state. The licensee is subject to reporting requirements provided for in rules adopted under subsection (3)(a).

(c) A licensee may also bring an illegal video gambling machine into the state if:

(i) the illegal video gambling machine will be reconditioned, refurbished, repaired, or otherwise substantially modified for conversion to an authorized video gambling machine; and

(ii) the licensee has notified the department and has received authorization from the department to bring the illegal video gambling machine into the state. The licensee is subject to reporting requirements provided for in rules adopted under subsection (3)(a).

(5) An illegal gambling device may be possessed or located for display purposes only and not for operation:

(a) in a public or private museum; or

(b) in any other public place if the device has been made permanently inoperable for purposes of conducting a gambling activity.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 115, L. 1907; Sec. 8417, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11160, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11160, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-2404, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-404 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-404; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 642, L. 1989; Sec. 23-5-103, MCA 1987; redes. 23-5-152 by Code Commissioner, 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 211, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 626, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 354, L. 1997.

23-5-153. Possession and sale of antique slot machines. (1) For the purposes of this section, an antique slot machine is a mechanically or electronically operated slot machine that at any present time is more than 25 years old.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), an antique slot machine may be possessed, located, and operated only in a private residential dwelling.

(3) (a) An antique slot machine may be possessed or located for purposes of display only and not for operation in any public museum owned and operated by the state, a county, or a city.

(b) A licensed manufacturer-distributor or a person licensed under subsection (4) may possess antique slot machines for purposes of commercially selling or otherwise supplying the machines.

(4) A person other than a licensed manufacturer-distributor may not sell more than three antique slot machines in a 12-month period without first obtaining from the department an annual license for selling the machines. The fee for the license is $50 a year. The fee must be retained by the department for administrative purposes. The department may not issue a license under this subsection to a licensed operator.

(5) A person or entity legally possessing a slot machine under subsection (2) or (3) may sell or otherwise supply a machine to another person or entity who may legally possess a slot machine.

(6) An antique slot machine may not be operated for any commercial or charitable purpose.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 197, L. 1949; Sec. 94-2429, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-428 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-428; (2) thru (5)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 503, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 503, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 364, L. 1989; amd. Secs. 22, 73, Ch. 642, L. 1989; Sec. 23-5-104, MCA 1987; redes. 23-5-153 by Code Commissioner, 1989; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Video draw poker and keno machines, Title 23, ch. 5, part 6.

23-5-154. Soliciting participation in illegal gambling activity prohibited. A person who purposely or knowingly advertises for or solicits another person to participate in an illegal gambling enterprise or use an illegal gambling device is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable under 23-5-161.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 115, L. 1907; Sec. 8420, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11163, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pen. C. Sec. 318; re-en. Sec. 11163, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-2407, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-407 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-407; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 642, L. 1989; Sec. 23-5-108, MCA 1987; redes. 23-5-154 by Code Commissioner, 1989; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Classification of offenses — definition of felony and misdemeanor, 45-1-201, 45-2-101.

23-5-155. Counterfeiting or defacing documents — penalty. (1) A person commits the offense of counterfeiting or defacing a document when he purposely or knowingly counterfeits, alters, or wrongfully displays a seal, decal, license, identification number or device, or other document issued by the department.

(2) A person convicted of the offense of counterfeiting or defacing a document is guilty of a felony and must be punished in accordance with 23-5-162.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

23-5-156. Offering or obtaining anything of value by fraud or operation of illegal gambling device or enterprise. (1) A person who in an activity involving gambling offers or obtains money, property, or anything of value that does not exceed $750 in value by misrepresentation, fraud, or the use of an illegal gambling device or an illegal gambling enterprise is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable as provided in 23-5-161.

(2) A person who in an activity involving gambling offers or obtains money, property, or anything of value that exceeds $750 in value by misrepresentation, fraud, or the use of an illegal gambling device or an illegal gambling enterprise is guilty of a felony and is punishable as provided in 23-5-162.

(3) A person who in an activity involving gambling offers or obtains money, property, or anything of value as part of a common scheme, as defined in 45-2-101, by misrepresentation, fraud, or the use of an illegal gambling device or an illegal gambling enterprise is guilty of a felony and is punishable as provided in 23-5-162.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 252, L. 1997.

23-5-157. Gambling on cash basis — penalties. (1) (a) In every gambling activity, except raffles as authorized in 23-5-413 and card games authorized in part 3 of this chapter and normally scored using points, the consideration paid for the chance to play must be made in cash. A check or credit card may be used to obtain cash to participate in a gambling activity. A participant shall present the cash needed to play the game as the game is being played. If a check or credit card is used to obtain cash on the premises of a licensee then it must be delivered and accepted unconditionally. A licensee or employee of a licensee may not hold a check or other evidence of indebtedness for redemption pending the outcome of a gambling activity.

(b) Credit gambling is prohibited. Credit gambling is offering or accepting as part of the price of participation in a gambling activity or as payment of a debt incurred in a gambling activity:

(i) a check or credit card held pending the outcome of a gambling activity;

(ii) a loan of any kind at any time from or on behalf of a licensee;

(iii) any form of deferred payment, including a note, IOU, post-dated check, hold check, or other evidence of indebtedness; or

(iv) a check issued or delivered that is accepted by the licensee with the knowledge that it will not be paid by the depository.

(2) A person who violates this section is guilty of a criminal offense under 23-5-156 and must be punished in accordance with 23-5-161 or 23-5-162.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 398, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 626, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 252, L. 1997.

23-5-158. Minors not to participate — penalty — exception. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3), a person may not purposely or knowingly allow a person under 18 years of age to participate in a gambling activity. A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor and must be punished in accordance with 23-5-161.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), a person under 18 years of age may not purposely or knowingly participate in a gambling activity. A person who violates this subsection is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $50 if the proceedings for violating this subsection are held in justice's, municipal, or city court. If the proceedings are held in youth court, the offender must be treated as an alleged youth in need of intervention, as defined in 41-5-103. The youth court may enter its judgment under 41-5-1512.

(3) A person under 18 years of age may sell or buy tickets for or receive prizes from a raffle conducted in compliance with 23-5-413 if proceeds from the raffle, minus administrative expenses and prizes paid, are used to support charitable activities, scholarships or educational grants, or community service projects.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 626, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 550, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Rights of persons not adults, Art. II, sec. 15, Mont. Const.

23-5-159. Illegal sale, assignment, lease, or transfer of license — penalty. A licensee who purposely or knowingly sells, assigns, leases, or transfers a license or permit in violation of 23-5-110 is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable in accordance with 23-5-161.

History: En. Sec. 34, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-5-160. Shaking dice for a drink or music or in a shake-a-day game. (1) It is legal for a customer in an establishment licensed for the sale of alcoholic beverages to be consumed on the premises to:

(a) shake or choose one or more dice, alone or with an owner or employee of the establishment, to determine whether the customer or the establishment shall pay for the customer's drink or to determine whether the customer or the establishment shall immediately pay a predetermined amount of money, not to exceed $2, for music from a jukebox in the establishment; or

(b) play the dice game commonly known as shake-a-day, in which a customer may once each day pay an amount of money predetermined by the establishment, but not more than 50 cents, and shake a number of dice predetermined by the establishment in an attempt to roll certain combinations simulating poker hands predetermined by the establishment. If one of the combinations is rolled, the customer may win merchandise or a portion or all of the money paid to play the game since the last winning combination was rolled. The establishment may, before a game begins, limit the amount that will be won and use the remaining money played on that game to start the pot for the next game, thus enhancing the incentive to play the next game in the early stages of the next game. All money paid to play games must be paid out as winnings. An establishment may offer to the public more than one shake-a-day game at any given time.

(2) Nothing in this section authorizes the dice game of craps or any other dice game not specifically described in this section.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 709, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 626, L. 1993.

23-5-161. Criminal liabilities — misdemeanor. A person who purposely or knowingly violates a provision of parts 1 through 8 of this chapter, the punishment of which is for a misdemeanor, shall upon conviction of a first offense be fined not more than $500. Upon a second conviction within 5 years of a first conviction, a person shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or both. Upon a third conviction within 5 years of a second conviction, a person shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 1 year, or both. Upon a fourth conviction within 5 years of a third conviction, a person shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 1 year, or both, and the department shall revoke all licenses and permits the person holds under parts 1 through 8 of this chapter and the person is forever barred from receipt of any license or permit under this chapter. When 5 years have passed following a conviction, the record of that conviction may be made available only to criminal justice agencies or upon court order.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 398, L. 1993.

23-5-162. Criminal liabilities — felony. (1) A person who purposely or knowingly violates a provision of parts 1 through 8 of this chapter, the punishment for which is a felony, may upon conviction be fined not more than $50,000 or imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both, for each violation.

(2) In addition to any penalty imposed under subsection (1), the department shall revoke all licenses or permits issued to the person under parts 1 through 8 of this chapter and may not issue the person another license or permit under parts 1 through 8 of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 398, L. 1993.

23-5-163 reserved.

23-5-164. Payroll checks — promotional activities prohibited. A licensee may not offer financial incentives or conduct promotional games of chance in connection with an offer to cash payroll checks on the premises.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 626, L. 1993.

23-5-165. Fishing derbies and wagering on natural occurrences. (1) The following are authorized gambling activities:

(a) a fishing derby in which two or more persons pay valuable consideration for an opportunity to win a prize for the species, size, weight, or otherwise specified fish caught in a fishing event; and

(b) wagering on the outcome of a natural occurrence in which two or more persons pay valuable consideration for an opportunity to win a prize by most accurately predicting the date or time of an event resulting from a climatological or meteorological activity.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), all consideration paid to participate in a gambling activity authorized in subsection (1) must be paid to the winners.

(3) A nonprofit organization sponsoring a gambling activity authorized in subsection (1) may retain up to 50% of the total amount paid to participate.

(4) This section does not apply to a gambling activity conducted under chapter 4 or chapter 5, part 2 or 3, of this title.

History: En. Sec. 55, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Fishing licenses, Title 87, ch. 2, part 3.

23-5-166 through 23-5-170 reserved.

23-5-171. Authority of local governments to regulate gambling. (1) A local government may not license or regulate a form of gambling authorized by parts 1 through 8 of this chapter or assess or charge any fees or taxes unless specifically authorized by statute.

(2) An incorporated city or town may enact an ordinance or resolution zoning certain areas within its incorporated limits in which gambling is prohibited.

(3) A county may enact a resolution zoning certain areas in the county, not within an incorporated city or town, in which gambling is prohibited.

(4) A county or incorporated city or town may not restrict the number of licenses that the department may issue.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 398, L. 1993.

23-5-172. Prosecution. The county attorney of the county in which a violation of a provision of parts 1 through 8 of this chapter occurs shall prosecute all gambling actions within the jurisdiction of the department. However, if the county attorney declines prosecution or fails to commence an action within a reasonable time, the attorney general may initiate and conduct the prosecution on behalf of the state.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 398, L. 1993.

23-5-173 through 23-5-175 reserved.

23-5-176. Qualifications for licensure. (1) A person who the department determines is qualified to receive a license under the provisions of this chapter may, based on information available to, required by, or supplied to the department under department rules, be issued a state gambling license.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (4), the department shall issue a license unless the department can demonstrate that the applicant:

(a) is a person whose prior financial or other activities or criminal record:

(i) poses a threat to the public interest of the state;

(ii) poses a threat to the effective regulation and control of gambling; or

(iii) creates a danger of illegal practices, methods, or activities in the conduct of gambling or in the carrying on of the business and financial arrangements incidental to gambling;

(b) has been convicted of a felony offense within 5 years of the date of application or is on probation or parole or under deferred prosecution for committing a felony offense; or

(c) is receiving a substantial amount of financing for the proposed operation from an unsuitable source. A lender or other source of money or credit that the department finds to meet the provisions of subsection (2)(a) may be considered an unsuitable source.

(3) The provisions of 37-1-203 and 37-1-205 do not apply to licensing determinations made under this section.

(4) The department may deny a license or permit to an applicant who has falsified a license or permit application. If the falsification is determined after the license or permit has been issued, the department may revoke the license or permit.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-5-177. Operator of gambling establishment — license — fee. (1) It is a misdemeanor for a person who is not licensed by the department as an operator to make available to the public for play a gambling device or gambling enterprise for which a permit must be obtained from the department.

(2) To obtain an operator's license, a person shall submit to the department:

(a) a completed operator's license application on a form prescribed and furnished by the department;

(b) any other relevant information requested by the department; and

(c) a license application processing fee, as required in subsection (8).

(3) Before issuing an operator's license, the department shall approve, in accordance with 23-5-117, the premises in which the gambling activity is to be conducted.

(4) Except as provided in 23-5-117, regardless of the number of on-premises alcoholic beverage licenses issued for a premises, the department may issue only one operator's license for the premises.

(5) An operator's license must include the following information:

(a) a description of the premises upon which the gambling will take place;

(b) the operator's name;

(c) a description of each gambling device or card game table for which a permit has been issued to the operator by the department for play upon the premises, including the type of game and permit number for each game; and

(d) any other relevant information determined necessary by the department.

(6) The operator's license must be issued annually along with all other permits for gambling devices or games issued to the operator.

(7) The operator's license must be updated each time a video gambling machine, bingo, keno, or card game table permit is newly issued or the machine or game is removed from the premises.

(8) The department shall charge an applicant who has submitted an operator's license application on or after July 1, 1991, a one-time license application processing fee to cover the actual cost incurred by the department in determining whether the applicant qualifies for licensure under 23-5-176. After making its determination, the department shall refund any overpayment or charge and collect amounts sufficient to reimburse the department for any underpayment of actual costs.

(9) The operator's license must be prominently displayed upon the premises for which it is issued.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 473, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

Part 2
Calcutta Pools

23-5-201 through 23-5-211. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

23-5-201. En. Sec. 580, Pen. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8406, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11149, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pen. C. Sec. 319; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 11149, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-3001, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-301 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-301.

23-5-202. En. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 11149.1, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-3002, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-302 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-302; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 669, L. 1985.

23-5-203. En. Sec. 581, Pen. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8407, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11150, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11150, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-3003, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-303 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-303.

23-5-204. En. Sec. 582, Pen. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8408, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11151, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pen. C. Sec. 321; re-en. Sec. 11151, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-3004, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-304 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-304.

23-5-205. En. Sec. 583, Pen. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8409, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11152, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pen. C. Sec. 322; re-en. Sec. 11152, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-3005, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-305 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-305.

23-5-206. En. Sec. 584, Pen. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8410, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11153, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pen. C. Sec. 323; re-en. Sec. 11153, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-3006, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-306 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-306.

23-5-207. En. Sec. 585, Pen. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8411, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11154, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pen. C. Sec. 324; re-en. Sec. 11154, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-3007, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-307 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-307.

23-5-208. En. Sec. 586, Pen. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8412, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11155, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pen. C. Sec. 325; re-en. Sec. 11155, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-3008, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-308 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-308.

23-5-209. En. Sec. 587, Pen. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8413, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11156, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pen. C. Sec. 326; re-en. Sec. 11156, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-3009, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-309 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-309.

23-5-210. En. Sec. 588, Pen. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8414, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11157, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11157, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-3010, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-310 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-310.

23-5-211. En. Sec. 589, Pen. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8415, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11158, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11158, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-3011, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 94-8-311 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 94-8-311.

23-5-212 through 23-5-220 reserved.

23-5-221. Definition. As used in this part, "Calcutta pool" means a form of auction pool conducted by an organization authorized by the department. The Calcutta pool must be an auction pool in which:

(1) a person's wager is equal to his bid;

(2) the proceeds from the pool, minus administrative costs and prizes paid, are contributed to a charitable or nonprofit corporation, association, or cause;

(3) the rules of the pool are publicly posted;

(4) no more than one wager for each competitor is allowed;

(5) at least 50% of the total pool is paid out in prizes;

(6) persons may not bid or wager money on any elementary school or high school sports event; and

(7) the underlying event has more than two entrants.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 550, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 60, Ch. 642, L. 1989; Sec. 23-5-1101, MCA 1987; redes. 23-5-221 by Code Commissioner, 1989.

23-5-222. Calcutta pools authorized. It is hereby lawful to conduct or participate in a Calcutta pool as defined in 23-5-221.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 550, L. 1987; Sec. 23-5-1102, MCA 1987; redes. 23-5-222 by Code Commissioner, 1989.

23-5-223. Penalty. A person who violates a provision of this part is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable pursuant to 23-5-161.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 550, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 61, Ch. 642, L. 1989; Sec. 23-5-1105, MCA 1987; redes. 23-5-223 by Code Commissioner, 1989.

23-5-224. Construction. Nothing in this part may be construed to permit a person to conduct a race meet or to bet on a race of a licensed race meet in violation of 23-4-201 and 23-4-301.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 550, L. 1987; Sec. 23-5-1106, MCA 1987; redes. 23-5-224 by Code Commissioner, 1989.

Part 3

Card Games Act

23-5-301. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. 62-701 by Sec. 1, Ch. 293, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-701.

23-5-302. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. 62-702 by Sec. 2, Ch. 293, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-702.

23-5-303. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. 62-714 by Sec. 14, Ch. 293, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-714.

23-5-304 and 23-5-305 reserved.

23-5-306. Live card game table — permit — fees — disposition of fees. (1) (a) A person who has been granted an operator's license under 23-5-177 and who holds an appropriate license to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, as provided in 23-5-119, may be granted an annual permit for the placement of live card game tables.

(b) The department may issue an annual permit for the placement of live card game tables to a person operating a premises not licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises if:

(i) one or more live card game tables were legally operated on the premises on January 15, 1989;

(ii) the premises were licensed on January 15, 1989, to sell food, cigarettes, or any other consumable product;

(iii) the person has been granted an operator's license under 23-5-177; and

(iv) at the time of application for the permit:

(A) the person has continuously operated a live card game table on the premises since January 15, 1989; and

(B) the natural person or persons who own the business operated on the premises are the same as on January 15, 1989.

(2) The annual permit fee in lieu of taxes for each live card game table operated in a licensed operator's premises may not be prorated and must be:

(a) $250 for the first table; and

(b) $500 for each additional table.

(3) The department shall retain for administrative purposes $100 of the fee collected under this part for each live card game table.

(4) The department shall forward on a quarterly basis the remaining balance of the fee collected under subsection (2) to the treasurer of the county or the clerk, finance officer, or treasurer of the city or town in which the live card game table is located for deposit to the county or municipal treasury. A county is not entitled to proceeds from fees assessed on live card game tables located in incorporated cities and towns within the county. The local government portion of this fee is statutorily appropriated to the department, as provided in 17-7-502, for deposit to the county or municipal treasury.

History: En. Sec. 29, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 18, Sp. L. January 1992; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 626, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 465, L. 1997.

23-5-307. Live card game tables — hours of play — restriction. Live card game tables must be closed for play between the hours of 2 a.m. and 8 a.m. each day. However, in the jurisdiction of a local government where a game is played, the local government may adopt an ordinance allowing play between 2 a.m. and 8 a.m.

History: En. Sec. 32, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

23-5-308. Card game dealers — license. (1) Except as provided in 23-5-318, a person may not deal cards in a live card game of panguingue or poker without being licensed annually by the department.

(2) The fee for the first year in which the license is effective is $75, and the annual renewal fee is $25. The fee may not be prorated.

(3) The department shall retain for administrative purposes the license fee charged for the issuance of a dealer's license.

(4) A licensed dealer shall have on his person, and display upon request, his dealer's license when he is working as a dealer.

(5) (a) The department shall adopt rules to implement temporary licensing procedures until a permanent license is issued to a dealer.

(b) The rules must provide that:

(i) a temporary license may be obtained at the place where a person locally applies for a driver's license; and

(ii) the receipt received upon mailing by certified mail a completed license application and the fee required under subsection (2), return receipt requested, constitutes a temporary license.

(c) The department may not assess a fee for the temporary license.

History: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 317, L. 1993.

23-5-309. Requirements for conducting card games. (1) Except as provided in 23-5-310, 23-5-317, and 23-5-318, a live card game must be played on a live card game table for which a permit has been issued and on the premises of a licensed operator.

(2) Except as provided in 23-5-318, a live card game of panguingue or poker must be played in the presence and under the control of a licensed dealer.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 317, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 398, L. 1993.

23-5-310. Exemption from certain sections. A senior citizen center is exempt from 23-5-306, 23-5-308, and 23-5-309 if the center:

(1) limits participation in live card games to its members and members' guests;

(2) limits live card game activities to its main premises or place of operation; and

(3) does not operate live card games in a predominantly commercial manner.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 473, L. 1991.

23-5-311. Authorized card games. (1) The card games authorized by this part are and are limited to the card games known as bridge, cribbage, hearts, panguingue, pinochle, pitch, poker, rummy, solo, and whist.

(2) A person may conduct or participate in a live card game or make a live card game table available for public play of a live card game only if it is specifically authorized by this part and described by department rules.

(3) This part does not apply to games simulated on electronic video gambling machines authorized under part 6 of this chapter.

History: En. 62-703 by Sec. 3, Ch. 293, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-703; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

23-5-312. Prizes not to exceed three hundred dollars. (1) A prize for an individual live card game may not exceed the value of $300. Games may not be combined in any manner so as to increase the value of the ultimate prize awarded. Except during a tournament conducted under 23-5-317, all prizes must be awarded immediately upon completion of each hand.

(2) If a licensed operator conducts a promotional game of chance involving a live card game, the prize limit provided for in subsection (1) applies to prizes awarded as a result of the promotional game of chance.

History: En. 62-704 by Sec. 4, Ch. 293, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-704; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 626, L. 1993.

23-5-313. Rules of play to be posted — rake-off approved. Rules governing the conduct of each game must be prominently posted within the sight of the players at a live card game table on the premises of a licensed operator. The rules must include notice of the maximum percentage rake-off, if any, and must require that the person taking the rake-off do so in an obvious manner.

History: En. 62-705 by Sec. 5, Ch. 293, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-705; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

23-5-314. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. 62-706 by Sec. 6, Ch. 293, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-706.

23-5-315. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. 62-709 by Sec. 9, Ch. 293, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-709.

23-5-316. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. 62-710 by Sec. 10, Ch. 293, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-710.

23-5-317. Tournaments. (1) Subject to the department's approval, a licensed operator who has a permit for placing at least 1 live card game table on the operator's premises may conduct up to 12 live card game tournaments a year on his premises. Each tournament may be conducted for no more than 5 consecutive days. If an operator conducts more than one tournament a year, at least 7 days must lapse between the conclusion of one tournament and the beginning of the next tournament.

(2) (a) Before the start of a tournament, the operator shall submit to the department an application for a tournament permit. The permit application must be accompanied by a $10 fee. The department shall retain the fee for administrative purposes.

(b) If a tournament is to be conducted on the premises of more than one licensed operator, each operator shall submit a permit application and processing fee. The permit is applied toward each operator's annual 12-tournament limit.

(3) Permits for placement of additional live card game tables, as provided in 23-5-306, are not required for additional tables authorized under a tournament permit.

(4) Tournament participants must be provided with a copy of the tournament rules before the start of the tournament. A copy of the rules must be posted in a conspicuous location in each area where the tournament is conducted.

(5) A person must be present on the premises during the tournament to oversee the conduct of the card games and to settle disputes among players. This person may be a dealer licensed under 23-5-308.

(6) Only a dealer licensed under 23-5-308 may deal cards at a poker or panguingue tournament.

(7) A licensed operator may charge a tournament participant an entry fee, which may include a fee to cover expenses incurred in conducting the tournament. A participant who has been eliminated from competition during the tournament may reenter the tournament by paying an additional fee if permitted to do so under tournament rules. A rake-off may not be taken during a tournament card game.

(8) The face value of the chips used does not govern the value of the pot awarded at the end of the tournament.

(9) The provisions of this part and the department rules governing live card games apply to live card games conducted as part of a tournament unless otherwise provided.

History: En. Sec. 37, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 626, L. 1993.

23-5-318. Poker run defined — authorization — conditions. (1) For the purposes of this section, "poker run" means a gambling activity involving a live poker card game conducted in the following manner:

(a) Each person pays valuable consideration to participate.

(b) A participant travels to designated locations and obtains a playing card at each location. Cards accumulated by the participant constitute a poker hand.

(c) After each participant has accumulated the required number of cards, the participants' poker hands are ranked as described in the poker run rules to determine the winner.

(2) It is lawful to conduct or participate in a poker run subject to the following conditions:

(a) Each participant must receive a copy of the rules for conducting the poker run before the poker run begins. The rules must include:

(i) the amount of the entry fee;

(ii) the type of poker game being played and ranking of poker hands;

(iii) the value of the prizes to be awarded;

(iv) a description of the locations where playing cards may be obtained; and

(v) the date and time during which the poker run will be conducted.

(b) The rules may provide for more than one winner of the ranked hands, with each winner receiving a prize, but a prize may not exceed $300 in value.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (2)(d), all consideration paid to participate in a poker run must be expended on the prize or prizes.

(d) If a poker run is conducted by a nonprofit organization, as defined in 23-5-112, the organization may retain a portion of the total amount paid to participate.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 317, L. 1993.

23-5-319. Pinochle tournaments. (1) Subject to the department's approval, a nonprofit organization is entitled, upon submission of a permit application and payment of a $25 fee, to a permit for sponsoring a pinochle tournament. A nonprofit organization is entitled to only one permit in each calendar year. The department shall retain the fee for administrative purposes. The tournament may be conducted for no more than 3 consecutive days and may be conducted at one or more premises.

(2) The tournament may be managed and operated only by members of the nonprofit organization that was issued the permit under subsection (1), and members may not be compensated for their services.

(3) Tournament participants must be provided with a copy of the tournament rules before the start of the tournament. A copy of the rules must be posted in a conspicuous location in each area and premises where the tournament is conducted. A person must be present on the premises during the tournament to oversee the conduct of the card games and to settle disputes among players.

(4) A tournament sponsor may charge a tournament participant an entry fee, which may include a fee to cover expenses incurred in conducting the tournament.

(5) Proceeds from the tournament, after payment of reasonable administrative expenses, may be used only for a civic, charitable, or educational purpose, and administrative expenses may not exceed 50% of the proceeds.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1995.

23-5-320 reserved.

23-5-321. Issuance of permits by local governing bodies prohibited. A city, town, or county may not issue permits for live card games or live card game tables authorized in this part.

History: En. 62-707 by Sec. 7, Ch. 293, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-707; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Local government — power to regulate gambling, 7-1-112, 23-5-171, 23-5-307, 23-5-408, 23-5-413, 23-5-620.

23-5-322. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. 62-708 by Sec. 8, Ch. 293, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-708.

23-5-323. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. 62-711 by Sec. 11, Ch. 293, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-711.

23-5-324. Card room contractor's license — fee — submission of contract. (1) It is a misdemeanor for a person to enter into a contract with a licensed operator to operate one or more live card game tables on the operator's premises without obtaining a card room contractor's license from the department.

(2) The department shall charge an annual license fee of $150 for issuing or renewing a card room contractor's license. The department shall retain the fee for administrative purposes.

(3) The applicant shall submit at the time of application for a card room contractor's license a copy of the agreement entered into with the licensed operator.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-5-325 through 23-5-330 reserved.

23-5-331. Penalty. A person who purposely or knowingly violates or who procures, aids, or abets in a violation of this part or any ordinance, resolution, or rule adopted pursuant to this part is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable pursuant to 23-5-161.

History: En. 62-712 by Sec. 12, Ch. 293, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-712; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

23-5-332. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. 62-713 by Sec. 13, Ch. 293, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-713.

Part 4

Bingo and Raffles

23-5-401. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. 62-715 by Sec. 1, Ch. 294, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-715.

23-5-402. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. 62-716 by Sec. 2, Ch. 294, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-716(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 652, L. 1987.

23-5-403. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. 62-726 by Sec. 12, Ch. 294, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-726.

23-5-404 reserved.

23-5-405. Authorized live bingo, keno, and raffles. (1) A person may conduct or participate in a live bingo and keno game or raffle only if it is operated pursuant to this part.

(2) This part does not apply to a game simulated on a video gambling machine authorized by part 6 of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 35, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

23-5-406. Exempt charitable organizations and facilities. (1) (a) An organization granted an exemption under 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3), (c)(4), (c)(8), or (c)(19):

(i) on or before January 15, 1989, is exempt from taxation and the permit fee imposed by this part;

(ii) after January 15, 1989, is exempt from taxation and one-half the permit fee imposed by this part if the organization carries on gambling activities for no more than 60 days a calendar year.

(b) An organization provided for in subsection (1)(a) shall:

(i) limit its live bingo and keno activities to its main premises or place of operations and to events at other places operated by other charitable organizations or by a government unit or entity;

(ii) comply with other statutes and rules relating to the operation of live bingo and keno; and

(iii) apply to the department for a permit to conduct charitable live bingo or keno games.

(2) A long-term care facility, as defined in 50-5-101, or a retirement home, as defined in subsection (4) of this section, that has obtained an operator's license and a permit from the department to operate live bingo or keno is exempt from taxation and the permit fee imposed by this part if the facility:

(a) limits participation in live bingo and keno games to persons using the facility and their guests;

(b) limits live bingo or keno activities to its main premises or place of operation; and

(c) complies with other statutes and rules relating to the operation of live bingo and keno.

(3) The department may revoke or suspend the permit of an organization or a facility provided for in subsection (1) or (2) if, after investigation, the department determines that the organization or facility is operating or has contracted with a nonqualified organization that is operating live bingo or keno in a predominantly commercial manner.

(4) For purposes of this section, "retirement home" means a building in which sleeping rooms without cooking facilities in each room are rented to three or more persons who are 60 years of age or older and who do not need skilled nursing care, intermediate nursing care, or personal care, as defined in 50-5-101.

History: En. Sec. 36, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 127, Ch. 42, L. 1997.

23-5-407. Live bingo or keno permit — fees — disposition of fees. (1) A person who has been granted an operator's license may be granted an annual permit by the department to conduct live bingo or keno games on specified premises. The permit expires June 30 of each year.

(2) The permit fee for each premises in which a live bingo or keno game is conducted is $250.

(3) The department shall retain the permit fee for administrative purposes.

History: En. Sec. 37, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-5-408. Hours of play — restrictions. A live bingo or keno game must be closed for play between the hours of 2 a.m. and 8 a.m. of each day. However, in the jurisdiction of a local government where a game is played, the local government may adopt an ordinance allowing play between 2 a.m. and 8 a.m.

History: En. Sec. 42, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

23-5-409. Bingo and keno tax — records — distribution — statement and payment. (1) A licensee who has received a permit to operate bingo or keno games shall pay to the department a tax of 1% of the gross proceeds from the operation of each live bingo and keno game operated on his premises.

(2) A licensee shall keep a record of gross proceeds in the form the department requires. At all times during the business hours of the licensee the records must be available for inspection by the department.

(3) A licensee shall annually complete and deliver to the department a statement showing the total gross proceeds for each live keno or bingo game operated by him and the total amount due as live bingo or keno tax for the preceding year. This statement must contain any other relevant information required by the department.

(4) The department shall forward the tax collected under subsection (3) to the treasurer of the county or the clerk, finance officer, or treasurer of the city or town in which the licensed game is located for deposit to the county or municipal treasury. A county is not entitled to proceeds from taxes on live bingo or keno games located in incorporated cities and towns within the county. The tax collected under subsection (3) is statutorily appropriated to the department, as provided in 17-7-502, for deposit to the county or municipal treasury.

History: En. Sec. 38, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-5-410. Exemption from certain sections. A senior citizen center is exempt from 23-5-407 and 23-5-409 with respect to live bingo games if the center:

(1) limits participation in live bingo games to its members and members' guests;

(2) limits live bingo games to its main premises or place of operation; and

(3) does not operate live bingo games in a predominantly commercial manner.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 473, L. 1991.

23-5-411. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. 62-715.1 by Sec. 7, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, Sec. 62-715.1.

23-5-412. Card prices and prizes — exception. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3):

(a) the price for an individual bingo or keno card may not exceed 50 cents;

(b) a prize may not exceed the value of $100 for each individual bingo game or keno card; and

(c) it is unlawful to, in any manner, combine any bingo or keno games so as to increase the ultimate value of the prize.

(2) Bingo and keno prizes may be paid in either tangible personal property or cash.

(3) A variation of the game of keno, as approved by the department, in which a player selects three or more numbers and places a wager on various combinations of these numbers is permissible if:

(a) no more than 50 cents is wagered on each combination of numbers; and

(b) a winning combination does not pay more than $100.

(4) A player may give a keno caller a card with instructions on the card to play that card and its marked numbers for up to the number of successive games that the house allows and that the player has indicated on the card, upon payment of the price per game times the number of successive games indicated. The player shall remain on the house premises until the card is played or withdrawn. The caller shall keep the card until the end of the number of games indicated, and the department may by rule provide that at that time the caller shall pay the player any prizes won.

(5) If a licensed operator conducts a promotional game of chance involving bingo or keno, the prize limit provided for in subsection (1) applies to prizes awarded as a result of the promotional game of chance.

History: En. 62-716 by Sec. 2, Ch. 294, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-716(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 465, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 626, L. 1993.

23-5-413. Raffle prizes — permits — exceptions. (1) (a) Except as provided in subsections (1)(b) and (1)(c), a permit must be issued by the board of county commissioners for each raffle conducted within its jurisdiction. The permit must be issued before the raffle may be conducted.

(b) If tickets for a raffle are to be sold in more than one county, a permit must be obtained only in the county where the winners of the raffle are to be determined.

(c) If a raffle is to be conducted by a religious corporation sole or a nonprofit organization, as defined in 23-5-112, a county permit is not required.

(2) Except for a religious corporation sole or a nonprofit organization, a person or organization conducting a raffle shall own all prizes to be awarded as part of the raffle before the sale of any tickets.

(3) A person who has conducted a raffle must submit an accounting to the board of county commissioners within 30 days following the completion of the raffle.

(4) The sale of raffle tickets authorized by this part is restricted to events and participants within the geographic confines of the state.

(5) The value of a prize awarded for an individual ticket for a raffle conducted by a person or an organization, other than a religious corporation sole or a nonprofit organization, may not exceed $5,000. The prize may be in the form of cash, other intangible personal property, tangible personal property, or real property. Prizes may not be combined in any manner to increase the ultimate value of the prize awarded for each ticket.

(6) (a) A religious corporation sole or a nonprofit organization shall comply with the requirements in subsections (3) and (4).

(b) The proceeds from the sale of tickets for a raffle conducted by a religious corporation sole or a nonprofit organization may be used only for charitable purposes or to pay for prizes. Proceeds may not be used for the administrative cost of conducting the raffle.

(c) (i) The value of a prize awarded for an individual ticket for a raffle conducted by a religious corporation sole or a nonprofit organization may equal or exceed $5,000 if the prize is in the form of:

(A) tangible personal property; or

(B) real property the fair market value of which has been certified in writing by an appraiser licensed under 37-54-201.

(ii) If the value of the prize is less than $5,000, the prize may be in the form of cash, other intangible personal property, tangible personal property, or real property.

History: (1)En. 62-716 by Sec. 2, Ch. 294, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-716(part); (2)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 510, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1989; amd. Secs. 40, 73, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 26, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 288, L. 1993.

23-5-414. Restrictions on bingo and keno. In the playing of live bingo or keno, a person who is not physically present on the premises where the game is actually conducted may not be allowed to participate as a player in the game.

History: En. 62-717 by Sec. 3, Ch. 294, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-717; amd. Secs. 2, 3, Ch. 652, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

23-5-415 through 23-5-418. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

23-5-415.	En. 62-718 by Sec. 4, Ch. 294, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-718.
23-5-416.	En. 62-721 by Sec. 7, Ch. 294, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-721.
23-5-417.	En. 62-724 by Sec. 10, Ch. 294, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-724.
23-5-418.	En. 62-725 by Sec. 11, Ch. 294, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-725.

23-5-419 and 23-5-420 reserved.

23-5-421. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. 62-719 by Sec. 5, Ch. 294, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-719.

23-5-422. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. 62-720 by Sec. 6, Ch. 294, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-720.

23-5-423. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. 62-722 by Sec. 8, Ch. 294, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-722.

23-5-424. Manufacturer's license for electronic bingo or keno equipment — license and processing fees. (1) A person may not assemble, produce, manufacture, or supply electronic equipment for use in conducting live bingo or keno games in this state without obtaining an annual manufacturer's license from the department.

(2) The department shall charge an annual license fee of $1,000 for issuing or renewing a manufacturer's license.

(3) A manufacturer's license expires June 30 of each year, and the license fee may not be prorated.

(4) In addition to the license fee provided for in subsection (2), the department may charge a one-time manufacturer's application fee to cover the actual cost of processing the original license. The department shall refund an overpayment or charge and collect an amount sufficient to reimburse the department for underpayment of actual costs.

(5) The department shall retain for administrative purposes the license and processing fees collected under this section.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-5-425. Examination and approval of electronic bingo and keno equipment — fee. (1) A licensed manufacturer shall submit to the department for examination a prototype of any electronic equipment intended for use in conducting live bingo or keno games before the equipment is used in the state.

(2) Before the equipment is examined, the manufacturer shall pay the anticipated examination costs as determined by the department. The department shall refund an overpayment or charge and collect an amount sufficient to reimburse the department for underpayment of actual costs.

(3) Upon completion of the examination, the department may approve, disapprove, or place a condition upon use of the equipment before it is made available for use in conducting live bingo or keno games.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-5-426. Electronic live bingo and keno equipment specifications — rules. The department shall adopt rules describing electronic live bingo and keno equipment that may be approved under 23-5-425. At a minimum, the rules must provide that the equipment use a random selection process to determine the outcome of each game.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-5-427 through 23-5-430 reserved.

23-5-431. Criminal penalty. A person who purposely or knowingly violates or who procures, aids, or abets in a violation of this part or any ordinance, resolution, or rule adopted pursuant to this part is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable pursuant to 23-5-161.

History: En. 62-723 by Sec. 9, Ch. 294, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-723; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

Part 5
Sports Pools

23-5-501. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Sports pool" means a gambling activity, other than an activity governed under chapter 4 or chapter 5, part 2, of this title, in which a person wagers money for each chance to win money or other items of value based on the outcome of a sports event or series of sports events wherein the competitors in the sports event or series of sports events are natural persons or animals.

(2) "Sports tab" means a folded or banded ticket with a face covered to conceal a combination of two numbers, with each number ranging from zero through nine.

(3) "Sports tab game" means a gambling enterprise conducted on a card to which 100 sports tabs are attached that have 100 different combinations for which consideration in money is paid by the person purchasing each tab. A person may purchase a sports tab from the card for the chance to win money or other items of value on a sports event as provided in 23-5-503.

History: En. 62-727 by Sec. 1, Ch. 290, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-727(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 22, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-5-502. Sports pools and sports tab games authorized — tax. (1) Conducting or participating in sports pools and sports tab games as defined and governed in this part is lawful, except that:

(a) sports tab games may be conducted only on premises appropriately licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises as provided in 23-5-119; and

(b) only a licensee of premises that are located in an incorporated city or town with a population of less than 100 or located outside the boundaries of an incorporated city or town and that are appropriately licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises under 23-5-119 may conduct a race between animals and conduct one or more sports pools on the race. The race may be conducted only if it is between pigs, gerbils, or hamsters and is conducted on the premises but outside of interior areas of the establishment where food and beverages are usually stored, prepared, or served.

(2) A sports tab game seller licensed under 23-5-513 who sells sports tabs for use in a sports tab game shall collect from the purchaser, at the time of sale, a tax of $1 for each 100 sports tabs sold and, within 15 days after the end of each calendar quarter, submit to the department any forms required by the department and the proceeds of the collected tax. The sports tab game seller shall keep a record of taxes collected as required by department rule. The records must be made available for inspection by the department upon request of the department. The department shall retain the proceeds of the tax to administer this part.

History: En. 62-727.1 by Sec. 12, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-727.1; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 449, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 13, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 465, L. 1997.

23-5-503. Rules. (1) The card or other device used for recording the sports pool or sports tab game must clearly indicate in advance of the sale of any chances the number of chances to be sold in that specific pool, the name of the event or series of events, the consideration to be paid for each chance, and the total amount or percentage to be paid to the winners. The sports tabs must be purchased from a sports tab game seller licensed under 23-5-513.

(2) Each sports tab or chance to participate in a sports pool must be sold for the same amount, which may not exceed $5, and the total amount paid to all winners of any individual sports pool or sports tab game may not exceed the value of $500. Chances for a series of events may be purchased all at once prior to the occurrence of the first event.

(3) (a) Except as provided in subsection (3)(b), the winners of any sports pool must receive a 100% payout of the value of the sports pool. The winner of a sports tab game must receive at least 90% of the total cost of the 100 sports tabs. The operator of the sports tab game may retain the remaining money for administration and other expenses.

(b) A nonprofit organization that maintains records and opens the records to inspection upon reasonable demand to verify that the retained portion is used to support charitable activities, scholarships or educational grants, or community service projects may retain up to 50% of the value of a sports pool or sports tab game.

(4) A person or nonprofit organization conducting a sports pool or sports tab game may purchase chances or sports tabs to participate in the sports pool or sports tab game but may not:

(a) retain any portion of the amount wagered in the sports pool or sports tab game, except as provided in subsection (3)(b);

(b) charge a fee for participating in the sports pool or sports tab game; or

(c) use the sports pool or sports tab game in any manner to establish odds or handicaps or to allow betting or booking against the person or nonprofit organization conducting the pool or game.

History: En. 62-727 by Sec. 1, Ch. 290, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-727(part); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 22, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 58, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 13, L. 1997.

23-5-504 through 23-5-508. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

23-5-504.	En. 62-728 by Sec. 2, Ch. 290, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-728.
23-5-505.	En. 62-729 by Sec. 3, Ch. 290, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-729.
23-5-506.	En. 62-730 by Sec. 4, Ch. 290, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-730.
23-5-507.	En. 62-731 by Sec. 5, Ch. 290, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-731.
23-5-508.	En. 62-732 by Sec. 6, Ch. 290, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-732.

23-5-509. Penalty. A person who purposely or knowingly violates or who procures, aids, or abets in a violation of this part is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable pursuant to 23-5-161.

History: En. 62-733 by Sec. 7, Ch. 290, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-733; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

23-5-510. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. 62-735 by Sec. 9, Ch. 290, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 508, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 62-735.

23-5-511. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.
History: En. 62-734 by Sec. 8, Ch. 290, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 62-734.

23-5-512. Sports pool design — department rules. (1) A sports pool must be designed to ensure that:

(a) there is at least one winner from among the participants in the pool; and

(b) each participant has an equal chance to win the pool.

(2) Competitors in a sports event or series of sports events must be randomly assigned to each participant in the sports pool.

(3) The department shall by rule describe the types of sports pools authorized by this part. Variations in the authorized sports pools must be submitted to the department for review and approval before they are made available for public play.
History: En. Sec. 44, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-5-513. Sports tab game seller's license — fees. (1) It is a misdemeanor for a person to sell sports tab games without first obtaining a sports tab game seller's license from the department.

(2) The department shall charge an annual license fee of $100 for issuing or renewing a license.

(3) A license expires on June 30 of each year, and the license fee may not be prorated.

(4) The department may charge an additional, one-time license application processing fee to cover the actual cost of processing the original license. The department shall refund any amount of the application processing fee not needed to reimburse the department for actual costs or shall collect an amount sufficient to reimburse the department for actual costs not completely covered by the initial fee charged.

(5) The department shall retain for administrative purposes the license and application processing fees collected under this section.
History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 13, L. 1997.

Part 6
Video Gaming Machine Control Law

Part Cross-References
Slot machines, 23-5-112 (definition), 23-5-153.

23-5-601. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.
History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 720, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 83, L. 1989.

23-5-602. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Associated equipment" means all proprietary devices, machines, or parts used in the manufacture or maintenance of a video gambling machine, including but not limited to integrated circuit chips, printed wired assembly, printed wired boards, printing mechanisms, video display monitors, metering devices, and cabinetry.

(2) "Bingo machine" means an electronic video gambling machine that, upon insertion of cash, is available to play bingo as defined by rules of the department. The machine uses a video display and microprocessors in which, by the skill of the player, by chance, or by both, the player may receive free games or credits that may be redeemed for cash. The term does not include a slot machine or a machine that directly dispenses coins, cash, tokens, or anything else of value.

(3) "Draw poker machine" means an electronic video gambling machine that, upon insertion of cash, is available to play or simulate the play of the game of draw poker as defined by rules of the department. The machine uses a video display and microprocessors in which, by the skill of the player, by chance, or by both, the player may receive free games or credits that may be redeemed for cash. The term does not include a slot machine or a machine that directly dispenses coins, cash, tokens, or anything else of value.

(4) "Gross income" means money put into a video gambling machine minus credits paid out in cash.

(5) "Keno machine" means an electronic video gambling machine that, upon insertion of cash, is available to play keno as defined by rules of the department. The machine uses a video display and microprocessors in which, by the skill of the player, by chance, or by both, the player

may receive free games or credits that may be redeemed for cash. The term does not include a slot machine or a machine that directly dispenses coins, cash, tokens, or anything else of value.

(6) "Licensed machine owner" means a licensed operator or route operator who owns a video gambling machine for which a permit has been issued by the department.

(7) "Permitholder" means a licensed operator on whose premises is located one or more video gambling machines for which a permit has been issued by the department.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 720, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 154, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 317, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 603, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 54, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 626, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 424, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Liquor licensing criteria, Title 16, ch. 4, part 4.

23-5-603. Video gambling machines — possession — play — restriction. (1) A licensed operator may make available for public play only the number of approved video gambling machines specifically authorized by this part.

(2) The video gambling machines specifically authorized by this part are bingo, keno, and draw poker machines. Only the number of approved machines for which permits have been granted under 23-5-612 may be made available for play by the public on the premises of a licensed operator. The department shall adopt rules allowing a video gambling machine that needs repair to be temporarily replaced while it is being repaired with a video gambling machine that is approved under the permit provisions of this part. A fee may not be charged for the replacement machine.

(3) Machines on premises appropriately licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption, as provided in 23-5-119, must be placed:

(a) in a room, area, or other part of the premises in which alcoholic beverages are sold or consumed; and

(b) within control of the operator for the purpose of preventing access to the machines by persons under 18 years of age.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 720, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 603, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 652, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 465, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Adult rights, Art. II, sec. 14, Mont. Const.

23-5-604 reserved.

23-5-605. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 720, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 211, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 603, L. 1987.

23-5-606. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 720, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 211, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 640, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 344, L. 1989.

23-5-607. Expected payback — verification. The department shall prescribe the expected payback value of one credit awarded to be at least 80% of the value of one credit played. Each video gambling machine must have an electronic accounting device that the department may use to verify the winning percentage.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 720, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 163, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 603, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 54, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

23-5-608. Limitation on amount of money played and value of prizes — payment of credits in cash. (1) A video gambling machine may not allow more than $2 to be played on a game or award free games or credits in excess of the following amounts:

(a) $800 a game for a video draw poker machine; and

(b) $800 a game for a video keno or bingo machine.

(2) A licensee shall pay in cash all credits owed to a player as shown on a valid ticket voucher.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 720, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 211, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 603, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 53, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 227, L. 1995.

23-5-609. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 603, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 344, L. 1989.

23-5-610. *(Temporary)* **Video gambling machine gross income tax — credit — records — distribution — quarterly statement and payment.** (1) A licensed machine owner shall pay to the department a video gambling machine tax of 15% of the gross income from each video gambling machine issued a permit under this part. A licensed machine owner may deduct from the gross income amounts equal to amounts stolen from machines if the amounts stolen are not repaid by insurance or under a court order, if a law enforcement agency investigated the theft, and if the theft is the result of either unauthorized entry and physical removal of the money from the machines or of machine tampering and the amounts stolen are documented.

(2) (a) A licensed machine owner is entitled to a tax credit for each video gambling machine for which a permit has been issued under this part if:

(i) the permit was active for the video gambling machine during the 12-month period ending December 31, 2001;

(ii) the department determines that the video gambling machine is incapable, in the form in which it was approved by the department, of communicating with the automated accounting and reporting system authorized by 23-5-637; and

(iii) the licensed machine owner participates in the automated accounting and reporting system and incurs actual hardware or software costs prior to January 1, 2005, for conversion of the video gambling machine to make it compatible with the automated system.

(b) The amount of the tax credit allowed under subsection (2)(a) is $250 for each video gambling machine or the actual hardware and software cost necessary for conversion of the video gambling machine to the automated accounting and reporting system, whichever is less.

(3) If a tax credit is claimed under subsection (2)(a), the credit is deducted from the tax due for the quarter or quarters that begin after the video gambling machine for which the tax credit is claimed is connected to the automated accounting and reporting system authorized by 23-5-637.

(4) A licensed machine owner shall keep a record of the gross income from each video gambling machine issued a permit under this part in the form the department requires. The records must at all times during the business hours of the licensee be subject to inspection by the department.

(5) (a) For each video gambling machine issued a permit under this part but not connected to the department's automated accounting and reporting system, a licensed machine owner shall, within 15 days after the end of each quarter and in the manner prescribed by the department, complete and deliver to the department a statement showing the total gross income, together with the total amount due the state as video gambling machine gross income tax for the preceding quarter. The statement must contain other relevant information that the department requires.

(b) For each video gambling machine issued a permit under this part that is connected to the department's automated accounting and reporting system, the department shall, within 5 working days after the end of each quarter, complete and deliver to the licensed machine owner (with a copy sent to the licensed operator, if different from the licensed machine owner, on whose premises the machine is placed) a statement showing the total gross income from the video gambling machine, together with the total amount due the state as video gambling machine gross income tax for the preceding quarter. The licensed machine owner shall remit the total amount due the state under this subsection within 25 days after the end of each quarter.

(6) Except as provided in subsection (7), the department shall, in accordance with the provisions of 15-1-501, forward the tax collected under subsection (5) to the general fund.

(7) Receipts from the taxes collected under this section are pledged and dedicated to guarantee repayment of loans participated in under 23-5-638 in an amount sufficient to meet the prepayment obligation for the fiscal year during which the loans are made. The amount of taxes pledged by this subsection is the dollar amount of loan participation under 23-5-638 and must be allocated to a separate account in the short-term investment pool. The board of investments is not entitled to use the proceeds from taxes collected under this section to repay a loan made under 23-5-638 unless the board certifies that all other commercially available

means of collection on the loan have been exhausted. *(Terminates December 31, 2005—sec. 10, Ch. 424, L. 1999.)*

23-5-610. *(Effective January 1, 2006)* **Video gambling machine gross income tax — credit — records — distribution — quarterly statement and payment.** (1) A licensed machine owner shall pay to the department a video gambling machine tax of 15% of the gross income from each video gambling machine issued a permit under this part. A licensed machine owner may deduct from the gross income amounts equal to amounts stolen from machines if the amounts stolen are not repaid by insurance or under a court order, if a law enforcement agency investigated the theft, and if the theft is the result of either unauthorized entry and physical removal of the money from the machines or of machine tampering and the amounts stolen are documented.

(2) (a) A licensed machine owner is entitled to a tax credit for each video gambling machine for which a permit has been issued under this part if:

(i) the permit was active for the video gambling machine during the 12-month period ending December 31, 2001;

(ii) the department determines that the video gambling machine is incapable, in the form in which it was approved by the department, of communicating with the automated accounting and reporting system authorized by 23-5-637; and

(iii) the licensed machine owner participates in the automated accounting and reporting system and incurs actual hardware or software costs prior to January 1, 2005, for conversion of the video gambling machine to make it compatible with the automated system.

(b) The amount of the tax credit allowed under subsection (2)(a) is $250 for each video gambling machine or the actual hardware and software cost necessary for conversion of the video gambling machine to the automated accounting and reporting system, whichever is less.

(3) If a tax credit is claimed under subsection (2)(a), the credit is deducted from the tax due for the quarter or quarters that begin after the video gambling machine for which the tax credit is claimed is connected to the automated accounting and reporting system authorized by 23-5-637.

(4) A licensed machine owner shall keep a record of the gross income from each video gambling machine issued a permit under this part in the form the department requires. The records must at all times during the business hours of the licensee be subject to inspection by the department.

(5) (a) For each video gambling machine issued a permit under this part but not connected to the department's automated accounting and reporting system, a licensed machine owner shall, within 15 days after the end of each quarter and in the manner prescribed by the department, complete and deliver to the department a statement showing the total gross income, together with the total amount due the state as video gambling machine gross income tax for the preceding quarter. The statement must contain other relevant information that the department requires.

(b) For each video gambling machine issued a permit under this part that is connected to the department's automated accounting and reporting system, the department shall, within 5 working days after the end of each quarter, complete and deliver to the licensed machine owner (with a copy sent to the licensed operator, if different from the licensed machine owner, on whose premises the machine is placed) a statement showing the total gross income from the video gambling machine, together with the total amount due the state as video gambling machine gross income tax for the preceding quarter. The licensed machine owner shall remit the total amount due the state under this subsection within 25 days after the end of each quarter.

(6) The department shall, in accordance with the provisions of 15-1-501, forward the tax collected under subsection (5) to the general fund.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 603, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 15, Sp. L. July 1992; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 398, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 455, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 18, L. 1995; amd. Secs. 5, 6, Ch. 424, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 198, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 143, Ch. 574, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 198 at end of (2)(a)(i) substituted "during the 12-month period ending December 31, 2001" for "on December 31, 2000"; and near middle of (2)(a)(iii) substituted "January 1, 2005" for "December 31, 2003". Amendment effective April 5, 2001.

(Temporary version) Chapter 574 in (7) near beginning of first sentence after "from the" deleted "state's share of". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

(Both versions) In (6) after "forward" deleted "one-third"; deleted former (6)(b) that read: "(b) The department shall, in accordance with the provisions of 15-1-501, forward the remaining two-thirds of the tax collected under subsection (5) to the treasurer of the county or the clerk, finance officer, or treasurer of the city or town in which the licensed machine is located, for deposit to the county or municipal treasury. Counties are not entitled to proceeds from taxes on income from video gambling machines located in incorporated cities and towns. The two-thirds local government portion of tax collected under subsection (5) is statutorily appropriated, as provided in 17-7-502, to the department for deposit to the county or municipal treasury"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment in temporary version effective July 1, 2001.

Retroactive Applicability: Section 3, Ch. 198, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies retroactively, within the meaning of 1-2-109, to video gambling machine permits that were active after December 31, 2000."

Section 257(2), Ch. 574, L. 2001, provided: "[Section 143] [23-5-610] applies retroactively, within the meaning of 1-2-109, to April 1, 2000."

23-5-611. Machine permit qualifications — limitations. (1) (a) A person who has been granted an operator's license under 23-5-177 and who holds an appropriate license to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises as provided in 23-5-119 may be granted a permit for the placement of video gambling machines on the person's premises.

(b) If video keno or bingo gambling machines were legally operated on a premises on January 15, 1989, and the premises were not on that date licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises or operated for the principal purpose of gaming and there is an operator's license for the premises under 23-5-177, a permit for the same number of video keno or bingo gambling machines as were operated on the premises on that date may be granted to the person who held the permit for such machines on those premises on that date.

(c) A person who legally operated an establishment on January 15, 1989, for the principal purpose of gaming and has been granted an operator's license under 23-5-177 may be granted a permit for the placement of bingo and keno machines on the person's premises.

(2) An applicant for a permit shall disclose on the application form to the department any information required by the department consistent with the provisions of 23-5-176.

(3) A licensee may not have on the premises or make available for play on the premises more than 20 machines of any combination.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 720, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 211, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 465, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act — contested cases, Title 2, ch. 4, parts 6 and 7.

Liquor licensing criteria, Title 16, ch. 4, part 4.

23-5-612. Machine permits — fee. (1) The department, upon payment of the fee provided in subsection (2) and in conformance with rules adopted under this part, shall issue to the operator an annual permit for an approved video gambling machine.

(2) (a) The department shall charge an annual permit fee of $200 for each video gambling machine permit. The fee must be prorated on a quarterly basis but may not be prorated to allow a permit to expire before June 30. The department may not grant a refund if the video gambling machine ceases operation before the permit expires.

(b) If the person holding the gambling operator's license for the premises in which the machine is located changes during the first quarter of the permit year and the new operator has received an operator's license and if a machine transfer processing fee of $25 per machine is paid to the department, the permit remains valid for the remainder of the permit year.

(3) The department shall deposit 50% of the total permit fee collected under subsection (2)(a) and 100% of the machine transfer processing fee collected under subsection (2)(b) in the state special revenue fund for purposes of administering this part and for other purposes provided by law. The balance of the fee collected under subsection (2)(a) must be returned on a quarterly basis to the local government jurisdiction in which the gambling machine is located.

The local government portion of the fee is statutorily appropriated to the department, as provided in 17-7-502, for deposit in the local government treasury.

History: En. Secs. 10, 12, Ch. 720, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 154, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 603, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 496, L. 1989; amd. Secs. 47, 73, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 210, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 354, L. 1997.

23-5-613. Violations. Unless otherwise provided in this part, a person who purposely or knowingly violates or procures, aids, or abets a violation of this part or an ordinance, resolution, or rule adopted under this part is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable under 23-5-161.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 720, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 211, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Definition of peace officer as used in MCA, 1-1-207.

Knowingly, negligently, and purposely defined for purposes of criminal law, 45-2-101.

Absolute criminal liability, 45-2-104.

23-5-614. Sale of video gambling machines. (1) A licensed operator who is not licensed as a manufacturer, distributor, or route operator may sell up to 20 video gambling machines in a calendar year if the operator:

(a) had obtained permits for the machines and legally operated them prior to the sale; and

(b) sells the machines to another licensed operator or to a licensed manufacturer, distributor, or route operator.

(2) A lienholder who acquires title to video gambling machines through a foreclosure action involving a licensed manufacturer, distributor, route operator, or operator may sell the machines to a licensed manufacturer, distributor, route operator, or operator.

(3) A licensed manufacturer or distributor may sell video gambling machines and associated equipment approved by the department for delivery to any jurisdiction outside of this state if the sale and transportation of the machines or equipment complies with all applicable local, tribal, state, and federal laws and regulations. Prior to the date of the sale, the seller shall notify the department of the terms of the sale, the identities of the seller, purchaser, and person to whom the shipment will be made, the type and number of machines or equipment to be sold, and the method of shipment and provide the department with the approval of the jurisdiction in which the machines or equipment will be received. A person convicted of purposely or knowingly violating this subsection shall be punished as provided in 23-5-162.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 626, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 354, L. 1997.

23-5-615. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 720, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 603, L. 1987.

23-5-616. Removal of machine from public access. If a machine fails to meet the specifications and requirements of this part or any rule of the department which specification or requirement existed at the time the machine was approved at any time after its initial permit has been issued, the operator shall immediately remove the machine from public access until it meets all requirements.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 211, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

23-5-617. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 211, L. 1987.

23-5-618. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 211, L. 1987.

23-5-619 reserved.

23-5-620. Video gambling machines — hours of play. A video gambling machine may not be played between the hours of 2 a.m. and 8 a.m. each day. However, in the jurisdiction of a local government where a game is played, the local government may adopt an ordinance allowing play between 2 a.m. and 8 a.m.

History: En. Sec. 55, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

23-5-621. Rules. (1) The department shall adopt rules that:

(a) implement 23-5-637;

(b) describe the video gambling machines authorized by this part and state the specifications for video gambling machines authorized by this part;

(c) allow video gambling machines to be imported into this state and used for the purposes of trade shows, exhibitions, and similar activities;

(d) allow each video gambling machine connected to the department's automated accounting and reporting system to offer any combination of approved poker, keno, and bingo games within the same video gambling machine cabinet;

(e) allow, on an individual license basis, licensed machine owners and operators of machines connected to the department's automated accounting and reporting system to:

(i) electronically acquire and use for an individual licensed premises the information and data collected by the department for business management, accounting, and payroll purposes; however, the rules must specify that the data made available as a result of the department's automated accounting and reporting system may not be used by licensees for player tracking purposes; and

(ii) acquire and use, at the expense of a licensee, a department-approved site controller;

(f) provide that, for video gambling machines connected to the department's automated accounting and reporting system, machine paper audit and accounting rolls need not be retained for more than 4 consecutive quarters; and

(g) minimize, whenever possible, the recordkeeping and retention requirements for video gambling machines that are connected to the department's automated accounting and reporting system.

(2) The department's rules for an automated accounting and reporting system must, at a minimum:

(a) provide for confidentiality of information received through the automated accounting and reporting system within the limits prescribed by 23-5-115(6) and 23-5-116;

(b) prescribe specifications for maintaining the security and integrity of the automated accounting and reporting system;

(c) limit and prescribe the circumstances for electronic issuance of video gambling machine permits and electronic transfer of funds for payment of taxes, fees, or penalties to the department based on the requirement that electronic permitting and transfer of funds may be done only when the department has a request in writing from the owner of the electronic funds transfer account; and

(d) limit and prescribe the circumstances under which machines may be disabled for malfunctions or violations detected by use of the automated accounting and reporting system or for other violations of this chapter. Under no circumstances may machines connected to the automated system be disabled for violations except upon clear and convincing evidence supporting a determination made after notice and an opportunity for hearing and with the right of judicial review under the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

History: En. Sec. 49, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 424, L. 1999.

23-5-622. Tampering with video gambling machine — penalty. (1) A person commits the offense of tampering with a video gambling machine if he purposely or knowingly manipulates or attempts or conspires to manipulate the outcome or payoff of a video gambling machine by physical tampering or other interference with the proper functioning of the machine.

(2) A violation of this section is a felony and must be punished in accordance with 23-5-162.

History: En. Sec. 57, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

23-5-623 and 23-5-624 reserved.

23-5-625. Video gambling machine manufacturer — license — fees — restrictions. (1) It is unlawful for any person to assemble, produce, or manufacture any video gambling machine or associated equipment for use or play in the state without having first been issued a video gambling machine manufacturer's license by the department. A licensed manufacturer may supply a video gambling machine only to another licensed manufacturer or to a licensed distributor, route operator, or operator.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (6), the department shall charge an annual license fee of $1,000 for the issuance or renewal of a video gambling machine manufacturer's license.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (6), the department may charge the applicant an additional, one-time video gambling machine manufacturer's license application processing fee. The application processing fee may not exceed the department's actual costs for processing an application.

(4) All video gambling machine manufacturer's licenses expire on June 30 of each year, and the license fee may not be prorated.

(5) The department shall retain the license and processing fees collected for purposes of administering this part, unless otherwise provided.

(6) The department may waive the license fee provided for in subsection (2) if the applicant is licensed as a distributor or route operator and may waive the application processing fee provided for in subsection (3) if the applicant is licensed as a distributor, route operator, or operator.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 317, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 626, L. 1993.

23-5-626. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 317, L. 1987.

23-5-627. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 317, L. 1987.

23-5-628. Inspection of premises, records, and devices. The department or a local law enforcement official may inspect at any time during normal business hours a premises, as defined in 23-5-112, or a facility where gambling devices are manufactured or distributed. The inspection may include the examination of records, equipment, and proceeds related to the operation of a gambling activity or the manufacture or distribution of a gambling device.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-5-629. Permit for premises within 150 feet of another premises. (1) (a) A licensee may not be granted a permit for video gambling machines allowed on a premises under 23-5-611 if, at the time of application for the permit, the licensee's premises are within 150 feet of, or have an external structural connection not amounting to a common internal wall, as that term is used in 23-5-117, to, a premises that already has a permit for video gambling machines allowed on a premises under 23-5-611 and if the two premises have one or more common owners. A measurement of the distance between two premises must be taken between the nearest exterior wall of each premises.

(b) A premises for which an on-premises alcoholic beverages license was granted, was applied for, or the transfer of which was validly contracted for prior to February 1, 1995, is not subject to subsection (1)(a) during the 10-year period following October 1, 1995. A premises licensed before January 1, 1985, is not subject to subsection (1)(a) for as long as ownership remains within the immediate family that owned the premises on January 1, 1985, if ownership of the premises on October 1, 1995, was within the immediate family that owned the premises on January 1, 1985.

(2) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Affiliate" means a person or entity that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with another person or entity. The term includes but is not limited to a premises that has:

(i) shareholders, partners, or other individual owners, by trust or otherwise, who are also shareholders, partners, or individual owners, by trust or otherwise, of the other premises;

(ii) shareholders, partners, or other individual owners, by trust or otherwise, who are income taxpayers related to the shareholders, partners, or other individual owners, by trust or otherwise, of the other premises;

(iii) an agreement with the other premises or the other premises' shareholders, partners, or other individual owners, by trust or otherwise, for the ownership and operation of gaming equipment if the agreement has other financial components, such as a landlord and tenant relationship or noninstitutional financing; or

(iv) a premises rental agreement with the other premises or its shareholders, partners, or other individual owners, by trust or otherwise, at a rental rate other than the market rental rate, as determined by a Montana independent appraisers association appraisal done at the time that the rental rate is set or changed.

(b) "Common owner" means an affiliate, immediate family member, manager, parent or subsidiary business entity, investor, person or entity with a commonality of business interests, or other person or entity able to influence the operator or manager of the premises or to prevent the operator or manager from fully pursuing the premises' separate interests.

(c) "Commonality of business interests" means:

(i) a contract, deed, contract for deed, concession agreement, or lease, rental, or other agreement involving real property, with the same person or entity, except:

(A) a commercial mall with at least 50,000 square feet and at least eight separate businesses; or

(B) an agreement by a licensee to lease premises from a person or entity that also leases other premises in the same building or structure to one or more licensees if there is no other common ownership between any of the licensees; or

(ii) that the same person or entity, except a financial institution, provides the financing for:

(A) the purchase of the liquor license;

(B) the purchase of the premises; or

(C) operating expenses of more than $25,000, except for expenses allowed under 23-5-130.

(d) "Control" means the power to cause or direct management and policies through ownership, contract, or otherwise.

(e) "Immediate family" means a parent, children, siblings, grandchildren, grandparents, nieces, and nephews.

(f) "Investor" means a person who:

(i) advances or pledges to advance funds with the expectation of a specified or unspecified return;

(ii) guarantees a loan, except a loan guaranteed by a route operator who would not otherwise be considered a common owner; or

(iii) has an option to participate in the premises.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 480, L. 1995.

23-5-630 reserved.

23-5-631. Examination and approval of new video gambling machines and associated equipment — fee. (1) The department shall examine and may approve a new video gambling machine or associated equipment or a modification to an approved machine or associated equipment that is manufactured, sold, or distributed for use in the state before the video gambling machine or associated equipment is sold, played, or used. A licensed manufacturer or distributor may bring a video gambling machine or associated equipment authorized by this chapter into the state for research and development on behalf of a licensed manufacturer prior to submission of the machine or equipment to the department for approval.

(2) A video gambling machine or associated equipment or a modification to an approved machine or associated equipment may not be examined or approved by the department until the video gambling machine manufacturer is licensed as required in 23-5-625.

(3) All video gambling machines or associated equipment approved by the department of commerce prior to October 1, 1989, must be considered approved under this part.

(4) The department shall require the manufacturer seeking the examination and approval of a new video gambling machine or associated equipment or a modification to an approved machine or associated equipment to pay the anticipated actual costs of the examination in advance and, after the completion of the examination, shall refund overpayments or charge and collect amounts sufficient to reimburse the department for underpayments of actual costs.

(5) Payments received under subsection (4) are statutorily appropriated to the department, as provided in 17-7-502, to defray the costs of examining and approving video gambling machines and associated equipment and modifications to approved machines and associated equipment and to issue refunds for overpayments.

(6) The department may inspect and test and approve, disapprove, or place a condition upon a video gambling machine or associated equipment or a modification to an approved

machine or associated equipment prior to its distribution and placement for play by the public. A manufacturer, distributor, or route operator may not supply a video gambling machine or associated equipment to a manufacturer, distributor, route operator, or operator unless the machine or equipment has been approved by the department.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 317, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 642, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 398, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 626, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 354, L. 1997.

23-5-632 through 23-5-634 reserved.

23-5-635. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 317, L. 1987.

23-5-636. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 317, L. 1987.

23-5-637. Automated accounting and reporting system. (1) For the purposes of performing its duties under this chapter, minimizing regulatory costs, simplifying the reporting of video gambling machine revenue data, preserving the integrity of video gambling machines within its jurisdiction, lessening administrative and recordkeeping burdens for licensed machine owners and licensed operators and the department, and enhancing the management tools available to the industry and the state, the department may operate and maintain, subject to the restrictions contained in subsections (3) and (4), an automated accounting and reporting system for video gambling machines.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (4), connection of video gambling machines to the department's automated accounting and reporting system is voluntary for licensed machine owners and licensed operators who hold a valid current license on December 31, 2000.

(3) (a) The department shall issue a request for proposals for the automated accounting and reporting system on or before September 1, 1999. The department may not sign a final contract for the purpose of acquiring an automated system unless it has obtained written confirmation from licensed machine owners who volunteer to participate in the automated system and whose commitment to participate covers 70% of the total number of video gambling machines that are capable of being connected to the automated system.

(b) The 70% calculation must be based on video gambling machines that had permits on July 15, 1999, and on an analysis by the department of the feasibility of upgrading specific video gambling machine models based on the age of the video gambling machines, technologies employed, numbers of video gambling machines in a model series, and existence or nonexistence of a licensed manufacturer to support upgraded conversions.

(c) A request for proposals for the system must require that the proposal:

(i) provide that communication protocols between connected video gambling machines and the central system and between connected video gambling machines and on-premises site controllers do not favor any one central system vendor or component manufacturer; and

(ii) provide for computer backup and contingency planning to ensure that there will be no video gambling machine operation interruptions because of central system failures.

(4) After December 31, 2000:

(a) a permit may not be issued for a video gambling machine manufactured after December 31, 2000, that is not manufactured in a manner specifically designed to allow the video gambling machine to be connected to the department's automated accounting and reporting system;

(b) if a permitholder voluntarily connects one or more video gambling machines at a premises to the department's automated accounting and reporting system, all connected video gambling machines on the premises, including video gambling machines replacing connected video gambling machines, must remain connected to the automated system as long as video gambling machines are operated on the premises; and

(c) if there is a change in the majority ownership interests of a licensed gambling business, all video gambling machines located on the premises must be connected to the department's automated accounting and reporting system within 5 years after the date on which the majority ownership change is approved by the department, unless there are five or fewer video gambling machines on the premises and:

(i) they are owned by the licensed operator; or

(ii) the premises are located in a city, town, or county with a population of 3,000 or less, according to the last official decennial census.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 424, L. 1999.

23-5-638. *(Temporary)* **Loans to video gambling machine owners.** (1) A licensed machine owner of a video gambling machine who incurs actual hardware or software costs for conversion of a video gambling machine to make it compatible with the automatic accounting and reporting system authorized by 23-5-637 is eligible for loan assistance pursuant to Title 17, chapter 6, part 3, to cover the actual costs of conversion for each video gambling machine if the owner:

(a) is eligible for a tax credit under 23-5-610; and

(b) meets all other eligibility criteria required by the lending institution.

(2) The total amount of loans participated in by the state under this section may not exceed $3.6 million. *(Terminates December 31, 2005—sec. 10, Ch. 424, L. 1999.)*

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 424, L. 1999.

23-5-639 through 23-5-645 reserved.

23-5-646. Terminated. Sec. 39, Ch. 15, Sp. L. July 1992.

History: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 15, Sp. L. July 1992; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 455, L. 1993.

Part 7
Casino Nights

23-5-701. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, for purposes of this part, "casino night" means a fundraising event during which wagers may be made in gambling activities authorized in 23-5-702 through the use of imitation money.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-5-702. Casino nights authorized. (1) Nonprofit organizations may conduct or participate in a casino night.

(2) The following gambling activities may be conducted during a casino night:

(a) live card games authorized under 23-5-311;

(b) live bingo and keno games; and

(c) raffles.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-5-703 and 23-5-704 reserved.

23-5-705. Application for permit. (1) A nonprofit organization may apply to the department for a casino night permit on a form prescribed and furnished by the department. The application must be accompanied by a fee of $25.

(2) The application must include:

(a) the name and address of the applicant;

(b) the name and address of the applicant's officers;

(c) the location, date, and time at which the applicant will conduct the casino night;

(d) sufficient evidence concerning the structure and operation of the organization to enable the department to determine whether the applicant is a nonprofit organization; and

(e) other relevant information requested by the department.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-5-706. Issuance of permit — disposition of fee. (1) After review of an application submitted under 23-5-705, the department may issue to the applicant a casino night permit. Only one permit may be issued to the applicant each year. The permit is valid for only one location and is not assignable or transferable.

(2) The department shall retain the fee provided for in 23-5-705 for administrative purposes.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-5-707 through 23-5-709 reserved.

23-5-710. Requirements for conducting casino nights. A nonprofit organization that has obtained a permit under 23-5-706 shall conduct a casino night in compliance with the following conditions:

(1) (a) Except as provided in subsection (1)(b), a casino night may not last more than 12 consecutive hours.

(b) A casino night may be split into two separate, 6-consecutive hour sessions that may not be held on the same day but must be held in the same calendar year.

(2) The casino night must be managed and operated only by members of the nonprofit organization that was issued the permit under 23-5-706. The members may not be compensated for their services.

(3) Only merchandise or cash may be awarded as prizes.

(4) Proceeds derived from the casino night, after payment of reasonable administrative expenses, may be used only for a civic, charitable, or educational purpose, and administrative expenses may not exceed 50% of the proceeds.

(5) If cash prizes are awarded, the prizes for bingo and keno may not exceed the prize limits established in 23-5-412. Live card games must be limited to those authorized in 23-5-311, and the prizes may not exceed the prize amount established in 23-5-312.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 171, L. 1999.

23-5-711. Nonapplicability of certain gambling laws. The provisions of parts 3 and 4 of this chapter, except 23-5-311, do not apply to live card games, live bingo or keno games, or raffles conducted during a casino night.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-5-712 through 23-5-714 reserved.

23-5-715. Rules. The department shall adopt rules to administer this part. At a minimum, the rules must address application procedures and play of the games during a casino night.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

Part 8

Fantasy Sports Leagues

23-5-801. Fantasy sports leagues defined. As used in this part, a "fantasy sports league" means a gambling activity conducted in the following manner:

(1) A fantasy sports league consists of a limited number of persons or groups of persons who pay an entrance fee for membership in the league. The entrance fee may include an administrative fee.

(2) Each league member creates a fictitious team composed of athletes from a given professional sport, such as baseball, basketball, or football. Player selection is conducted through random drawings or a bidding process.

(3) After the initial teams are selected, interim replacement of players may occur by trade or purchase. A specific fee, which may not exceed the total entrance fee, is charged for each transaction.

(4) A method, as defined by league rules, is devised to permit each team to compete against other teams in the league. Points are awarded to a team according to the performance of individual players or teams or both during a designated time period.

(5) A member may be eligible to receive a payout based on the number of points accumulated. Payouts, which may be in the form of cash or prizes, are awarded according to league rules.

(6) Rules governing the conduct of the fantasy sports league must be provided in writing to each member.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-5-802. Fantasy sports leagues authorized. It is lawful to conduct or participate in a fantasy sports league.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-5-803 and 23-5-804 reserved.

23-5-805. Payouts — administrative fees charged by commercial establishments. (1) The total value of payouts to all league members must equal the amount collected for entrance, administrative, and transactions fees, minus payment for administrative expenses.

(2) If a commercial establishment charges an administrative fee for conducting a fantasy sports league, the fee for each participant may not be more than 15% of the amount charged as a participant's entrance fee.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-5-806. Sports betting prohibited — applicability. Sections 23-5-801, 23-5-802, and 23-5-805 do not:

(1) authorize betting or wagering on the outcome of an individual sports event; or

(2) apply to gambling activities governed under chapter 4 or chapter 5, part 2 or 5, of this title.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-5-807 through 23-5-809 reserved.

23-5-810. Violations. A person who purposely or knowingly violates or procures, aids, or abets in a violation of this part is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable under 23-5-161.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

Part 9 reserved

Part 10
State Lottery
(Renumbered. Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991)

Part Compiler's Comments

Sections Renumbered:

23-5-1001.	Renumbered 23-7-101.
23-5-1002.	Renumbered 23-7-102.
23-5-1003.	Renumbered 23-7-103.
23-5-1004 and 23-5-1005 reserved.	
23-5-1006.	Renumbered 23-7-201.
23-5-1007.	Renumbered 23-7-202.
23-5-1008.	Renumbered 23-7-203.
23-5-1009 and 23-5-1010 reserved.	
23-5-1011.	Renumbered 23-7-210.
23-5-1012.	Renumbered 23-7-211.
23-5-1013.	Renumbered 23-7-212.
23-5-1014 and 23-5-1015 reserved.	
23-5-1016.	Renumbered 23-7-301.
23-5-1017.	Renumbered 23-7-302.
23-5-1018.	Renumbered 23-7-305.
23-5-1019.	Renumbered 23-7-306.
23-5-1020.	Renumbered 23-7-307.
23-5-1021.	Renumbered 23-7-310.
23-5-1022.	Renumbered 23-7-311.
23-5-1023 through 23-5-1025 reserved.	
23-5-1026.	Renumbered 23-7-401.
23-5-1027.	Renumbered 23-7-402.
23-5-1028.	Renumbered 23-7-410.
23-5-1029.	Renumbered 23-7-411.
23-5-1030.	Renumbered 23-7-412.
23-5-1031 through 23-5-1035 reserved.	
23-5-1036.	Renumbered 23-7-110.

Part 11
Calcutta Pools
(Renumbered and Repealed. Sec. 68, 72, Ch. 642, L. 1989)

Part Compiler's Comments

Sections Renumbered and Repealed:

23-5-1101. Renumbered 23-5-221.
23-5-1102. Renumbered 23-5-222.
23-5-1103. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.
23-5-1104. Repealed. Sec. 68, Ch. 642, L. 1989.
23-5-1105. Renumbered 23-5-223.
23-5-1106. Renumbered 23-5-224.

Histories of Repealed Sections:

23-5-1103. En. Sec. 3, Ch. 550, L. 1987.
23-5-1104. En. Sec. 4, Ch. 550, L. 1987.

CHAPTER 6

AMUSEMENT GAMES

Part 1 — General

23-6-101. Definitions.
23-6-102. Requirements for games.
23-6-103. Permits.
23-6-104. Amusement games allowed.
23-6-105. Authority to inspect.
23-6-106. Gambling and illegal gambling devices and enterprises prohibited.
23-6-107. Violations.

Chapter Cross-References

Gambling prohibited unless authorized by Legislature or the people, Art. III, sec. 9, Mont. Const.; 23-5-151.

Part 1
General

23-6-101. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply in this part:

(1) "Arcade" means a commercial establishment whose primary purpose is to make amusement games available for public play.

(2) "Concessionaire" means a person who owns one or more amusement games and who enters into an agreement with an operator, as defined in subsection (5)(a), to conduct games. A concessionaire may also be an operator.

(3) "Crane game" means an amusement game activated by the insertion of a coin or token by which the player uses one or more buttons, control sticks, or similar means of control or a combination of those means of control to position a mechanical or electromechanical claw or other retrieval device over a prize and attempts to retrieve it.

(4) "Nonprofit organization" means a nonprofit corporation or a nonprofit charitable, religious, scholastic, educational, veterans', fraternal, beneficial, civic, or service organization, established for a purpose other than conducting amusement games.

(5) "Operator" means a person who:

(a) enters into an agreement with a county fair commission, board of directors of a fair district, joint fair and civic center commission, business, or an association of businesses, such as a shopping center or downtown area, to provide amusement games; or

(b) makes an amusement game available for public play on premises owned by the operator or on premises owned by another person.

(6) "Prize" means:

(a) tangible personal property; or

(b) nontransferable tokens or tickets that may be accumulated and redeemed for tangible personal property.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 523, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 327, L. 1993.**

23-6-102. Requirements for games. An operator, concessionaire, nonprofit organization, or arcade may provide amusement games to the public under the following conditions:

(1) The sale of a right to participate, the determination of winners, and the distribution of prizes all occur in the presence of all players.

(2) The appropriate permit to operate the game has been obtained as provided for in 23-6-103.

(3) The player pays cash for the right to play the game.

(4) Only a prize may be awarded, and a prize may not be repurchased from a player. Prizes, as defined in 23-6-101(6)(a), and tangible personal property that may be obtained through redemption of tokens or tickets must be displayed.

(5) (a) If tangible personal property, rather than tokens or tickets, is awarded following play of the amusement game, the wholesale value of the property may not exceed $50.

(b) If tokens or tickets are awarded following play of the amusement game:

(i) the value of the tokens or tickets for redemption purposes may not exceed 5 cents;

(ii) the maximum number of tokens or tickets awarded after a single play of the amusement game may not exceed the value of 10 times the total amount paid by all participants to play the amusement game; and

(iii) any tangible personal property for which tokens or tickets are redeemed may exceed a wholesale value of $50.

(6) The system for awarding prizes does not require forfeiture of a previously won prize unless the prize is traded for a prize of equal or greater value.

(7) Concealed numbers or conversion charts are not used in conducting the game.

(8) The game is not designed or adapted with a control device to permit manipulation of the game to control the ability of a player to win or to predetermine who the winner will be. A crane game may not contain a variable resistor or any turn screw, knob, potentiometer, or similar device that may be used to alter the closing strength of the game's claws or retrieval device.

(9) The object of the game is attainable and possible to perform, under the stated game rules, from the playing position of the player.

(10) The game is conducted in a fair and honest manner and does not constitute a fraud upon the players.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 523, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 327, L. 1993.**

23-6-103. Permits. (1) Before making an amusement game available for public play, an operator, concessionaire, nonprofit organization, or arcade shall obtain the appropriate permit, as provided in subsections (2) through (4), from the board of county commissioners of the county in which the game is to be made available for public play. The board of county commissioners may not charge a fee for issuing a permit under this section.

(2) The board of county commissioners may issue a permit to an operator, as defined in 23-6-101(5)(a), a concessionaire, or a nonprofit organization. Each permit entitles the permittee to operate amusement games in the county for a maximum of 14 consecutive days.

(3) The board of county commissioners may issue an operator, as defined in 23-6-101(5)(b), an annual permit for each amusement game to be operated in the county. A permit is effective January 1 through December 31. An operator, as defined in 23-6-101(5)(a), a concessionaire, a nonprofit organization, or an arcade that makes an amusement game available for public play need not obtain a permit under this subsection.

(4) The board of county commissioners may issue an annual permit to an arcade. A permit is effective January 1 through December 31.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 523, L. 1991.**

23-6-104. Amusement games allowed. (1) Crane games, as defined in 23-6-101, and the games described in subsection (2) may be made available for public play.

(2) (a) Fish pond (duck pond). The player catches a fish or other object floating in a pond of water by using a pole, hand, net, or string. All fish or objects are marked on the bottom, indicating the size of prize the player wins. The player is awarded a prize each time, and the player must be allowed to continue playing until a prize is won.

(b) Hoop or ring toss. The player tosses a hoop or ring over a target that must consist of bottles, pegs, blocks, or prizes. The operator shall specifically advise the player as to the degree that the hoop or ring must go over the target. All hoops of the same color used at an individual stand must be the same size. All targets used at an individual booth must be the same size, or the operator shall advise the player by posting signs or using color codes denoting the different sizes.

(c) Dart games. The target area for all dart games must be of a material capable of being penetrated and of retaining a metal tip dart. The target area must be in the rear of the stand and must be at least 3 feet but not more than 15 feet from the foul line. A target must be stationary at all times.

(i) Balloon (poparoo) (balloon smash). The targets are inflated balloons. The player throws one or more darts to burst a predetermined number of balloons. If the predetermined number of balloons are burst by the darts, the player receives the prize indicated.

(ii) Dart throw. The targets are various sizes and shapes located on the target area. The player throws darts individually at the target. A dart must stick in a predetermined target to win the prize as designated.

(iii) Tic tac toe dart. The target is a tic tac toe board located in the target area. The player throws darts at the target and wins a designated prize when the thrown darts line up in a row in the target. The darts may line up vertically, horizontally, or diagonally to win.

(iv) Add-um-up darts. The target consists of numbered squares located in the target area. Prizes are awarded based on the total score obtained by the player by throwing and sticking the darts in the numbered squares. A dart that sticks on a line must be thrown again. The player may add up the score of the darts thrown.

(d) Ball tosses. In all ball toss games, the balls used at a specific stand must be of the same weight and size. Targets must be of the same weight and size, or the operator shall color code the targets and advise the player of the difference in targets by posting a sign or providing a duplicate of the target showing the limitations or restrictions. The sign or duplicate target must be readily visible to the player.

(i) Milk bottle toss. The player tosses or throws balls at simulated milk bottles. The player wins by either tipping over or knocking bottles off the raised platform as designated by the operator. The bottles may be constructed of wood, metal, or plastic or a combination of the three. Operators may vary the number of bottles and balls used in each game. Floating or loose weights in bottles are not allowed. The weight of individual bottles may not exceed 7 ½ pounds.

(ii) Milk can (Mexican hat) (cone). The player tosses a ball into the opening of a milk can, into a fiberglass Mexican hat turned upside down, or through a cone to win.

(iii) Football toss (tire toss). The player tosses or throws a football through a stationary tire or hoop to win.

(iv) Basketball toss/throw. The player tosses or throws a basketball through a hoop to win.

(v) Bushel baskets. The player tosses balls into a bushel basket mounted on a stationary backdrop at a fixed angle. The balls must stay in the basket to win. Rim shots are allowed, except the operator may designate the top 6 inches of the basket rim by color and disallow balls striking this area as winning tosses.

(vi) Cat-ball-toss (star/diamond toss). The player tosses balls into a simulated cat's mouth or a round, diamond, or star-shaped hole to win.

(vii) Ping pong toss. The player tosses ping pong balls into dishes, saucers, cups, or ashtrays floating in water. A predetermined number of balls must remain in the dishes, saucers, cups, or ashtrays for the player to win. The dishes, saucers, cups, or ashtrays must have water covering the bottom of the surface that is facing up.

(viii) Fishbowl game. The player tosses ping pong balls into a water-filled fish bowl to win.

(ix) Volleyball toss (soccer ball). The player tosses a volley or soccer ball into a keg-type container mounted on a stationary backdrop at a fixed angle. The ball must stay in the keg to win a prize. Rim shots are authorized as stated in subsection (2)(d)(v) for bushel baskets.

(x) Goblet ball (whiffle ball). The player tosses a whiffle ball into a target area of glass or plastic goblets. Located in the target area are colored goblets that determine the type of prize the player wins. At least 33% of the goblets in the target area must be winners. The ball must stay in the goblet to win a prize.

(xi) Break the plate/bottle. The player tosses or throws a ball at a plate, phonograph record, or bottle. The type of prize won is determined by the number of targets broken by the player.

(xii) Punk rack. The targets for this game are rows of dolls or cats on a ledge at the rear of the stand. The dolls or cats must be filled with sawdust, styrofoam, cotton, or other like material that provides a firm base for the ball to strike. The hair protruding from the side of the dolls or cats may not exceed 3 inches. The prize is determined by how many dolls or cats the player knocks over or off the ledge, as posted by the operator.

(xiii) Teeth game. The target consists of a large face with wooden teeth. The prize is determined by how many teeth the player knocks down by throwing a ball.

(xiv) Toilet game (doniker). To win, the player tosses or throws a ball or other object through a toilet seat located at the rear of the stand.

(xv) Coke roll. The player rolls a ball down an alley with the object of knocking over two coke bottles standing at the end of the alley. The player must tip over both bottles to win. Bottles must be placed on predetermined spots painted on the surface of the alley.

(xvi) Rolldown. The player rolls balls down an alley with the object of putting the balls in numbered slots at the end of the alley. The scores represented by the balls in each numbered slot are added up at the conclusion of the game. Scores above or below a predetermined score win. The alley surface must be smooth and free from defects at all times.

(xvii) Fascination (I got it). Fascination is a group game that involves competition among the players. The target area consists of 25 holes, and the player tosses or rolls a ball into one of the holes. The object of the game is to get five balls in a row either vertically, horizontally, or diagonally. The first player to accomplish this is the winner. Prize size is determined by the number of players participating in each game.

(xviii) Batter-up. The player uses a whiffle ball bat to swing and strike whiffle balls that are pitched at medium speed from a pitching machine. The player wins when the player hits a ball into the home run shelf. The home run shelf is located at the back of the batting cage approximately 15 feet from the player.

(xix) Sky bowling. Two bowling pins are set on predetermined painted spots on a shelf. A ball is attached to a chain suspended from a stationary support at least 6 inches to the right or left of the bowling pins. The object is to swing the ball, miss the pins with the ball as it goes forward, and knock the pins over as the ball returns.

(xx) Clown rolldown. A ball is tossed through the open mouth of a moving clown or animal head. The ball then rolls down a chute to numbered slots at the rear of the clown or animal head. The scores represented by the balls in each numbered slot are added up at the conclusion of the game. Prizes are awarded on the points achieved.

(xxi) Skee ball. The player rolls a ball up the mechanical bowling alley into targets. A computer adds up the scores, and the predetermined scores win.

(xxii) Speedball radar game. The player gets four balls and throws three balls through radar to establish speeds and to estimate at what speed the fourth ball will pass through the radar. The player wins a prize if the player accurately estimates the speed of the fourth ball. The radar must be mounted and stationary.

(e) Shooting games. These games are conducted by the player using a weapon of some type to shoot at a target in the rear of the stand. The safety requirements of local city or county ordinances must be observed by the operator and player. The target may be stationary or mobile.

(i) Short range (shooting gallery). In this game, the player is given four rounds to shoot at a spot target 1/4 inch or less in diameter. The player wins when the spot target is completely shot out, or the player is given five rounds to shoot one round each at five triangular, round, or

1/2-inch square targets. The prize is determined by the number of targets struck by the player, or the player is given five rounds to shoot one round each at five triangular, round, or 1/2-inch square targets. Within each target is a bull's eye. The player must hit the bull's eye without touching the outer surface of the target. The prize is determined by the number of bull's eyes correctly hit.

(ii) Shoot-out-the-star (machine gun). The player, using an automatic air pellet gun, is given 100 pellets to shoot at a star-shaped target. The player must shoot out all of the target to win. The star cannot be more than 1 ¼ inches from point-to-point.

(iii) Water racer. This group game involves a competition, with the player winning a prize based on the number of players competing. The player, using a water pistol, shoots the water into a target. The water that strikes the target causes a balloon to inflate or advances an object to ring a bell. The first player who bursts the balloon or rings the bell is the winner.

(iv) Rapid fire. This group game involves competition similar to the water racer game described in subsection (2)(e)(iii). The player uses an electronic pistol to shoot at a target. Hits on the target give the player a score. The first player to reach a predetermined score is the winner.

(v) Cork gallery. The player uses a cork gun or similar device to propel objects, including but not limited to corks, suction cup darts, or styrofoam balls, to shoot at targets located on a shelf or at a bull's eye target. The player must hit the bull's eye or knock the target over or off the shelf to win a prize. The prize is determined by the target knocked over or off the shelf, by the number of targets knocked over or off the shelf, or by the player accomplishing other tasks, as stated in the posted rules. When suction cup darts or other darts are used and fail to stay on or in the target, the player must shoot the dart again. The base of each target must be uniform, front and rear.

(vi) Boomball. The player uses a cannon with compressed air to propel balls into a target area. The targets have varied point value. If the ball remains in the target, a computer adds up the score. Prizes are awarded based on the points achieved.

(f) Coin pitchers.

(i) Spot pitch (lucky strike). The player pitches a coin at colored spots located on a table in the center of the stand. The coin must touch or stay inside of a spot to win a prize.

(ii) Plate pitch. The player pitches a coin onto a glass plate to win a prize as designated.

(iii) Glass pitch (bowl). The player pitches a coin into or onto dishes or glasses. If the coin remains in a top target glass item, then the player wins that item.

(g) Cakewalk. The players walk on a predetermined route with designated spots, and when the operator stops the walk, the player on a predetermined spot wins a prize.

(h) Miscellaneous games.

(i) Skill chute (bulldozer) (penny fall).

(A) The games in each of the following sentences require the player to insert a coin or token into a chute, aiming the coin or token so that it will fall in front of a continuous sweeper (bulldozer) operating on a playing field containing additional coins, tokens, or merchandise. A coin that is aimed correctly will cause a sweeper (bulldozer) operating on a playing field containing additional coins to push coins into a counting mechanism that will convert the coins into tokens or tickets and dispense them to the player. A token that is aimed correctly will cause a sweeper (bulldozer) operating on a playing field containing additional tokens or merchandise to push the tokens or merchandise into a hole or chute that sends them to the player. A token that is aimed correctly will cause a sweeper (bulldozer) operating on a playing field containing additional tokens to push tokens into a hole or chute that sends them to the player or pushes tokens into a counting mechanism that will convert the tokens into tickets and dispense them to the player.

(B) There may not be a ledge, tip, or similar obstruction that inhibits the passage of coins, tokens, or merchandise into the counting mechanism, hole, or chute.

(ii) Tip-em-up bottle. The player is provided with a pole and a string that has a hoop or ring attached at the end. The player, using the pole with a ring, must raise a bottle lying on its side to an upright position to win.

(iii) Hi-striker. The player, using a wooden maul, must strike a lever target that causes a metal weight to rise on a guideline or track and ring a bell. The player must ring the bell a predetermined number of times to win a prize.

(iv) Rope ladder. The player must climb up a rope ladder, which is anchored at both ends by a swivel, and ring a bell or buzzer to win a prize.

(v) Whac-a-mole. This is a group game that has a target surface with five holes through which animated moles pop up and down at random. The player must hit as many moles as possible with a mallet. The first player to hit a predetermined number of moles wins.

(vi) Dip bowling game. The player rolls a bowling-type ball over a hump in the track. If the ball stays on the back side of the hump, the player wins.

(vii) Horserace derby. This is a group game in which a player advances a horse by shooting or rolling a ball in the target area. The faster and more skillfully the player shoots or rolls the ball, the faster the player's horse will run. The first horse to cross the finish line wins.

(viii) Shuffleboard. The player pushes a puck down a shuffleboard alley to knock over poly pins at the end of an alley. The player wins by knocking down all the pins.

(ix) Bean bag. The player tosses or throws a bean bag or a simulated bean bag at cans, bottles, or other objects on a raised platform. The player wins a prize when the player either knocks the object off the raised platform or tips the target over.

(x) Soccer kick. The player kicks a soccer ball through a hole in the target area to win.

(xi) Frog game. A plastic frog or similar object sits on a small end of a teeter-totter. The opposite end of the teeter-totter is struck with a mallet, causing the frog to fly off the teeter-totter. If the frog lands in a pail or similar receptacle, the player wins a prize.

(xii) Cover the spot. The object of this game is for the player to drop five circular discs onto a circular spot, completely covering the spot. The diameter of each of the discs used to cover the spot must be a minimum of 64% of the diameter of the spot to be covered. The spot to be covered must be painted or drawn on a permanent, solid material, such as metal or wood, or may be a lighted circle. The spot and each disc must have a uniform diameter.

(xiii) Pocket billiards. Using a regulation pocket billiard table, a player must run a consecutive number of balls to win a prize. The number of balls is set by the operator.

(xiv) Other coin- or token-operated games of skill. The player inserts a coin or token into a mechanical, electrical, or electromechanical device manufactured for bona fide amusement purposes only that dispenses tokens or tickets based on the player's skill in operating the device. Games authorized under this subsection are limited to those involving a substantial degree of skill. A substantial degree of skill is present if:

(A) a player's physical or mental abilities play an integral role in determining the number of tokens or tickets accumulated during the play of the game;

(B) the number of tokens or tickets initially received by the average player would increase with repeated play of the game; and

(C) a player's precision, dexterity, or knowledge enables the player to obtain more tokens or tickets than would be received by a less precise, dexterous, or knowledgeable player.

(3) In addition to the amusement games allowed by subsections (1) and (2), the department of justice may adopt rules allowing games that may be operated at a fair or carnival and that meet the requirements of this part and may set and collect fees to offset the costs associated with review and approval.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 523, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 327, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 353, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 626, L. 1993.

23-6-105. Authority to inspect. At any time during normal business hours, local law enforcement officers and department of justice employees may inspect any amusement game made available for public play by an operator, concessionaire, nonprofit organization, or arcade for compliance with 23-6-102.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 523, L. 1991.

23-6-106. Gambling and illegal gambling devices and enterprises prohibited. An operator, concessionaire, nonprofit organization, or arcade may not make available for play a gambling or illegal gambling device or enterprise governed under Title 23, chapter 5, parts 1 through 6.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 523, L. 1991.

23-6-107. Violations. A person who purposely or knowingly violates or procures, aids, or abets in a violation of 23-6-102 is punishable by a fine not to exceed $1,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or both.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 523, L. 1991.

CHAPTER 7

STATE LOTTERY

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Part 1
General

23-7-101. Short title. This chapter may be cited as the "Montana State Lottery Act of 1985".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 669, L. 1985; Sec. 23-5-1001, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-101 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-7-102. Purpose. (1) The purpose of this chapter is to allow lottery games in which the player purchases from the state, through the administrators of the state lottery, a chance to win a prize. This chapter does not allow and may not be construed to allow any game in which a player competes against or plays with any other person, including a person employed by an establishment in which a lottery game may be played.

(2) The administration and construction of this chapter must comply with Article III, section 9, of the Montana constitution, which mandates that all forms of gambling are prohibited unless authorized by acts of the legislature or by the people through initiative or referendum. Therefore, this chapter must be strictly construed to allow only those games that are within the scope of this section and within the definition of "lottery game".

(3) The state lottery may not:

(a) operate a slot machine or carry on any form of gambling prohibited by the laws of this state; or

(b) carry on any form of gambling permitted by the laws of this state but which is not a lottery game within the scope of this section and within the definition of "lottery game".

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 669, L. 1985; Sec. 23-5-1002, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-102 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-7-103. Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Commission" means the state lottery commission created by 23-7-201.

(2) "Director" means the director appointed by the governor under 23-7-210 to administer and manage the state lottery.

(3) "Lottery" or "state lottery" means the Montana state lottery created and operated pursuant to this chapter.

(4) (a) "Lottery game" means any procedure, including any online or other procedure using a machine or electronic device, by which one or more prizes are distributed among persons who have paid for a chance to win a prize and includes but is not limited to weekly (or other, longer time period) winner games, instant winner games, daily numbers games, and sports pool games.

(b) The term does not mean games prohibited by Title 23, chapter 5, part 1; Calcutta pools governed by Title 23, chapter 5, part 2; card games regulated by Title 23, chapter 5, part 3; raffles and bingo games governed by Title 23, chapter 5, part 4; and sports pools governed by Title 23, chapter 5, part 5.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 669, L. 1985; Sec. 23-5-1003, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-103 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 128, Ch. 42, L. 1997.

23-7-104 through 23-7-109 reserved.

23-7-110. Penalties. It is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed $500 or imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or both, to knowingly or purposely:

(1) require an employee to sell lottery tickets or chances in violation of 23-7-301(9);

(2) violate 23-7-301(11);

(3) sell a lottery ticket or chance to a person under 18 years of age;

(4) violate subsection (3) or (4) of 23-7-302;

(5) serve as a commissioner, director, assistant director, employee, or licensed agent of the state lottery in violation of 23-7-306;

(6) violate 23-7-307;

(7) violate 23-7-310; or

(8) influence the winning of a prize through the use of coercion, fraud, deception, or tampering with lottery equipment or materials.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 669, L. 1985; Sec. 23-5-1036, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-110 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

Part 2

Administration

23-7-201. State lottery commission — allocation — composition — compensation — quorum. (1) There is a state lottery commission.

(2) The commission consists of five members, who shall reside in Montana, appointed by the governor.

(3) At least one commissioner must have 5 years of experience as a law enforcement officer. At least one commissioner must be an attorney admitted to the practice of law in Montana. At least one commissioner must be a certified public accountant licensed in Montana.

(4) After initial appointments, each commissioner must be appointed to a 4-year term of office, and the terms must be staggered.

(5) A commissioner may be removed by the governor for good cause. An office that for any reason becomes vacant must be filled within 30 days by the governor, and the commissioner filling the vacancy shall serve for the rest of the unexpired term.

(6) The commission shall elect one of its members as presiding officer.

(7) Three or more commissioners constitute a quorum to do business, and action may be taken by a majority of a quorum.

(8) Commissioners are entitled to compensation, to be paid out of the state lottery fund, at the rate of $50 for each day in which they are engaged in the performance of their duties and are entitled to travel, meals, and lodging expenses, to be paid out of the state lottery fund, as provided for in Title 2, chapter 18, part 5.

(9) The commission is allocated to the department of administration for administrative purposes only as prescribed in 2-15-121.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 669, L. 1985; Sec. 23-5-1006, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-201 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 57, Ch. 483, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 483 in (9) after "department of" substituted "administration" for "commerce"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

23-7-202. Powers and duties of commission. The commission shall:

(1) establish and operate a state lottery and may not become involved in any other gambling or gaming;

(2) determine policies for the operation of the state lottery, supervise the director and the staff, and meet with the director at least once every 3 months to make and consider recommendations, set policies, determine types and forms of lottery games to be operated by the state lottery, and transact other necessary business;

(3) maximize the net revenue paid to the state under 23-7-402 and ensure that all policies and rules adopted further revenue maximization;

(4) subject to 23-7-402(1), determine the percentage of the money paid for tickets or chances to be paid out as prizes;

(5) determine the price of each ticket or chance and the number and size of prizes;

(6) provide for the conduct of drawings of winners of lottery games;

(7) carry out, with the director, a continuing study of the state lotteries of Montana and other states to make the state lottery more efficient, profitable, and secure from violations of the law;

(8) study and may enter into agreements with other lottery states to offer lottery games;

(9) prepare quarterly and annual reports on all aspects of the operation of the state lottery, including but not limited to types of games, gross revenue, prize money paid, operating expenses, net revenue to the state, contracts with gaming suppliers, and recommendations for changes to this part, and deliver a copy of each report to the governor, the department of administration, the legislative auditor, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, and each member of the appropriate committee of each house of the legislature as determined by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house; and

(10) adopt rules relating to lottery staff sales incentives or bonuses and sales agents' commissions and any other rules necessary to carry out this part.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 669, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 161, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 248, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 408, L. 1989; Sec. 23-5-1007, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-202 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 799, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 509, L. 1995.

23-7-203. Repealed. Sec. 82, Ch. 545, L. 1995.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 161, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 408, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 112, L. 1991; Sec. 23-5-1008, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-203 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-7-204 through 23-7-209 reserved.

23-7-210. Director — appointment — compensation — qualifications. (1) The director must be appointed by the governor and shall hold office at the pleasure of the governor.

(2) The director must be qualified by training and experience to direct the state lottery. The director must be a full-time employee and may not engage in any other occupation.

(3) The director's salary is equal to 90% of the salary of the director of the department of administration.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 669, L. 1985; Sec. 23-5-1011, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-210 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 58, Ch. 483, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 483 at end of (3) after "department of" substituted "administration" for "commerce"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

23-7-211. Powers and duties of director. (1) The director shall:

(a) administer the operation of the state lottery in accordance with this chapter and the rules and other directives of the commission;

(b) appoint an assistant director for security and employ and direct personnel necessary to the operation of the state lottery;

(c) license lottery ticket or chance sales agents and suspend or revoke licenses pursuant to this chapter and commission rules; and

(d) maintain, with the assistant director for security, the security of the state lottery.

(2) (a) With the concurrence of the commission or pursuant to commission rules, the director may enter into contracts for materials, equipment, and supplies to be used in the operation of the state lottery, for the design and installation of games, for consultant services, for promotion of the lottery, for the sale of tickets and chances, and for other services. The state shall provide for management, security, and internal audit control.

(b) When a contract is awarded, a performance bond satisfactory to and in an amount determined by the commission and executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state or otherwise secured in a manner satisfactory to the commission must be delivered to the commission. The requirements for this bond must be at least as stringent as those stated in 18-4-312(3).

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 669, L. 1985; Sec. 23-5-1012, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-211 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 24, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 359, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 129, Ch. 42, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Public contracts generally, Title 18, ch. 1.

23-7-212. Assistant director for security — qualifications — duties — compensation. (1) The director shall appoint an assistant director for security, who serves at the pleasure of the director.

(2) The assistant director for security must be qualified by training and experience, have at least 5 years of law enforcement experience, and be knowledgeable and experienced in computer security.

(3) The assistant director for security shall:

(a) be responsible for a security division to assure security, honesty, fairness, and integrity in the operation and administration of the lottery, including but not limited to an examination of the background of all prospective employees, ticket or chance sales agents, lottery vendors, and lottery contractors. The security division is designated a law enforcement agency for the purpose of administering this chapter.

(b) in conjunction with the director, confer with the attorney general or his designee to promote and ensure security, honesty, fairness, and integrity of the operation and administration of the lottery; and

(c) in conjunction with the director, report any alleged violation of law to the attorney general, the legislative auditor, and any other appropriate law enforcement authority for further investigation and action.

(4) The salary of the assistant director for security is equal to 90% of the salary of the director of the lottery.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 669, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 161, L. 1987; Sec. 23-5-1013, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-212 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

Part 3
Sales and Regulation

23-7-301. Ticket or chance sales agents — licenses. (1) Lottery tickets or chances may be sold only by ticket or chance sales agents licensed by the director in accordance with this section.

(2) The commission shall by rule determine the places at which state lottery game tickets or chances may be sold.

(3) (a) Before issuing a license, the director shall consider:

(i) the financial responsibility and security of the applicant and the applicant's business or activity;

(ii) the accessibility of the applicant's place of business or activity to the public; and

(iii) the sufficiency of existing licenses to serve the public convenience and the volume of the expected sales.

(b) A person under 18 years of age may not sell lottery tickets or chances.

(c) A license as an agent to sell lottery tickets or chances may not be issued to any person to engage in business exclusively as a lottery ticket or chance sales agent.

(4) The director may issue temporary licenses upon conditions that the director considers necessary.

(5) License applicants shall pay a $50 fee to cover the cost of investigating and processing the application.

(6) The director may require a bond from any licensed agent in an amount provided in the commission's rules and may purchase a blanket bond covering the activities of licensed agents.

(7) A licensed agent shall display the license or a copy of the license conspicuously in accordance with the commission's rules.

(8) A license is not assignable or transferable.

(9) An employee of a ticket or chance sales agent may not be required to sell lottery game tickets or chances if the sale is against the employee's religious or moral beliefs.

(10) Sales agents are entitled to a commission of no more than 10% of the face value of tickets and chances that they purchase from the lottery and do not return. However, to further the sale of lottery products, the lottery commission may adopt rules providing additional commissions to sales agents based on incremental sales. Commissions may not come from that part of all gross revenue that is net revenue and is paid to the general fund. The commissions are statutorily appropriated, as provided in 17-7-502, to the lottery.

(11) Each sales agent shall keep a complete and up-to-date set of records and accounts fully showing the agent's sales and provide it for inspection upon request of the commission, the director, the department of administration, the office of the legislative auditor, or the office of the attorney general.

(12) Sales agents may pay the state lottery only by check, bankdraft, electronic funds transfer, or other recorded, noncash, financial transfer method as determined by the director.

(13) A license may be suspended or revoked for failure to maintain the license qualifications provided in subsection (3) or for violation of any provision of this chapter or a commission rule. Prior to suspension or revocation, the licensee must be given notice and an opportunity for a hearing.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 669, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 342, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 408, L. 1989; Sec. 23-5-1016, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-301 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 130, Ch. 42, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 483, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 483 in (11) near end after "department of" substituted "administration" for "commerce". Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

23-7-302. Sales restrictions. (1) The price of each lottery game ticket or chance must be clearly stated thereon. The price of a lottery game chance vended by a machine or electronic device must be clearly stated on the machine or device.

(2) Tickets and chances may not be sold to or purchased by persons under 18 years of age.

(3) Tickets and chances may be purchased only with cash or a check and may not be purchased on credit.

(4) Tickets and chances may not be sold to or purchased by commissioners, the director, his staff, gaming suppliers doing business with the state lottery, suppliers' officers and employees, employees of any firm auditing or investigating the state lottery, governmental employees auditing or investigating the state lottery, or members of their households.

(5) The names of elected officials may not appear on any ticket or chance.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 669, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 161, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 408, L. 1989; Sec. 23-5-1017, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-302 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 398, L. 1993.

23-7-303 and 23-7-304 reserved.

23-7-305. Disclosure of odds. The director shall make adequate disclosure of the odds with respect to each state lottery game by stating the odds in lottery game advertisements and by posting the odds at each place in which tickets or chances are sold.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 669, L. 1985; Sec. 23-5-1018, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-305 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-7-306. Felony and gambling-related convictions — ineligibility for lottery positions. No person who has been convicted of a felony or a gambling-related offense under federal law or the law of any state may be a commissioner, director, assistant director, employee of the state lottery, or licensed ticket or chance sales agent. Prior to appointment as a commissioner, director, assistant director, or employee, a person shall submit to the commission a full set of fingerprints made at a law enforcement agency by an agent or officer of such agency on forms supplied by the agency. The assistant director for security may require a ticket or chance sales agent to submit fingerprints prior to licensing.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 669, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 408, L. 1989; Sec. 23-5-1019, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-306 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-7-307. Conflict of interest. No commissioner, director, assistant director, state lottery employee, licensed ticket or chance sales agent, or member of his household may have a financial interest in any gaming supplier or any contract between the state lottery and a gaming supplier or accept any gift or thing of value from a gaming supplier.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 669, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 408, L. 1989; Sec. 23-5-1020, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-307 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Code of ethics, Title 2, ch. 2, part 1.

23-7-308 and 23-7-309 reserved.

23-7-310. Disclosures by gaming suppliers. (1) Any person, firm, association, or corporation that submits a bid or proposal for a contract to supply lottery equipment, tickets, or other material or consultant services for use in the operation of the state lottery shall disclose at the time of such bid or proposal:

(a) the supplier's business name and address and the names and addresses of the following:

(i) if the supplier is a partnership, all of the general and limited partners;

(ii) if the supplier is a trust, the trustee and all persons entitled to receive income or benefit from the trust;

(iii) if the supplier is an association, the members, officers, and directors;

(iv) if the supplier is a corporation, the officers, directors, and each owner or holder, directly or indirectly, of any equity security or other evidence of ownership of any interest in the corporation; except that, in the case of owners or holders of publicly held equity securities of a publicly traded corporation, only the names and addresses of those owning or holding 5% or more of the publicly held securities must be disclosed;

(v) if the supplier is a subsidiary company, each intermediary company, holding company, or parent company involved therewith and the officers, directors, and stockholders of each; except that, in the case of owners or holders of publicly held securities of an intermediary company, holding company, or parent company which is a publicly traded corporation, only the names and addresses of those owning or holding 5% or more of the publicly held securities must be disclosed;

(b) if the supplier is a corporation, all the states in which the supplier is authorized to do business and the nature of that business;

(c) other jurisdictions in which the supplier has contracts to supply gaming materials, equipment, or consultant services;

(d) the details of any conviction, state or federal, of the supplier or any person whose name and address are required by subsection (1)(a) of a criminal offense punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year and shall submit to the commission a full set of fingerprints of such person made at a law enforcement agency by an agent or officer of such agency on forms supplied by the agency;

(e) the details of any disciplinary action taken by any state against the supplier or any person whose name and address are required by subsection (1)(a) regarding any matter related to gaming consultant services or the selling, leasing, offering for sale or lease, buying, or servicing of gaming materials or equipment;

(f) audited annual financial statements for the preceding 5 years;

(g) a statement of the gross receipts realized in the preceding year from gaming consultant services and the sale, lease, or distribution of gaming materials or equipment to states operating lotteries and to private persons licensed to conduct gambling, differentiating that portion of the gross receipts attributable to transactions with states operating lotteries from that portion of the gross receipts attributable to transactions with private persons licensed to conduct gambling;

(h) the name and address of any source of gaming materials or equipment for the supplier;

(i) the number of years the supplier has been in the business of supplying gaming consultant services or gaming materials or equipment; and

(j) any other information, accompanied by any documents the commission by rule may reasonably require as being necessary or appropriate in the public interest to accomplish the purposes of this chapter.

(2) No person, firm, association, or corporation contracting to supply gaming equipment or materials or consultant services to the state for use in the operation of the state lottery may have any financial interest in any person, firm, association, or corporation licensed as a ticket or chance sales agent.

(3) No contract for supplying consultant services or gaming materials or equipment for use in the operation of the state lottery is enforceable against the state unless the requirements of this section have been fulfilled.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 669, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 161, L. 1987; Sec. 23-5-1021, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-310 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-7-311. Drawings for and payment of prizes — unclaimed prizes. (1) All drawings must be held in public. The selection of winning tickets may not be performed by an employee of the lottery or by a member of the commission. All drawings must be witnessed by a professional staff employee of the legislative auditor's office, and all lottery drawing equipment used in public drawings to select winning prizes or participants for prizes must be examined by the director's staff and a professional staff employee of the legislative auditor's office prior to and after each public drawing.

(2) The commission may by rule provide for the payment of prizes by ticket or chance sales agents, whether or not the paying agent sold the winning ticket or chance, whenever the amount of the prize is less than an amount set by commission rule. Payment may not be made directly by a machine or device or by a computer terminal.

(3) (a) Except as provided in subsection (3)(b), prizes over $100,000 may in the discretion of the commission be paid either in one lump sum or in equal yearly installments without interest over a period of not more than 20 years and in yearly installment payments of not less than $20,000.

(b) If the commission enters into an agreement under the provisions of 23-7-202(8) to participate in a game for prizes of over $100,000 that requires payment periods of more than 20 years or yearly installment payments of less than $20,000 as a condition of participation, the commission may adopt the installment payment amounts and time periods necessary to comply with the conditions of the game.

(4) Prizes not claimed within 6 months are forfeited and must be paid into the state lottery fund. No interest is due on a prize when a claim is delayed but made within 6 months.

(5) The right to a prize is not assignable, but prizes may be paid to a deceased winner's estate or to a person designated by judicial order.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 669, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 161, L. 1987; Sec. 23-5-1022, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-311 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 25, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 19, L. 1995.**

23-7-312. Lien on lottery winnings for debt collected by IV-D agency — notice to agency — payment to agency — procedure. (1) For purposes of this section, "IV-D agency" means the state child support enforcement agency created pursuant to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act and providing services under Title 40, chapter 5.

(2) The IV-D agency shall periodically certify to the state lottery the names and social security numbers of persons owing a debt to or collected by the IV-D agency.

(3) Prior to the payment of lottery winnings in excess of $600, the state lottery shall check the name of the winner against the list of names and social security numbers of persons owing a debt to or collected by the IV-D agency.

(4) (a) If the winner is on the list of persons owing a debt to or collected by the IV-D agency, the state lottery shall make a good faith attempt to notify the IV-D agency and the agency then has a lien against the winnings in the amount of the debt owed to or collected by the IV-D agency. The state lottery has no liability to the IV-D agency or the individual on whose behalf the IV-D agency is collecting the debt if the state lottery fails to match a winner's name to a name on the list or is unable to notify the IV-D agency of a match. The IV-D agency shall provide the state lottery with written notice of a support lien promptly upon the state lottery's notification of a match.

(b) If the lottery winnings are to be paid through the state treasurer, the lottery winner is entitled to notice and opportunity for hearing under Title 17, chapter 4, part 1, prior to any offset of the debt against the winnings.

(c) If the lottery winnings are to be paid directly by the state lottery, the amount of the debt owed to or collected by the IV-D agency must be held by the lottery for a period of 30 days from the lottery's confirmation of the amount of the debt to allow the IV-D agency to institute any necessary garnishment or withholding proceedings. If a garnishment or withholding proceeding is not initiated within the 30-day period, the lottery shall release the payment to the winner.

(d) The IV-D agency, in its discretion, may release or partially release the support lien upon written notice to the state lottery.

(e) A support lien under this section is in addition to any other lien created by law.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 429, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 325, L. 1995.**

Cross-References

Enforcement of support, Title 40, ch. 5.

Part 4
Finances and Audits

23-7-401. State lottery fund. There is a fund of the enterprise fund type, as defined in 17-2-102, to be known as the state lottery fund. The gross revenue from the state lottery, consisting of money from the sale of lottery tickets and chances, ticket or chance sales agent license fees, unclaimed prizes, or any other source, must be deposited in the fund, except that, at the discretion of the director, money for prizes paid immediately by a sales agent and money equaling the sales agent's commission may be drawn by a sales agent from his gross revenue before depositing his gross revenue with the state lottery.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 669, L. 1985; Sec. 23-5-1026, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-401 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991.**

23-7-402. Disposition of revenue. (1) A minimum of 45% of the money paid for tickets or chances must be paid out as prize money. The prize money is statutorily appropriated, as provided in 17-7-502, to the lottery.

(2) Commissions paid to lottery ticket or chance sales agents are not a state lottery operating expense.

(3) That part of all gross revenue not used for the payment of prizes, commissions, and operating expenses, together with the interest earned on the gross revenue while the gross revenue is in the enterprise fund, is net revenue. Net revenue must be transferred quarterly from the enterprise fund established by 23-7-401 to the state general fund.

(4) The spending authority of the lottery may be increased in accordance with this section upon review and approval of a revised operation plan by the office of budget and program planning.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 669, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 161, L. 1987; amd. Secs. 5, 7, Ch. 635, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 206, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 408, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 628, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 11, Sp. L. June 1989; Sec. 23-5-1027, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-402 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 799, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 461, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 509, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 494, L. 1997.

Cross-References

State grants for youth detention services, Title 41, ch. 5, part 19.

23-7-403 through 23-7-409 reserved.

23-7-410. Annual audit. The legislative auditor shall conduct or have conducted an annual audit of the state lottery. The costs of the audit must be paid out of the state lottery fund. A copy of the audit report must be delivered to the commission, the director, the governor, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, and each member of the appropriate committee of each house of the legislature as determined by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 669, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 408, L. 1989; Sec. 23-5-1028, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-410 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-7-411. Audit of lottery security. (1) After the first 9 months of sales to the public and every 2 years after that, the office of the legislative auditor shall conduct or have conducted a comprehensive audit of all aspects of security in the operation of the lottery. The costs of the audit are a state lottery operating expense and must be paid out of the state lottery fund. The audit must include:

(a) personnel security;

(b) lottery sales agent security;

(c) lottery contractor security;

(d) security of manufacturing operations of lottery contractors;

(e) security against ticket or chance counterfeiting and alteration and other means of fraudulently winning;

(f) security of drawings among entries or finalists;

(g) computer security;

(h) data communications security;

(i) database security;

(j) systems security;

(k) lottery premises and warehouse security;

(l) security in distribution;

(m) security involving validation and payment procedures;

(n) security involving unclaimed prizes;

(o) security aspects applicable to each particular lottery game;

(p) security of drawings in games whenever winners are determined by drawings;

(q) the completeness of security against locating winners in lottery games with preprinted winners by persons involved in their production, storage, distribution, administration, or sales; and

(r) any other aspects of security applicable to any particular lottery game and to the lottery and its operations.

(2) The security audit report must be presented to the commission, the director, the governor, the president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 669, L. 1985; Sec. 23-5-1029, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-411 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

23-7-412. Certain audit findings confidential. Specific audit findings relating to security invasion techniques are confidential and may be reported only to the legislative audit committee, the director of the lottery, the commission, the attorney general, and the governor.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 161, L. 1987; Sec. 23-5-1030, MCA 1989; redes. 23-7-412 by Sec. 57, Ch. 647, L. 1991.

TITLE 24

RESERVED

TITLE 25

CIVIL PROCEDURE

Ch.

1. General Provisions.
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3. Service of Process and Other Papers.
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5. Parties.
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8. Deposit in Court — Delivery to Party.
9. Judgment.
10. Costs.
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12. Appeal to Supreme Court.
13. Execution of Judgment.
14. Proceedings in Aid of Execution.
15. Liability of Joint Debtors.
Chapters 16 through 18 reserved.
19. Uniform District Court Rules.
20. Rules of Civil Procedure.
21. Rules of Appellate Procedure.
22. Montana Justice Courts — Rules of Civil Procedure. Superseded. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990.
23. Montana Justice and City Court Rules of Civil Procedure.
24. Montana Uniform Rules for the Justice and City Courts.
Chapters 25 through 29 reserved.
30. Procedure in Municipal Courts.
31. Procedure in Justices' Courts.
32. Procedure in City Courts. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.
33. Appeal to District Court From Justices' and City Courts.
34. Small Claims Procedure — District Court. Repealed. Sec. 3, Ch. 241, L. 1997.
35. Small Claims Procedure — Justice's Court.

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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25-1-1102. Contents of registration certificate.
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25-1-1104. Handbook for process servers.
25-1-1105. List of process servers — identification.
25-1-1106. Revocation or suspension of certificate.
25-1-1107. Proof of service — requirements.
25-1-1108 through 25-1-1110 reserved.
25-1-1111. Bond required.
25-1-1112. Action on bond.

Chapter Cross-References

State courts open to every person, Art. II, sec. 16, Mont. Const.
Right and justice to be administered without sale, denial, or delay, Art. II, sec. 16, Mont. Const.
Speedy remedy for every injury of person, property, or character, Art. II, sec. 16, Mont. Const.
Commission for Human Rights, 2-15-1706.
Illegal discrimination, Title 49, ch. 2.
General powers and duties of Commission, Title 49, ch. 2, part 2.

Part 1
Civil Actions — Form and Commencement

25-1-101. One form of civil action. There is in this state but one form of civil action for the enforcement or protection of private rights and the redress or prevention of private wrongs.

History: En. Sec. 1, p. 43, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 1, p. 135, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 1, p. 28, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 1, p. 40, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 1, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 460, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6425, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9008, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 307; re-en. Sec. 9008, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2301.

Cross-References

Actions and special proceedings defined, 27-1-102.
Civil and criminal actions, 27-1-103.
Bases for civil actions, 27-1-104.

25-1-102. Limitations on commencing actions. (1) Civil actions can only be commenced within the periods prescribed in Title 27, chapter 2, after the cause of action shall have accrued, except where, in special cases, a different limitation is prescribed by statute.

(2) The word "action", as used in this section, is to be construed, whenever it is necessary so to do, as including a special proceeding of a civil nature.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1, p. 466, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 1, p. 515, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 28, p. 45, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 28, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 28, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 470, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6428, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9011, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 312; re-en. Sec. 9011, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2401, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 559, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6476, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9066, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 363; re-en. Sec. 9066, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2720, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2401, 93-2720; amd. Sec. 79, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Commencement of action, Rule 3, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Definition of special proceeding, 27-1-102.
Statutes of limitations, Title 27, ch. 2.
Uniform Conflict of Laws—Limitations Act, Title 27, ch. 2, part 5.

25-1-103. When action considered pending. An action is deemed to be pending from the time of its commencement until its final determination upon appeal or until the time for appeal has passed, unless the judgment is sooner satisfied.

History: En. Sec. 1895, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7188, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9821, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1049; re-en. Sec. 9821, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8706.

Cross-References

Execution of judgment, Title 25, ch. 13.
Time for filing notice of appeal, Rule 5, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Execution of judgment in Justice's Court, Title 25, ch. 31, part 11.
Appeal to District Court from Justices' and City Courts, Title 25, ch. 33.

25-1-104 through 25-1-110 reserved.

25-1-111. Repealed. Sec. 195, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

History: En. Sec. 1931, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7201, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9835, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1064; re-en. Sec. 9835, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8802.

Part 2
Fees

25-1-201. *(Temporary)* **Fees of clerk of district court.** (1) The clerk of the district court shall collect the following fees:

(a) at the commencement of each action or proceeding, except a petition for dissolution of marriage, from the plaintiff or petitioner, $90; for filing a complaint in intervention, from the intervenor, $80; for filing a petition for dissolution of marriage, $160; for filing a petition for legal separation, $150; and for filing a petition for a contested amendment of a final parenting plan, $120;

(b) from each defendant or respondent, on appearance, $60;

(c) on the entry of judgment, from the prevailing party, $45;

(d) for preparing copies of papers on file in the clerk's office, 50 cents a page for the first five pages of each file, for each request, and 25 cents for each additional page;

(e) for each certificate, with seal, $2;

(f) for oath and jurat, with seal, $1;

(g) for a search of court records, 50 cents for each year searched, not to exceed a total of $25;

(h) for filing and docketing a transcript of judgment or transcript of the docket from all other courts, the fee for entry of judgment provided for in subsection (1)(c);

(i) for issuing an execution or order of sale on a foreclosure of a lien, $5;

(j) for transmission of records or files or transfer of a case to another court, $5;

(k) for filing and entering papers received by transfer from other courts, $10;

(l) for issuing a marriage license, $30;

(m) on the filing of an application for informal, formal, or supervised probate or for the appointment of a personal representative or the filing of a petition for the appointment of a guardian or conservator, from the applicant or petitioner, $70, which includes the fee for filing a will for probate;

(n) on the filing of the items required in 72-4-303 by a domiciliary foreign personal representative of the estate of a nonresident decedent, $55;

(o) for filing a declaration of marriage without solemnization, $30;

(p) for filing a motion for substitution of a judge, $100;

(q) for filing a petition for adoption, $75.

(2) Except as provided in subsections (3) through (11), 32% of all fees collected by the clerk of the district court must be deposited in and credited to the district court fund. If no district court fund exists, that portion of the fees must be deposited in the general fund for district court operations. The remaining portion of the fees must be remitted to the state general fund.

(3) In the case of a fee collected for issuing a marriage license or filing a declaration of marriage without solemnization, $23.60 must be deposited in and credited to the state general fund and $6.40 must be deposited in and credited to the county general fund.

(4) (a) Of the fee for filing a petition for dissolution of marriage, $75 must be deposited in the state general fund, $5 must be deposited in the children's trust fund account established in 52-7-102, $9 must be deposited in the civil legal assistance for indigent victims of domestic violence account established in 3-2-714, $30 must be deposited in the partner and family member assault intervention and treatment fund established in 40-15-110, and $21 must be deposited in and credited to the district court fund. If no district court fund exists, the $21 must be deposited in the general fund for district court operations.

(b) Of the fee for filing a petition for legal separation, $75 must be deposited in the state general fund, $5 must be deposited in the children's trust fund account established in 52-7-102, $30 must be deposited in the partner and family member assault intervention and treatment fund established in 40-15-110, and $20 must be deposited in and credited to the district court fund. If no district court fund exists, the $20 must be deposited in the general fund for district court operations.

(5) (a) Before the percentages contained in subsection (2) are applied and the fees deposited in the district court fund or the county general fund or remitted to the state, the clerk of the district court shall deduct from the following fees the amounts indicated:

(i) at the commencement of each action or proceeding and for filing a complaint in intervention, as provided in subsection (1)(a), $35;

(ii) from each defendant or respondent, on appearance, as provided in subsection (1)(b), $25;

(iii) on the entry of judgment, as provided in subsection (1)(c), $15; and

(iv) from the applicant or petitioner, on the filing of an application for probate or for the appointment of a personal representative or on the filing of a petition for appointment of a guardian or conservator, as provided in subsection (1)(m), $15.

(b) The clerk of the district court shall deposit the money deducted in subsection (5)(a) in the county general fund for district court operations unless the county has a district court fund. If the county has a district court fund, the money must be deposited in that fund.

(6) The fee for filing a motion for substitution of a judge, as provided in subsection (1)(p), must be remitted to the state general fund.

(7) Fees collected under subsections (1)(d) through (1)(i) must be deposited in the district court fund. If no district court fund exists, fees must be deposited in the general fund for district court operations.

(8) The clerk of the district court shall remit to the credit of the state general fund $20 of each fee collected under the provisions of subsections (1)(a) through (1)(c), (1)(m), and (1)(n) to fund a portion of judicial salaries.

(9) (a) The fee for filing a petition for a contested amendment of a parenting plan must be remitted by the clerk of the district court to the credit of the district court to defray the costs of the court-sanctioned educational program concerning the effects of dissolution of marriage on children, as required in 40-4-226, and to defray the expense of education when ordered for the investigation and preparation of a report concerning parenting arrangements, as provided in 40-4-215(2)(a).

(b) If the moving party files a statement signed by the nonmoving party agreeing not to contest an amendment of a final parenting plan at the time the petition for amendment is filed, the clerk of the district court may not collect from the moving party the fee for filing a petition for a contested amendment of a parenting plan under subsection (1)(a).

(10) The clerk of district court shall remit to the credit of the special revenue account established in 42-2-105 $70 of the filing fee required in subsection (1)(q), and $5 of the filing fee must be deposited in the district court fund. If no district court fund exists, fees must be deposited in the general fund for district court operations.

(11) Of the fee for filing an action or proceeding, except a petition for dissolution of marriage, $9 must be deposited in the civil legal assistance for indigent victims of domestic violence account established in 3-2-714 and $1 must be deposited in and credited to the district court fund for mitigation of administrative costs incurred by the court in the collection of the fee. If a district court fund does not exist, the $1 must be deposited in the county general fund for district court operations.

25-1-201. *(Effective July 1, 2002)* **Fees of clerk of district court.** (1) The clerk of district court shall collect the following fees:

(a) at the commencement of each action or proceeding, except a petition for dissolution of marriage, from the plaintiff or petitioner, $90; for filing a complaint in intervention, from the intervenor, $80; for filing a petition for dissolution of marriage, $160; for filing a petition for legal separation, $150; and for filing a petition for a contested amendment of a final parenting plan, $120;

(b) from each defendant or respondent, on appearance, $60;

(c) on the entry of judgment, from the prevailing party, $45;

(d) for preparing copies of papers on file in the clerk's office, 50 cents a page for the first five pages of each file, for each request, and 25 cents for each additional page;

(e) for each certificate, with seal, $2;

(f) for oath and jurat, with seal, $1;

(g) for a search of court records, 50 cents for each year searched, not to exceed a total of $25;

(h) for filing and docketing a transcript of judgment or transcript of the docket from all other courts, the fee for entry of judgment provided for in subsection (1)(c);

(i) for issuing an execution or order of sale on a foreclosure of a lien, $5;

(j) for transmission of records or files or transfer of a case to another court, $5;

(k) for filing and entering papers received by transfer from other courts, $10;

(l) for issuing a marriage license, $30;

(m) on the filing of an application for informal, formal, or supervised probate or for the appointment of a personal representative or the filing of a petition for the appointment of a guardian or conservator, from the applicant or petitioner, $70, which includes the fee for filing a will for probate;

(n) on the filing of the items required in 72-4-303 by a domiciliary foreign personal representative of the estate of a nonresident decedent, $55;

(o) for filing a declaration of marriage without solemnization, $30;

(p) for filing a motion for substitution of a judge, $100;

(q) for filing a petition for adoption, $75.

(2) Except as provided in subsections (3) and (5) through (7), fees collected by the clerk of district court must be forwarded to the department of revenue for deposit in the state general fund.

(3) (a) Of the fee for filing a petition for dissolution of marriage, $5 must be deposited in the children's trust fund account established in 52-7-102, $9 must be deposited in the civil legal assistance for indigent victims of domestic violence account established in 3-2-714, and $30 must be deposited in the partner and family member assault intervention and treatment fund established in 40-15-110.

(b) Of the fee for filing a petition for legal separation, $5 must be deposited in the children's trust fund account established in 52-7-102 and $30 must be deposited in the partner and family member assault intervention and treatment fund established in 40-15-110.

(4) If the moving party files a statement signed by the nonmoving party agreeing not to contest an amendment of a final parenting plan at the time the petition for amendment is filed, the clerk of district court may not collect from the moving party the fee for filing a petition for a contested amendment of a parenting plan under subsection (1)(a).

(5) The clerk of district court shall remit to the credit of the special revenue account established in 42-2-105 $70 of the filing fee required in subsection (1)(q).

(6) Of the fee for filing an action or proceeding, except a petition for dissolution of marriage, $9 must be deposited in the civil legal assistance for indigent victims of domestic violence account established in 3-2-714.

(7) The fees collected under subsections (1)(d), (1)(g), and (1)(j) must be deposited in the county district court fund. If a district court fund does not exist, the fees must be deposited in the county general fund for district court operations.

History: En. Sec. 4636, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3169, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 88, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 4918, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 4918, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 218, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 33, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 548, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 25-232; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 493, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 80, Ch. 575, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 10, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 12, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 524, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 709, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 610, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 271, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 318, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 642, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 645, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 221, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 664, L. 1989; amd. Secs. 3, 4, Ch. 656, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 570, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 287, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 343, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 160, Ch. 480, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 484, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 386, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 545, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 257, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 585, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 585 in (2) substituted "Except as provided in subsections (3) and (5) through (7), fees collected by the clerk of district court must be forwarded to the state treasurer for deposit in the state general fund" for "Except as provided in subsections (3) through (11), 32% of all fees collected by the clerk of the district court must be deposited in and credited to the district court fund. If no district court fund exists, that portion of the fees must be deposited in the general fund for district court operations. The remaining portion of the fees must be remitted to the state general fund"; deleted former (3) that read: "(3) In the case of a fee collected for issuing a marriage license or filing a declaration of marriage without solemnization, $23.60 must be deposited in and credited to the state general fund and $6.40 must be deposited in and credited to the county general fund"; in (3)(a) near beginning after "petition for dissolution of marriage" deleted "$75 must be deposited in the state general fund" and at end after "40-15-110" deleted "and $21 must be deposited in and credited to the district court fund. If no district court fund exists, the $21 must be deposited in the general fund for district court operations"; in (3)(b) near beginning after "petition for legal separation" deleted "$75 must be deposited in the state general fund" and at end after "40-15-110" deleted "and $20 must be deposited in and credited to the district court fund. If no district court fund exists, the $20 must be deposited in the general fund for district court operations"; deleted former (5) through (9)(a) that read: "(5) (a) Before the percentages contained in subsection (2) are applied and the fees deposited in the district court fund or the county general fund or remitted to the state, the clerk of the district court shall deduct from the following fees the amounts indicated:

(i) at the commencement of each action or proceeding and for filing a complaint in intervention, as provided in subsection (1)(a), $35;

(ii) from each defendant or respondent, on appearance, as provided in subsection (1)(b), $25;

(iii) on the entry of judgment, as provided in subsection (1)(c), $15; and

(iv) from the applicant or petitioner, on the filing of an application for probate or for the appointment of a personal representative or on the filing of a petition for appointment of a guardian or conservator, as provided in subsection (1)(m), $15.

(b) The clerk of the district court shall deposit the money deducted in subsection (5)(a) in the county general fund for district court operations unless the county has a district court fund. If the county has a district court fund, the money must be deposited in that fund.

(6) The fee for filing a motion for substitution of a judge, as provided in subsection (1)(p), must be remitted to the state general fund.

(7) Fees collected under subsections (1)(d) through (1)(i) must be deposited in the district court fund. If no district court fund exists, fees must be deposited in the general fund for district court operations.

(8) The clerk of the district court shall remit to the credit of the state general fund $20 of each fee collected under the provisions of subsections (1)(a) through (1)(c), (1)(m), and (1)(n) to fund a portion of judicial salaries.

(9) (a) The fee for filing a petition for a contested amendment of a parenting plan must be remitted by the clerk of the district court to the credit of the district court to defray the costs of the court-sanctioned educational program concerning the effects of dissolution of marriage on children, as required in 40-4-226, and to defray the expense of education when ordered for the investigation and preparation of a report concerning parenting arrangements, as provided in 40-4-215(2)(a)"; at end of (5) after "subsection (1)(q)" deleted "and $5 of the filing fee must be deposited in the district court fund. If no district court fund exists, fees must be deposited in the general fund for district court operations"; at end of (6) after "3-2-714" deleted "and $1 must be deposited in and credited to the district court fund for mitigation of administrative costs incurred by the court in the collection of the fee. If a district court fund does not exist, the $1 must be deposited in the county general fund for district court operations"; inserted (7) directing deposit of fees collected under subsections (1)(d), (1)(g), and (1)(j); and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2002.

The amendments to this section in sec. 144, Ch. 574, L. 2001, were rendered void by sec. 255(3), Ch. 574, L. 2001, a coordination section.

Code Commissioner Instruction: Pursuant to sec. 47, Ch. 257, L. 2001, in (2) in version effective July 1, 2002, the code commissioner changed "state treasurer" to "department of revenue".

Cross-References

Duties of Clerk, Title 3, ch. 5, part 5.
Membership in associations of Clerks of District Courts, 7-5-2143.
Manner of appearance by defendant, 25-3-401.
Governmental entities not required to prepay fees — exceptions, 25-10-405.
Public officers not to be personally taxed, 25-10-701.
Mandamus — officers not to be personally liable, 27-26-403.
Payment of marriage license fee, 40-1-202.
Use of marriage license fee for battered spouses and domestic violence program, 52-6-105.

25-1-202. *(Temporary)* **Fee for court reporter.** In addition to other filing fees, a fee of $20 must be paid to the clerk of the district court at the time of filing a civil action in the district court. The fee must be paid by the clerk into the treasury of the county where the action is filed, to be applied to the payment of the salary of the reporter. The prevailing party may have the amount paid by the prevailing party taxed in the bill of costs as proper disbursements.

25-1-202. *(Effective July 1, 2002)* **Additional filing fee.** In addition to other filing fees, a fee of $20 must be paid to the clerk of district court at the time of filing a civil action in the district court. The fee must be forwarded by the clerk to the department of revenue for deposit in the state general fund. The prevailing party may have the amount paid by the prevailing party taxed in the bill of costs as proper disbursements.

History: En. Sec. 1979, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 374, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6377, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8932, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 8932, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 22, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1905; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 640, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 384, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 257, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 585, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 585 in second sentence substituted "must be forwarded by the clerk to the state treasurer for deposit in the state general fund" for "must be paid by the clerk into the treasury of the county where the action is filed, to be applied to the payment of the salary of the reporter"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2002.

Code Commissioner Instruction: Pursuant to sec. 47, Ch. 257, L. 2001, in version effective July 1, 2002, the code commissioner changed "state treasurer" to "department of revenue".

Cross-References

Court reporters, Title 3, ch. 5, part 6.
Payment of reporter's fees in military courts, 10-1-406.
Costs generally allowable, 25-10-201.
Claiming costs, Title 25, ch. 10, part 5.
Costs allowable against state, 25-10-702, 25-10-711.
Costs allowed in Municipal Court, 25-30-107.
Bill of costs unnecessary in Justice's Court, 25-31-1002.

Part 3
Time

25-1-301. Extension of time. Subject to Rule 6(b), M.R.Civ.P., whenever this code requires or allows an act to be done at or within a specified time, which act relates to the pleadings in the action, the undertakings to be filed, the justification of sureties, the preparation of statements or of amendments thereto, or the service of notices other than of appeal, the time allowed by this code may be extended, upon good cause shown, by the court in which the action is pending or a judge thereof; but such extension shall not exceed 90 days without the consent of the adverse party.

History: En. Sec. 1897, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 27, L. 1903; re-en. Sec. 7190, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9823, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1054; re-en. Sec. 9823, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8708; amd. Sec. 82, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Rules concerning time, Title 1, ch. 1, part 3.
Enlargement of time, Rule 6(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Computation and extension of time, Rule 21, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Part 4
Undertakings for Security

25-1-401. Deposit of money in lieu of undertaking. In all cases where an undertaking or bond with sureties is required by the provisions of this code, the plaintiff or defendant may deposit with the clerk of the court or justice of the peace or city judge, as the case may be, a sum of money equal to the amount required by the undertaking or bond, which shall be taken as security in the place thereof. At any time such deposit may be withdrawn by the party making it upon giving the undertaking with sufficient sureties as required by law, approved by the clerk or justice or judge, upon notice to the adverse party or his attorney, who may object to the sufficiency of the sureties in the same manner as though the undertaking were filed in the first instance.

History: En. Sec. 1904, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7198, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9831, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9831, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8716.

Cross-References

Security for costs, Title 25, ch. 10, part 6.
Undertaking for costs on appeal, Rule 6, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Sureties and their justification, Rule 8, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Appeals in forma pauperis, Rule 18, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Money in lieu of undertaking in Justice's Court, 25-31-115.
Security for costs in Justice's Court, 25-31-402.

25-1-402. Governmental entities not required to give security. In any civil action or proceeding wherein the state, a county, or a municipal corporation or any officer in his official capacity on behalf of the state or a county, city, or town is a party plaintiff or defendant, no bond, undertaking, or security can be required of the state, county, municipal corporation, or town or any officer thereof; but on complying with the other provisions of this code, the state, county, municipal corporation, or town or any officer thereof acting in his official capacity has the same rights, remedies, and benefits as if the bond, undertaking, or security were given and approved as required by this code. The board of trustees of any school district is entitled to the benefit of this section.

History: En. Sec. 1902, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7196, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9829, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1058; re-en. Sec. 9829, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8714.

Cross-References

Community college included as school district, 20-15-403.
Governmental entities not required to prepay fees — exception, 25-10-405.
Payment of costs by governmental entities, Title 25, ch. 10, part 7.
Stay in favor of state without security, Rule 62(e), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Sureties and their justification, Rule 8, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Part 5
Notice to Attorney General

Part Cross-References

Service of process on state, 2-9-313.
Duties of Governor and Attorney General, 2-15-201, 2-15-501.
Service required upon Attorney General, Rule 4D(2)(h), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Intervention, Rule 24, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Attorney General to be notified of constitutional questions, Rule 24(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20); Rule 38, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Necessary parties, 27-8-301.

25-1-501. Notice to be given to attorney general when state department or board initiates or intervenes in an action. When a department or board of this state initiates or intervenes in an action in any court, a copy of the complaint, counterclaim, or cross-claim must be served on the attorney general.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1979.

25-1-502. Notice of appeal to be served on attorney general when state is party to judicial review. (1) If the state or a department, officer, or board of the state appeals from a judgment or order entered in any court or files a petition for a writ seeking review of a matter in any appellate court, the attorney representing the state, department, officer, or board shall notify the attorney general within a reasonable time in advance of the filing of the notice or petition. The attorney shall serve a copy of the notice of appeal or of the petition on the attorney general and provide the attorney general on request a copy of the order, judgment, or opinion for which review is sought.

(2) If a notice of appeal or petition for a writ seeking review in any appellate court is served upon the state or a department, officer, or board of the state, the party serving the notice or petition shall serve a copy on the attorney general as well as on any other counsel required by law to be served.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 91, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 535, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 535 substituted language in (1) and (2) expanding the requirements for notice to the attorney general when a state agency is party to a proceeding for which judicial review is sought for former language that read: "When a department or board of this state appeals from a judgment or order entered in any court of this state, a copy of the notice of appeal must be served on the attorney general." Amendment effective May 1, 2001.

Applicability: Section 3, Ch. 535, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies to any action or other proceeding for which the time for an appeal has not yet begun to run on [the effective date of this act]." Effective May 1, 2001.

Parts 6 through 10 reserved

Part 11
Registration of Process Servers — Levying Officers

Part Cross-References

Service of process and other papers, Title 25, ch. 3.
Execution by elisor, 25-3-206.
Obstructing peace officer or other public servant, 45-7-302.

25-1-1101. Registered process server — levying officer. (1) Any person who makes more than 10 services of process, as defined in 25-3-101, within this state during 1 calendar year shall file a verified certificate of registration as a process server with the clerk of the district court of the county in which he resides or has his principal place of business.

(2) This part does not apply to:

(a) a sheriff, constable, coroner, elisor, or other government employee who is acting in the course of his employment; or

(b) a licensed attorney.

(3) A registered process server may act as a levying officer under Title 25, chapter 13.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

25-1-1102. Contents of registration certificate. The certificate of registration of a process server must contain the following statements:

(1) the name, age, address, and telephone number of the registrant;

(2) that the registrant has not been convicted of a felony;

(3) that the registrant has been a resident of this state for a period of 1 year immediately preceding the filing of the certificate; and

(4) that the registrant will perform his duties as a process server in compliance with the provisions of law governing the service of process in this state.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

25-1-1103. *(Temporary)* **Fee — duration of certificate.** (1) A certificate of registration as a process server must be accompanied by a fee of $100 at the time the certificate is filed. The fee must be deposited in the county general fund for district court operations, unless the county has a district court fund. If the county has a district court fund, the fee must be deposited in that fund.

(2) A certificate of registration is effective for a period of 2 years from the date of filing. A new certificate must be filed upon expiration of a certificate and a new registration fee must accompany the new certificate.

25-1-1103. *(Effective July 1, 2002)* **Fee — duration of certificate.** (1) A certificate of registration as a process server must be accompanied by a fee of $100 at the time the certificate is filed. The fee must be forwarded by the clerk of district court to the department of revenue for deposit in the state general fund.

(2) A certificate of registration is effective for a period of 2 years from the date of filing. A new certificate must be filed upon expiration of a certificate, and a new registration fee must accompany the new certificate.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 548, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 257, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 585, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 585 in second sentence substituted "The fee must be forwarded by the clerk of district court to the state treasurer for deposit in the state general fund" for "The fee must be deposited in the county general fund for district court operations, unless the county has a district court fund. If the county has a district court fund, the fee must be deposited in that fund." Amendment effective July 1, 2002.

Code Commissioner Instruction: Pursuant to sec. 47, Ch. 257, L. 2001, in (1) in version effective July 1, 2002, the code commissioner changed "state treasurer" to "department of revenue".

25-1-1104. Handbook for process servers. (1) The department of labor and industry shall publish a handbook for process servers and levying officers.

(2) Each person who applies to the clerk of the district court of any county for registration as a process server shall demonstrate that the person has passed an examination based on the handbook and administered by the board of private security patrol officers and investigators provided for in 2-15-1781.

(3) The department of labor and industry may charge a reasonable examination fee to cover the costs of publishing the handbook and administering the examination provided for in this section.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 548, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 217, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 60, Ch. 483, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 483 in (1) and (3) after "department of" substituted "labor and industry" for "commerce"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

25-1-1105. List of process servers — identification. (1) The clerk of the district court shall maintain a list of all process servers registered in the county. The clerk of the district court shall assign a number to each registered process server. Upon renewal of a certificate of registration, the same number may be assigned.

(2) During the course of serving process or acting as a levying officer, a registered process server must have in his possession an identification card with the number assigned under subsection (1) and a photograph of the registered process server. The clerk of the district court shall furnish the identification card, the cost of which must be reimbursed by the process server.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

25-1-1106. Revocation or suspension of certificate. (1) A certificate of registration of a registered process server may be revoked or suspended by the county attorney of the county of registration whenever the registrant makes a service of process not complying with the law.

(2) The county attorney may conduct an investigation concerning the revocation or suspension of a certificate based on the complaint of a person alleging injury caused by improper service of process by the registrant.

(3) The county attorney shall notify the clerk of the district court when a certificate of registration is suspended, revoked, or reinstated.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

25-1-1107. Proof of service — requirements. A proof of service of process signed by a registered process server must indicate the county in which he is registered and the number assigned to him under 25-1-1105.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

25-1-1108 through 25-1-1110 reserved.

25-1-1111. Bond required. (1) The clerk of the district court may not accept a certificate of registration as a process server unless the certificate is accompanied by a surety bond of $10,000 per individual or $100,000 per firm, conditioned upon compliance with this part and all laws governing service of process in this state.

(2) A levying officer may not levy on a judgment that exceeds the value of the bond.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

25-1-1112. Action on bond. (1) Any person who recovers damages for an injury caused by a service of process, made by a registered process server, that did not comply with the law governing service of process in this state may recover the amount of damages from the bond required under 25-1-1111.

(2) If there has been recovery against a registered process server's bond, the registrant must file a new bond within 30 days or reinstate the bond. If the bond has not been reinstated or filed within 30 days, the county attorney must revoke the registrant's certificate.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

CHAPTER 2

VENUE

Part 1 — Proper Place of Trial—Venue

25-2-101. Renumbered 25-2-121 by Code Commissioner, 1985.
25-2-102. Renumbered 25-2-122 by Code Commissioner, 1985.
25-2-103. Renumbered 25-2-123 by Code Commissioner, 1985.
25-2-104. Renumbered 25-2-124 by Code Commissioner, 1985.
25-2-105. Renumbered 25-2-125 by Code Commissioner, 1985.
25-2-106. Renumbered 25-2-126(2) by Code Commissioner, 1985.
25-2-107. Repealed.
25-2-108. Renumbered 25-2-118 by Code Commissioner, 1985.
25-2-109 and 25-2-110 reserved.
25-2-111. Scope of part.
25-2-112. Designation of proper place of trial not jurisdictional.
25-2-113. Power of court to change place of trial.

25-2-114. Right of defendant to move for change of place of trial.
25-2-115. Multiple proper counties.
25-2-116. Multiple claims.
25-2-117. Multiple defendants.
25-2-118. Residence of defendant.
25-2-119 and 25-2-120 reserved.
25-2-121. Contracts.
25-2-122. Torts.
25-2-123. Real property.
25-2-124. Recovery of statutory penalty or forfeiture.
25-2-125. Against public officers or their agents.
25-2-126. Against state and political subdivisions.
25-2-127 through 25-2-130 reserved.
25-2-131. Specific statutes control.

Part 2 — Change of Venue

25-2-201. When change of venue required.
25-2-202. Change of venue on agreement of parties.
25-2-203. Papers to be transmitted.
25-2-204. Jurisdiction preserved.
25-2-205. Allocation of costs between counties.
25-2-206. Judgment affecting real property to be transmitted.

Chapter Cross-References

Jurisdiction and venue unaffected, Rule 82, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Part 1
Proper Place of Trial — Venue

Part Cross-References

Terms and location of District Courts, Title 3, ch. 5, part 4.
Improper venue as subject of motion, Rule 12(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Trials and hearings — orders in chambers, Rule 77(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Appellate review of place of trial, Rule 1, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

25-2-101. Renumbered 25-2-121 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

25-2-102. Renumbered 25-2-122 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

25-2-103. Renumbered 25-2-123 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

25-2-104. Renumbered 25-2-124 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

25-2-105. Renumbered 25-2-125 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

25-2-106. Renumbered 25-2-126(2) by Code Commissioner, 1985.

25-2-107. Repealed. Sec. 17, Ch. 432, L. 1985.

History: En. Sec. 20, p. 46, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 20, p. 138, L. 1867; en. Sec. 25, p. 31, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 59, p. 52, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 59, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 59, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 613, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6504, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9096, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 395; re-en. Sec. 9096, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2904(part).

25-2-108. Renumbered 25-2-118 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

25-2-109 and 25-2-110 reserved.

25-2-111. Scope of part. The proper place of trial (venue) of a civil action is in the county or counties designated in this part.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 432, L. 1985.

25-2-112. Designation of proper place of trial not jurisdictional. The designation of a county in this part as a proper place of trial is not jurisdictional and does not prohibit the trial of any cause in any court of this state having jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 432, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court, 3-2-202.
Original jurisdiction of District Courts, 3-5-302.
Jurisdiction of Municipal Courts and Justices' Courts, 3-6-103; Title 3, ch. 10, part 3.

Jurisdiction of Water Courts, 3-7-224; Title 3, ch. 7, part 5.
Jurisdiction of City Courts, Title 3, ch. 11, part 1.
Jurisdiction of persons, Rule 4B, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-2-113. Power of court to change place of trial. The designation in this part of a proper place of trial does not affect the power of a court to change the place of a trial for the reasons stated in 25-2-201(2) or (3), or pursuant to an agreement of the parties as provided in 25-2-202.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 432, L. 1985.

25-2-114. Right of defendant to move for change of place of trial. If an action is brought in a county not designated as the proper place of trial, a defendant may move for a change of place of trial to a designated county.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 432, L. 1985.

25-2-115. Multiple proper counties. If this part designates more than one county as a proper place of trial for any action, an action brought in any such county is brought in a proper county and no motion may be granted to change the place of trial upon the ground that the action is not brought in a proper county under 25-2-201(1). If an action is brought in a county not designated as a proper place of trial, a defendant may move for a change of place of trial to any of the designated counties.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 432, L. 1985.

25-2-116. Multiple claims. In an action involving two or more claims for which this part designates more than one as a proper place of trial, a party entitled to a change of place of trial on any claim is entitled to a change of place of trial on the entire action, subject to the power of the court to separate claims or issues for trial under Rule 42(b) of the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 432, L. 1985.

25-2-117. Multiple defendants. If there are two or more defendants in an action, a county that is a proper place of trial for any defendant is proper for all defendants, subject to the power of the court to order separate trials under Rule 42(b) of the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure. If an action with two or more defendants is brought in a county that is not a proper place of trial for any of the defendants, any defendant may make a motion for change of place of trial to any county which is a proper place of trial.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 432, L. 1985.

25-2-118. Residence of defendant. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3), the proper place of trial for all civil actions is the county in which the defendants or any of them reside at the commencement of the action.

(2) If none of the defendants reside in the state, the proper place of trial for a contract action is as provided in 25-2-121(1)(b) or (2) and the proper place of trial for a tort action is as provided in 25-2-122(2) or (3).

(3) The proper place of trial for an action brought pursuant to Title 40, chapter 4, is the county in which the petitioner has resided during the 90 days preceding the commencement of the action.

History: En. Sec. 20, p. 46, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 20, p. 138, L. 1867; en. Sec. 25, p. 31, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 59, p. 52, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 59, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 59, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 613, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6504, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9096, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 395; re-en. Sec. 9096, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2904(part); amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 432, L. 1985; sec. 25-2-108, MCA 1983; redes. 25-2-118 by Code Commissioner, 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 352, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Rules for determination of residence, 1-1-215.

25-2-119 and 25-2-120 reserved.

25-2-121. Contracts. (1) The proper place of trial for actions upon contracts is either:

(a) the county in which the defendants, or any of them, reside at the commencement of the action; or

(b) the county in which the contract was to be performed. The county in which the contract was to be performed is:

(i) the county named in the contract as the place of performance; or

(ii) if no county is named in the contract as the place of performance, the county in which, by necessary implication from the terms of the contract, considering all of the obligations of all parties at the time of its execution, the principal activity was to take place.

(2) Subsections (2)(a) through (2)(d) do not constitute a complete list of classes of contracts; if, however, a contract belongs to one of the following classes, the proper county for such a contract for the purposes of subsection (1)(b)(ii) is:

(a) contracts for the sale of property or goods: the county where possession of the property or goods is to be delivered;

(b) contracts of employment or for the performance of services: the county where the labor or services are to be performed;

(c) contracts of indemnity or insurance: the county where the loss or injury occurred or where a judgment is obtained against the assured or indemnitee or where payment is to be made by the insurer;

(d) contracts for construction or repair: the county where the object to be constructed or repaired is situated or is to be built.

History: En. Sec. 20, p. 46, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 20, p. 138, L. 1867; en. Sec. 25, p. 31, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 59, p. 52, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 59, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 59, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 613, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6504, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9096, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 395; re-en. Sec. 9096, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2904(part); amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 432, L. 1985; sec. 25-2-101, MCA 1983; redes. 25-2-121 by Code Commissioner, 1985.

25-2-122. Torts. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3), the proper place of trial for a tort action is:

(a) the county in which the defendants or any of them reside at the commencement of the action; or

(b) the county in which the tort was committed. If the tort is interrelated with and dependent upon a claim for breach of contract, the tort was committed, for the purpose of determining the proper place of trial, in the county in which the contract was to be performed.

(2) If the defendant is a corporation incorporated in a state other than Montana, the proper place of trial for a tort action is:

(a) the county in which the tort was committed;

(b) the county in which the plaintiff resides; or

(c) the county in which the corporation's resident agent is located, as required by law.

(3) If the defendant is a resident of a state other than Montana, the proper place of trial for a tort action is:

(a) the county in which the tort was committed; or

(b) the county in which the plaintiff resides.

History: En. Sec. 20, p. 46, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 20, p. 138, L. 1867; en. Sec. 25, p. 31, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 59, p. 52, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 59, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 59, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 613, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6504, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9096, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 395; re-en. Sec. 9096, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2904(part); amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 432, L. 1985; sec. 25-2-102, MCA 1983; redes. 25-2-122 by Code Commissioner, 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 332, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 352, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Registered office — registered agent, 35-1-313.

25-2-123. Real property. (1) The proper place of trial for the following actions is the county in which the subject of the action or some part thereof is situated:

(a) for the recovery of real property or of an estate or an interest therein or for the determination, in any form, of such right or interest;

(b) for injuries to real property;

(c) for the partition of real property;

(d) for the foreclosure of all liens and mortgages on real property.

(2) Where the real property is situated partly in one county and partly in another, the plaintiff may select either of the counties and the county so selected is the proper county for the trial of such action.

(3) The proper place of trial for all actions for the recovery of the possession of, quieting the title to, or the enforcement of liens upon real property is the county in which the real property, or any part thereof, affected by such action or actions is situated.

History: **(1), (2)En. Sec. 18, p. 46, Bannack Stat.; en. Sec. 18, p. 137, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 23, p. 30, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 56, p. 51, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 56, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 56, 1st Div. Comp. Stat.1887; re-en. Sec. 610, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6501, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9093, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 392; re-en. Sec. 9093, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2901, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 43, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6277, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8831, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 78; re-en. Sec. 8831, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-320, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-320(part), 93-2901; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 432, L. 1985; sec. 25-2-103, MCA 1983; redes. 25-2-123 by Code Commissioner, 1985.**

Cross-References

Quieting title to real property, Title 70, ch. 28.
Partition of real property, Title 70, ch. 29.
Definition of foreclosure, 71-1-221.

25-2-124. Recovery of statutory penalty or forfeiture. The proper place of trial for the recovery of a penalty or forfeiture imposed by statute is the county where the cause or some part thereof arose, except that when it is imposed for an offense committed on a lake, river, or other stream of water situated in two or more counties, the action may be brought in any county bordering on such lake, river, or stream and opposite to the place where the offense was committed.

History: **En. Sec. 19, p. 46, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 19, p. 137, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 24, p. 31, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 57, p. 51, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 57, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 57, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 611, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6502, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9094, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 393; re-en. Sec. 9094, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2902(part); amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 432, L. 1985; sec. 25-2-104, MCA 1983; redes. 25-2-124 by Code Commissioner, 1985.**

25-2-125. Against public officers or their agents. The proper place of trial for an action against a public officer or person specially appointed to execute his duties for an act done by him in virtue of his office or against a person who, by his command or in his aid, does anything touching the duties of such officer is the county where the cause or some part thereof arose.

History: **En. Sec. 19, p. 46, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 19, p. 137, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 24, p. 31, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 57, p. 51, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 57, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 57, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 611, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6502, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9094, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 393; re-en. Sec. 9094, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2902(part); amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 432, L. 1985; sec. 25-2-105, MCA 1983; redes. 25-2-125 by Code Commissioner, 1985.**

Cross-References

Bonds of public officers and employees, Title 2, ch. 9, parts 6 through 8.

25-2-126. Against state and political subdivisions. (1) The proper place of trial for an action against the state is in the county in which the claim arose or in Lewis and Clark County. In an action brought by a resident of the state, the county of the plaintiff's residence is also a proper place of trial.

(2) The proper place of trial for an action against a political subdivision is in the county in which the claim arose or in any county where the political subdivision is located.

History: **(1), (3)En. Sec. 21, Ch. 380, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 82-4321; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 432, L. 1985; sec. 2-9-312, MCA 1983; redes. 25-2-126(1), (3) by Code Commissioner, 1985; (2)En. Sec. 58, p. 52, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 58, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 58, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 612, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6503, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9095, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 394; re-en. Sec. 9095, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2903; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 432, L. 1985; sec. 25-2-106, MCA 1983; redes. 25-2-126(2) by Code Commissioner, 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 128, L. 1999.**

Cross-References

Liability exposure of governmental entities, Title 2, ch. 9, part 1.
Claims and actions against governmental entities, Title 2, ch. 9, part 3.

25-2-127 through 25-2-130 reserved.

25-2-131. Specific statutes control. The provisions of this part do not repeal, by implication or otherwise, specific statutes not within this part, designating a proper place of trial, whether or not such a designation is called venue or proper place of trial.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 432, L. 1985.**

Cross-References

Legal proceedings affecting hazardous waste management facilities — venue, 75-10-420.

Part 2
Change of Venue

Part Cross-References

Right of accused to impartial jury, Art. II, sec. 24, Mont. Const.
Change of venue in emergency, 3-5-405.
Hearings outside district on agreement of parties, Rule 77(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Appellate review of refusal to change venue, Rule 1, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

25-2-201. When change of venue required. The court or judge must, on motion, change the place of trial in the following cases:

(1) when the county designated in the complaint is not the proper county;
(2) when there is reason to believe that an impartial trial cannot be had therein;
(3) when the convenience of witnesses and the ends of justice would be promoted by the change.

History: En. Sec. 21, p. 46, Bannack Stat.; amd. Ch. 8, L. 3d Session 1866, which was set aside by Act of Congress of March 2, 1867; amd. Sec. 1, p. 68, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 27, p. 31, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 62, p. 53, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 62, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 62, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 615, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; en. Ch. 2, Ex. L. 1903; re-en. Sec. 6506, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9098, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 397; re-en. Sec. 9098, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 6, L. 1973; [(4) superseded by Sup. Ct. Ord., 34 St. Rep. 26, eff. March 1, 1977]; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2906.

Cross-References

Motion for change of place of trial, Rule 12(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Appeal of order changing or refusing to change place of trial when county designated in complaint is not proper county, Rule 1, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

25-2-202. Change of venue on agreement of parties. All the parties to an action, by stipulation or by consent in open court entered in the minutes, may agree that the place of trial may be changed to any county in the state. Thereupon the court must order the change as agreed upon.

History: En. Sec. 619, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6510, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9102, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9102, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2910.

Cross-References

Hearings outside district on agreement of parties, Rule 77(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-2-203. Papers to be transmitted. When an order is made transferring an action or proceeding for trial, the clerk of the court must transmit the pleading and papers therein to the clerk of the court to which it is transferred.

History: En. Sec. 64, p. 53, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 64, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 64, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 617, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6508, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9100, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 399; re-en. Sec. 9100, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 176, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2908(part).

25-2-204. Jurisdiction preserved. The court to which an action or proceeding is transferred has and exercises over the same the like jurisdiction as if it had been originally commenced therein.

History: En. Sec. 64, p. 53, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 64, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 64, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 617, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6508, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9100, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 399; re-en. Sec. 9100, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 176, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2908(part).

Cross-References

District Court jurisdiction, Art. VII, sec. 4, Mont. Const.; Title 3, ch. 5, part 3.

25-2-205. *(Temporary)* **Allocation of costs between counties.** In case of a change of the place of trial from one county to another, as provided for in 25-2-201, the county in which the action or proceeding is tried shall recover from the county in which the action was commenced all additional costs or expenses that may have been incurred by such county by reason of extra jurors or bailiff's fees or other court expenses incurred by such county by reason of the hearing or trial of said action, motion, or proceeding. Such extra costs shall be allowed by the court, the clerk of the court of such county shall certify the same to the board of county commissioners of the county in which said action, motion, or proceeding was commenced, and said board shall allow and cause the same to be paid. *(Repealed effective July 1, 2002—secs. 52(1), 63(3), Ch. 585, L. 2001.)*

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 5, Ex. L. 1903; re-en. Sec. 6512, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9104, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9104, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2912.

25-2-206. Judgment affecting real property to be transmitted. When an action or proceeding affecting the title to or possession of real estate has been brought in or transferred to any court of a county other than the county in which the real estate or some portion of it is situated, the clerk of such court must, after final judgment therein, certify under his seal of office and transmit to the corresponding court of the county in which the real estate affected by the action is situated a copy of the judgment. The clerk receiving such copy must file, docket, and record the judgment in the record of the court, briefly designating it as a judgment transferred from .... court (naming the proper court).

History: En. Sec. 65, p. 54, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 65, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 65, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 618, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6509, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9101, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 400; re-en. Sec. 9101, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2909.

CHAPTER 3

SERVICE OF PROCESS AND OTHER PAPERS

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Chapter Cross-References

Service on federal lands, 2-1-202.
Service on military reservation, 2-1-204.
Service within Glacier National Park, 2-1-205.
Service in Yellowstone National Park, 2-1-207.
Service on Fort Peck Dam territory, 2-1-209.
Service on Indian land, 2-1-307.

Service by military court, 10-1-404.
Registration of process servers, Title 25, ch. 1, part 11.
Persons subject to jurisdiction — process — service, Rule 4, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Service and filing of pleadings and other papers, Rule 5, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Service upon foreign rural cooperatives, 35-18-107.
Service in child custody proceedings, 40-7-106.
Service upon geophysical exploration firm, 82-1-102.

Part 1
General Provisions

25-3-101. Definitions. As used in parts 2 and 3 of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Notice" includes all papers and orders (except process) required to be served in any proceeding before any court, board, or officer or required by law to be served independently of such proceeding.

(2) "Process" includes all writs, warrants, summonses, and orders of courts of justice or judicial officers.

History: En. Sec. 4380, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3009, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4773, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pol. C. Sec. 4175; re-en. Sec. 4773, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 16-2701.

25-3-102 through 25-3-104 reserved.

25-3-105. Person serving process — penalty for obstruction. A process server registered under chapter 1, part 11, a licensed attorney, or a sheriff, constable, coroner, elisor, or other government employee who is acting in the course of the person's employment while serving process is a public servant for the purpose of determining the offense of obstructing a public servant as provided in 45-7-302. A person who obstructs a person serving process is guilty of obstruction of a public servant and is punishable as provided in 45-7-302.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1997.

Cross-References
Obstructing peace officer or other public servant, 45-7-302.

Part 2
Service by an Officer

Part Cross-References
Service by Supreme Court Marshal, 3-2-502.
Service by Constable, 3-10-701, 3-10-706.
Duties of County Sheriff, 7-4-3001; Title 7, ch. 32, part 21.

25-3-201. Delivery of papers to officer. (1) It is the duty of the clerk of any district court, at the request of a party in any civil action pending in such court or his agent or attorney, to forward by mail any process, summons, or other papers required in the cause; and it is the duty of the sheriff, registered process server, or other officer to whom said papers may be directed to receive the same at the place where the same are directed. When process in one county is intended for service in another, it is the duty of the clerk to forward the same in like manner.

(2) If the papers are delivered for service away from the county seat, all necessary copies thereof must be furnished for service.

(3) If any sheriff, registered process server, or other officer refuses to receive any summons or other process at the point where directed to him or to serve the same, he is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof must be fined in any sum not exceeding $100.

History: (1),(3)En. Secs. 1, 2, p. 7, L. 1881; re-en. Sec. 76, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 640, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6523, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9120, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9120, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-3016, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 4634, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3167, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 4916, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 121, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 4916, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 121, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 59, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 82, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 343, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 439, L. 1975; Sec. 25-226, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 25-226(part), 93-3016(part); amd. Sec. 83, Ch. 575, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

25-3-202. When officer's execution of process justified and required. A sheriff, registered process server, or other ministerial officer is justified in the execution of and must execute all process and orders regular on their face and issued by competent authority, whatever may be the defect in the proceedings upon which they were issued.

History: En. Sec. 4395, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3024, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4788, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pol. C. Sec. 4187; re-en. Sec. 4788, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 16-2716; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

25-3-203. Prepayment of cost of service. In no case shall the officer or registered process server receiving papers for service be required to serve the same unless the person in whose behalf the service is made or his agent or attorney first pay the cost of the service upon a demand therefor by the officer or registered process server.

History: En. Secs. 1, 2, p. 7, L. 1881; re-en. Sec. 76, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 640, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6523, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9120, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9120, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-3016(part); amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Governmental entities not required to prepay fees — exceptions, 25-10-405.

25-3-204. Officer to exhibit process. The officer or registered process server executing such process must, then and at all times subsequent so long as he retains it, upon request, show the same with all papers attached to any person interested therein.

History: En. Sec. 4396, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3025, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4789, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pol. C. Sec. 4188; re-en. Sec. 4789, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 16-2717; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

25-3-205. Execution of process when sheriff a party. When the sheriff is a party to an action or proceeding, the process and orders therein which it would otherwise be the duty of the sheriff to execute must be executed by the coroner of the county or a registered process server.

History: En. Sec. 4399, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3028, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4792, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pol. C. Sec. 4191; re-en. Sec. 4792, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 16-2720; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Coroner allowed same salary as Sheriff for like services, 7-4-2911.
Duties of County Coroner, 7-4-2911.

25-3-206. Execution by elisor. (1) Process or orders in an action or proceeding may be executed by a person residing in the county, designated by the court or a judge thereof, and denominated an elisor, in the following cases:

(a) The sheriff and coroner are both parties.

(b) Either of these officers is a party and the process is against the other.

(c) Either of these officers is a party and there is a vacancy in the office of the other.

(d) It appears by affidavit to the satisfaction of the court in which the proceeding is pending or the judge thereof that both of these officers are disqualified or, by reason of any bias, prejudice, or other cause, would not act promptly or impartially.

(2) When process is delivered to an elisor, he must execute and return it in the same manner as the sheriff is required to execute similar process. The court or judge may at any time on its own motion appoint an elisor.

History: En. Sec. 4400, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3029, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4793, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pol. C. Sec. 4192; re-en. Sec. 4793, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 16-2721.

Cross-References

Registration of process servers — levying officers, Title 25, ch. 1, part 11.

Part 3
Return of Service

Part Cross-References

Return of service of process, Rule 4D, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Filing and proof of service other than process, Rules 5(d) through 5(f), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-3-301. Time and manner of return. (1) It shall be the duty of the sheriff or other person serving a summons or other process or order required by any of the provisions of this code, issued out of any of the district courts of this state, to make due and legal return of such service and file the same with the clerk of the court in which such action or proceeding is pending not more than 10 days after the making of such service where the same was made in the county in which such action or proceeding is pending and not more than 15 days after the making of such service when the same was made outside of the county in which such action or proceeding is pending. Any failure to make and file such return as required may be punished as a contempt of court.

(2) When process or a notice is returnable to another county or was forwarded under 25-3-201, the sheriff or a registered process server may enclose his return of such process or notice in an envelope addressed to the officer who sent it and deposit it in the post office, prepaying postage.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 38, L. 1907; re-en. Sec. 6527, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9124, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9124, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-3020, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 4385, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3014, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4778, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pol. C. Sec. 4177; re-en. Sec. 4778, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 16-2706, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 16-2706, 93-3020; amd. Sec. 84, Ch. 575, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

25-3-302. Return prima facie evidence. The return of the sheriff or registered process server upon process or notices is prima facie evidence of the facts in such return stated.

History: En. Sec. 4386, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3015, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4779, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pol. C. Sec. 4178; re-en. Sec. 4779, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 16-2707; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

Part 4

Service of Papers After Defendant's Appearance

Part Cross-References

Service of process upon party, Rule 4D, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Service of pleadings upon party's attorney, Rule 5(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-3-401. Notice requirements after appearance of defendant. A defendant appears in an action when he answers, files a motion, or gives the plaintiff written notice of his appearance or when an attorney gives notice of appearance for him or has such appearance entered in open court. After appearance, a defendant or his attorney is entitled to notice of all subsequent proceedings of which notice is required to be given.

History: En. Sec. 494, p. 232, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 574, p. 152, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 478, p. 167, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 478, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 491, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1834, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7149, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9782, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1014; re-en. Sec. 9782, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 4, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8505.

Cross-References

Actual and constructive notice, 1-1-217.

25-3-402. Persons to be served. Subject to the provisions of Rule 5(b), M.R.Civ.P., whenever a plaintiff or a defendant who has appeared resides out of this state and has no attorney in the action or proceeding, service may be made on the clerk of court for him. But in all cases where a party has an attorney in the action or proceeding, the service of papers, when required, must be upon the attorney instead of the party, except of subpoenas, writs, and other process issued in the suit and papers to bring him into contempt, unless the court orders otherwise.

History: En. Sec. 495, p. 232, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 575, p. 153, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 479, p. 168, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 479, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 492, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1835, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7150, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9783, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1015; re-en. Sec. 9783, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8506; amd. Sec. 85, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Part 5

Alternative Methods of Service

Part Cross-References

Service by publication, Rule 4D(5), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-3-501. Service of telephonic or telegraphic copy. (1) Any summons, writ, or order in any civil action or proceeding and all other papers requiring service may be transmitted by telegraph or telephone for such service in any place; and the telegraphic or telephonic copy of such writ, order, or paper so transmitted may be served or executed by the officer or person to whom it is sent for that purpose and returned by him, if any return be requisite, in the same manner and with the same force and effect in all respects as the original thereof might be delivered to him; and the officer or person serving or executing the same has the same authority and is subject to the same liabilities as if the copy were the original.

(2) The original, when a writ or order, must also be filed in the court from which it was issued, and a certified copy thereof must be preserved in the telegraph or telephone office from which it is sent. In sending it, either the original or certified copy may be used by the operator for that purpose. Whenever any document to be sent by telegraph or telephone bears a seal, either private or official, it is not necessary for the operator, in sending the same, to telegraph or telephone a description of the seal or any words or device thereon, but the same may be expressed in the telegraphic or telephonic copy by the letters "L.S." or by the word "seal".

History: En. Sec. 1837, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7152, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9785, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1017; re-en. Sec. 9785, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8508.

Cross-References

Contents of writings, recordings, and photographs, Art. X, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

25-3-502. Publication to be once a week. Where not otherwise expressly prescribed by law, all rules, orders, and decrees of court, summonses, and notices of all kinds, whether given by any court, judge, or clerk thereof or by any other officer, board, or commission, which by the laws of this state are required to be published in any newspaper shall be published once a week during the time prescribed by law for publication thereof, whether such publication be made in a weekly, semiweekly, triweekly, or daily newspaper.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 104, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 9833, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9833, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8718.

Cross-References

Week defined, 1-1-301.

Service by publication, Rule 4D(5), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-3-503. What suffices as once a week. Whenever any statute of Montana requires the publication of any notice, order, or other paper or document in any newspaper once a week for any specified number of weeks, it shall be sufficient to so publish the same once each week for such number of times as shall equal the number of weeks so designated.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 76, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 9833.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8719.

Cross-References

Week defined, 1-1-301.

25-3-504. Designating unknown persons as defendants. (1) In the situations listed in Rule 4D(5)(a), M.R.Civ.P., persons whose names are unknown to plaintiff may be made parties defendant, either on the filing of the complaint, cross-complaint, or complaint in intervention, as the case may be, or at any time thereafter by amendment thereof, by the name and description of unknown owners, unknown heirs, or unknown devisees of any deceased person or by all of such designations.

(2) (a) When persons are made parties defendant by the designation of unknown owners, it shall not be necessary to add to such designation in the title of the action a description of the property involved, whether real, personal, or mixed, of which such persons are claimed or supposed to be unknown owners or claimants or parties in interest, but a description of the property involved shall be included in the body of the summons for publication in the action.

(b) When persons are made defendant by the style and description of unknown heirs or devisees, there shall be added to such designation of them the name of the deceased person of whom they shall be claimed or supposed to be the heirs or devisees.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 105, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 179, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2819; amd. Sec. 86, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Suing party by fictitious name, 25-5-103.

Definition of person, Rule 4A, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Caption and name of parties, Rule 10(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Misjoinder and nonjoinder of parties, Rule 21, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Determination of members of class in class action, Rule 23(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Justice's Court — designating unknown person as defendant, 25-31-405.

25-3-505. Effect of service by publication upon unknown persons. Judgments and decrees rendered in actions or proceedings when persons have been so made parties and served by publication of summons shall have the effect prescribed in Rule 4D(5)(b), M.R.Civ.P. If such persons are made parties by the designation of:

(1) unknown heirs, the judgment or decree shall be conclusive as to all heirs of such deceased party;

(2) unknown devisees, the judgment or decree in such proceedings shall be conclusive as against all devisees of such deceased person;

(3) unknown owners, the judgment or decree rendered in such action or proceeding shall be conclusive as against the world, including persons with contingent interests in the controversy and persons not in being who may have an interest or contingent interest therein.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 105, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2820; amd. Sec. 87, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Default, Rule 55, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Part 6

Service on Secretary of State — Nonresident Motorists

Part Cross-References

Duties of Secretary of State, 2-15-401.

Service on Secretary of State, Rule 4D(6), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-3-601. Conditional granting of use of highways to nonresidents. Subject to a compliance with the motor vehicle laws of this state and the acceptance of the provisions of this part and 25-10-206, nonresident owners and operators of motor vehicles hereby are granted the privilege of using the highways, roads, and streets of this state and its political subdivisions, and the use of such highways, roads, and streets shall be deemed and construed to be an acceptance of the provisions of this part and 25-10-206.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 10, L. 1937; R.C.M. 1947, 53-201.

Cross-References

Motor vehicles — certificate of ownership, registration, and taxation, Title 61, ch. 3.

Traffic regulations, Title 61, ch. 8.

Motor vehicle equipment, Title 61, ch. 9.

25-3-602. Operation of vehicle considered consent to service on secretary of state. The acceptance by a nonresident of the rights and privileges conferred by the laws of this state to use the highways, roads, and streets of the state and its political subdivisions, as evidenced by his operating a motor vehicle thereon, shall be deemed equivalent to and construed to be an appointment by such nonresident of the secretary of state of the state of Montana to be his true and lawful attorney upon whom may be served all lawful summonses and processes against him growing out of any accident, collision, or liability in which said nonresident may be involved while operating a motor vehicle upon such highways, roads, and streets; and said acceptance or operation shall be a signification of his agreement that any summons or process against him which is so served shall be of the same legal force and validity as if served on him personally within the state of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 10, L. 1937; R.C.M. 1947, 53-202.

Cross-References

Service on Secretary of State, Rule 4D(6), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-3-603. Operation of vehicle by agent. The operation by any person, by himself or his agent, of any motor vehicle, whether registered or unregistered and with or without a license to operate, on any public way in this state shall be deemed equivalent to an appointment by such person of the secretary of state or his successor in office to be his true and lawful attorney upon whom may be served all lawful processes in any action or proceeding against him growing out of an accident or collision in which he or his agent may be involved while operating a motor vehicle on any public way in this state; and such operation shall be a signification of an agreement by such person that any such process against him which is served upon the secretary of state or his successor in office shall be of the same force and validity as if served upon him personally. This section shall not apply in case of any cause of action, for the service of process in which provision is made by 25-3-602, nor shall it authorize service of process upon any person who may with due diligence be found and personally served with process within the state of Montana.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 10, L. 1937; R.C.M. 1947, 53-203.**

Cross-References

Personal service within state, Rule 4D(2), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Agency, Title 28, ch. 10.

25-3-604. Secretary of state's record of process served. The secretary of state shall keep a record of all such summonses and process, which shall show the day of service.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 10, L. 1937; R.C.M. 1947, 53-206.**

Cross-References

Public records, Title 2, ch. 6.

CHAPTER 4

PLEADINGS, MOTIONS, AND OTHER PAPERS

Part 1 — General Provisions

25-4-101. Motions and orders — where made.
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25-4-203. Verification of pleadings.
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25-4-302. Pleading an account.
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Part 4 — Counterclaim and Cross-Claim

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25-4-501. Motion to postpone trial for absence of testimony.
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Part 6 — Procedure After Claims Partially Admitted

25-4-601. Procedure when answer admits part of plaintiff's claim.
25-4-602. Judgment for excess when plaintiff admits counterclaim.

Part 1
General Provisions

25-4-101. Motions and orders — where made. (1) Motions must be made in the county in which the action is brought or in any adjoining county in the same district. In case of the absence of the judge of the district from his district or in an action pending in which such judge is disqualified to act, such motion may be made before the judge of any adjoining district unless there is another judge in the same district who is not disqualified to act, in which case such motion shall be made before another judge in the same district.

(2) Orders made out of court may be made by the judge of the court in any part of the state.

History: En. Sec. 418, p. 128, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 487, p. 231, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 567, p. 151, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 470, p. 166, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 470, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 483, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1821, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7140, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9773, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1004; re-en. Sec. 9773, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8402; amd. Sec. 88, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Definition of districts and assignment of judges, Title 3, ch. 5, part 1.
Powers of judges at chambers, 3-5-311.
Jurisdiction of judges coextensive with state, 3-5-312.
Terms and location of District Courts, Title 3, ch. 5, part 4.
Motions and other papers, Rule 7(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Hearings outside district on agreement of parties, Rule 77(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-4-102. Transfer when judge unable to hear motion or return of order. When a notice of motion is given or an order to show cause is made returnable before a judge out of court and, at the time fixed for the motion or on the return day of the order, the judge is unable to hear the parties, the matter may be transferred by his order to some other judge.

History: En. Sec. 420, p. 129, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 489, p. 231, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 569, p. 152, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 472, p. 166, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 472, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 485, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1823, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7142, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9775, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1006; re-en. Sec. 9775, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8404.

Cross-References

Motions and other papers, Rule 7(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-4-103. Vacating or modifying order made without notice. An order made out of court without notice to the adverse party may be vacated or modified, without notice, by the judge who made it, or it may be vacated or modified on notice in the manner in which other motions are made.

History: En. Sec. 249, p. 94, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 318, p. 199, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 367, p. 107, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 406, p. 149, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 406, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 419, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1824, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7143, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9776, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 937; re-en. Sec. 9776, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8405.

25-4-104 through 25-4-110 reserved.

25-4-111. Lost papers. If an original pleading or paper be lost, the court may authorize a copy thereof to be filed and used instead of the original.

History: En. Sec. 1891, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7184, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9817, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1045; re-en. Sec. 9817, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8702.

25-4-112. Papers with technical defects. An affidavit, notice, or other paper without the title of the action or proceeding in which it is made or with a defective title is as valid and effectual for any purpose as if duly entitled if it intelligibly refers to such action or proceeding.

History: En. Sec. 424, p. 129, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 502, p. 233, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 579, p. 153, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 520, p. 177, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 520, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 537, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1892, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7185, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9818, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1046; re-en. Sec. 9818, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8703.

Cross-References

Caption — names of parties, Rule 10(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Part 2
Pleadings in General

Part Cross-References
Pleadings allowed — form of motions, Rule 7, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
General rules of pleading, Rule 8, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Form of pleadings, Rule 10, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-4-201. Description of real property in complaint. In an action for the recovery of real property, it must be described in the complaint with such certainty as to enable an officer, upon execution, to identify it.

History: En. Sec. 100, p. 64, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 100, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 102, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 744, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6570, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9168, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 455; re-en. Sec. 9168, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-3805.

Cross-References
Corner Recordation Act of Montana, Title 70, ch. 22, part 1.
Montana coordinate system, Title 70, ch. 22, part 2.

25-4-202. Copy of written instrument in pleading. The insertion in a pleading of a copy of a written instrument is equivalent to setting forth the instrument according to its legal effect.

History: En. Sec. 748, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6574, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9172, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9172, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-3809.

Cross-References
Adoption by reference — exhibits, Rule 10(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-4-203. Verification of pleadings. (1) In any case in which an affidavit of verification is required, except as otherwise specifically provided, such affidavit of verification must be to the effect that the pleading is true to the knowledge of the deponent, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and that as to those he believes it to be true. Such verification must be made by the party or, if there are several parties united in interest or pleading, by one at least of such parties acquainted with the facts if such party is in the county and capable of making the affidavit. The verification may also be made by the agent or attorney of the party if the party is absent from the county where the attorney resides or is from any other cause unable to verify the pleading, and in such case the verification must state that the deponent is the agent or attorney of the party, the reason why such verification is made by such agent or attorney, and that the matters stated in the pleadings are true to the best knowledge, information, and belief of such agent or attorney.

(2) When a corporation is a party, the verification may be made by any officer thereof and must state what officer he is and that the matters stated therein are true to the best knowledge, information, and belief of such officer. If there is no officer of the corporation within the county, the verification may be made by its attorney.

History: En. Sec. 55, p. 144, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 9, p. 64, L. 1869; amd. Sec. 63, p. 39, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 94, p. 62, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 94, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 96, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 731, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6565, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9163, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 446; re-en. Sec. 9163, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 15, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 93-3702.

Cross-References
Signing of pleadings, Rule 11, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
False swearing, 45-7-202.

25-4-204. Time for amendment or reply after motion on pleading. When a motion concerning a pleading is sustained or overruled and time to amend, answer, or reply is given, the time so given runs from service of notice of the decision or order, except when the party against whom the decision is made is in court. In such case the time runs from the making of the decision or order.

History: En. Sec. 779, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6594, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9192, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 476; re-en. Sec. 9192, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 8, L. 1937; R.C.M. 1947, 93-3910; amd. Sec. 89, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References
Costs of motion, 25-10-202.
Time for reply after motion, Rule 12(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Part 3
Pleading Special Matters

Part Cross-References

Pleading special matters, Rule 9, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Pleading licensure in action to collect brokerage commission, 37-51-401.
Consideration of mistake or imperfection in grant of real property, 70-20-202.

25-4-301. Pleading statute of limitations. In pleading the statute of limitations, it is not necessary to state the facts showing the defense, but it may be stated generally that the cause of action is barred by the provisions of section .... (giving the number of the section and subsection thereof, if it is so divided, relied upon). If such allegation be controverted, the party pleading must establish, on the trial, the facts showing that the cause of action is so barred.

History: En. Sec. 103, p. 64, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 103, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 105, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 749, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6575, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9173, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 458; re-en. Sec. 9173, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-3810.

Cross-References

Limitation on actions involving public contracts, 18-1-402.
Limitations on commencement of civil actions, 25-1-102.
Statutes of limitations, Title 27, ch. 2.
Statute of limitations in contracts for sale, 30-2-725.

25-4-302. Pleading an account. It is not necessary for a party to set forth in a pleading the items of an account therein alleged, but he must deliver to the adverse party, within 5 days or such further time as the court may allow or may be agreed to by the parties, after a demand thereof in writing, a copy of the account or be precluded from giving evidence thereof. The court or judge thereof may order a further account when the one delivered is too general or is defective in any particular.

History: En. Sec. 55, p. 53, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 56, p. 145, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 64, p. 40, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 99, p. 64, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 99, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 101, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 743, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6569, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9167, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 454; re-en. Sec. 9167, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-3804.

25-4-303. True value of property — action for taking. When, in an action to recover the possession of personal property, the person making any affidavit did not truly state the value of the property and the officer taking the property or the sureties on any bond or undertaking are sued for taking the same, the officer or sureties may, in their answer, set up the true value of the property and that the person in whose behalf said affidavit was made was entitled to the possession of the same when said affidavit was made or that the value in the affidavit stated was inserted by mistake, whereupon the court must disregard the value as stated in the affidavit.

History: En. Sec. 115, p. 67, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 115, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 117, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 775, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6590, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9188, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9188, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-3906.

Cross-References

Affidavits as evidence, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.
Actions for claim and delivery, Title 27, ch. 17, part 1.

25-4-304 through 25-4-310 reserved.

25-4-311. Damages for personal injury or wrongful death not to be stated. In an action for the recovery of money or damages for personal injury or wrongful death, the amount thereof may not be stated in the claim for relief, whether an original claim, counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim.

History: En. 93-2721 by Sec. 1, Ch. 525, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2721.

Cross-References

Counterclaim and cross-claim, Rule 13, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Third-party practice, Rule 14, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Damages for injuries or death inflicted in duel, 27-1-223.
Damages for wrongful death, 27-1-323.
Action by parent or guardian for injury to child or ward, 27-1-512.
Action for wrongful death, 27-1-513.

25-4-312. Request for statement of damages — response. When an action is filed in the district court to recover damages for personal injury or wrongful death, the parties against whom the action is brought may at any time request a statement setting forth the nature and amount of damages being sought. The request shall be filed and served upon the claimant, who shall file and serve a responsive statement as to damages within 15 days thereafter. In the event that a response is not served, the party, on notice to the claimant, may petition the court in which the action is pending to order the claimant to serve a responsive statement.

History: En. 93-2722 by Sec. 2, Ch. 525, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2722.

Cross-References

Damages for wrongful death, 27-1-323.
Action by parent or guardian for injury to child or ward, 27-1-512.
Action for wrongful death, 27-1-513.

25-4-313. Notice to defendant when no request for statement. If no request is made for such a statement setting forth the nature and amount of damages being sought, the claimant shall give notice to the defendant of the amount of special and general damages sought to be recovered:

(1) before a default may be taken; or
(2) in the event an answer is filed, at least 45 days prior to the date set for the trial.

History: En. 93-2723 by Sec. 3, Ch. 525, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2723.

25-4-314. Permissive delivery of statement with summons. A copy of the statement setting forth the nature and amount of damages being sought may be delivered to the defendant at the time of service of the summons and complaint but may not be filed for 20 days after the complaint is filed.

History: En. 93-2724 by Sec. 4, Ch. 525, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2724.

Part 4
Counterclaim and Cross-Claim

Part Cross-References

Notice of counterclaim or cross-claim by state to be given to Attorney General, 25-1-501.
Mode of trial of counterclaim, 25-7-104.
Service of counterclaim or cross-claim on numerous defendants, Rule 5(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Pleading counterclaim and cross-claim, Rule 7(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Designation of counterclaim as defense, Rule 8(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Time for service of counterclaim and cross-claim, Rule 12(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Counterclaim and cross-claim, Rule 13, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Counterclaims and cross-claims against third parties, Rule 14(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Joinder of claims, Rule 18(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Dismissal of counterclaim and cross-claim, Rules 41(a) and 41(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Default to counterclaim or cross-claim, Rule 55(d), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Summary judgment on counterclaim or cross-claim, Rules 56(a) and 56(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Availability of provisional remedies to defendant interposing counterclaim, 27-15-102.

25-4-401. Counterclaim by person sued in representative capacity. In an action against an executor or administrator or other person sued in a representative capacity, the defendant may set forth as a counterclaim a demand belonging to the decedent or other person whom he represents where the person so represented would have been entitled to set forth the same in an action against him.

History: En. Sec. 695, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6545, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9142, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9142, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-3406.

Cross-References

Right to bring action or assert defense, Title 27, ch. 1, part 5.
Powers and duties of personal representative, Title 72, ch. 3, part 6.

25-4-402. Counterclaim against person suing in representative capacity. In an action brought by an executor or administrator in his representative capacity, a demand against the decedent belonging at the time of his death to the defendant may be set forth by the defendant as a counterclaim as if the action had been brought by the decedent in his lifetime, and if a balance is found to be due the defendant, judgment must be rendered therefor against the plaintiff in his representative capacity. Execution can be issued upon such a judgment only in a case where it could be issued upon a judgment in an action against the executor or administrator.

History: **En. Sec. 696, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6546, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9143, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9143, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-3407.**

Cross-References

Right to bring action or assert defense, Title 27, ch. 1, part 5.
Powers and duties of personal representative, Title 72, ch. 3, part 6.

25-4-403. Counterclaim in action on contract. A counterclaim on a contract is subject to the following rules:

(1) Except as otherwise provided by the Uniform Commercial Code, if the action is founded upon a contract which has been assigned by the party thereto, a demand existing against the party thereto or an assignee of the contract at the time of the assignment thereof and belonging to the defendant, in good faith, before notice of the assignment must be allowed as a counterclaim to the amount of the plaintiff's demand if it might have been so allowed against the party or the assignee while the contract belonged to him.

(2) If the plaintiff is a trustee for another or if the action is in the name of the plaintiff who has no actual interest in the contract upon which it is founded, a demand against the plaintiff shall not be allowed as a counterclaim, but so much of a demand existing against the person whom he represents or for whose benefit the action is brought as will satisfy the plaintiff's demand must be allowed as a counterclaim if it might have been so allowed in an action brought by the person beneficially interested.

History: **En. Sec. 692, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6542, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9139, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 438; re-en. Sec. 9139, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-158, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 93-3403.**

Cross-References

Contracts — applicability of rules concerning transfers in general, 28-2-907.
Successive actions on same contract, 28-2-1501.
Uniform Commercial Code — assignment of contracts, 30-2-210.

25-4-404. Cross-claim to be asserted in answer. Where the judgment may determine the ultimate rights of two or more defendants as between themselves, a defendant who requires such a determination must demand it in his answer. The controversy between the defendants must not delay a judgment to which the plaintiff is entitled unless the court otherwise directs.

History: **En. Sec. 753, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6579, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9177, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9177, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-3814.**

Cross-References

Rights and justice to be administered without sale, denial, or delay, Art. II, sec. 16, Mont. Const.
Speedy remedy for every injury of person, property, or character, Art. II, sec. 16, Mont. Const.
Third-party practice, Rule 14, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Part 5
Motion to Postpone Trial

Part Cross-References

Costs of postponement, 25-10-203.

25-4-501. Motion to postpone trial for absence of testimony. A motion to postpone a trial on grounds of the absence of evidence shall only be made upon affidavit showing the materiality of the evidence expected to be obtained and that due diligence has been used to procure it.

History: **En. Sec. 130, p. 69, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 158, p. 163, L. 1867; en. Sec. 194, p. 65, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 244, p. 98, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 244, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 253, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1039, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6729, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9332, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 595; re-en. Sec. 9332, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4910(part).**

Cross-References

Affidavits as evidence, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.

25-4-502. No postponement when expected evidence admitted. The court may also require the moving party to state, upon affidavit, the evidence which he expects to obtain, and if the adverse party thereupon admits that such evidence would be given and that it be considered as actually given on the trial or offered and overruled as improper, the trial shall not be postponed.

History: **En. Sec. 130, p. 69, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 158, p. 163, L. 1867; en. Sec. 194, p. 65, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 244, p. 98, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 244, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 253, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1039, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6729, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9332, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 595; re-en. Sec. 9332, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4910(part).**

25-4-503. Postponement on other grounds. Upon good cause shown and in furtherance of justice, the court may, in its discretion, postpone a trial or proceeding upon other grounds than the absence of evidence under such conditions as the court may direct.

History: **En. Sec. 130, p. 69, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 158, p. 163, L. 1867; en. Sec. 194, p. 65, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 244, p. 98, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 244, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 253, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1039, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6729, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9332, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 595; re-en. Sec. 9332, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4910(part); amd. Sec. 90, Ch. 575, L. 1981.**

Cross-References

Postponement to judicial day, 3-1-303.
Postponement for defense, Rule 4D(6)(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Postponement for amendments, Rule 15(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Postponement to obtain affidavits, Rule 56(f), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Postponement for motion for new trial, Rule 59(d), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-4-504. Depositions of witnesses upon postponement. The party obtaining a postponement of a trial in any court of record must, if required by the adverse party, consent that the testimony of any witness of such adverse party who is in attendance be then taken by deposition before a judge or clerk of the court in which the case is pending or before such notary public as the court may indicate, which must accordingly be done, and the testimony so taken may be read on the trial with the same effect and subject to the same objections as if the witnesses were produced.

History: **En. Sec. 447, p. 133, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 604, p. 158, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 245, p. 99, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 245, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 254, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1040, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6730, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9333, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 596; re-en. Sec. 9333, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4911.**

Cross-References

Deposition defined, 1-1-202.
Before notary public, 1-5-416.
Persons before whom depositions may be taken, Rule 28, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Depositions upon oral examination, Rule 30, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Use of depositions, Rule 32, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Part 6
Procedure After Claims Partially Admitted

Part Cross-References

Effect of failure to deny, Rule 8(d), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Motion for judgment on pleadings, Rule 12(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-4-601. Procedure when answer admits part of plaintiff's claim. Where the answer of the defendant, expressly or by not denying, admits a part of the plaintiff's claim to be just, the court, upon the plaintiff's motion, may, in its discretion, order that the action be severed, that a judgment be entered for the plaintiff for the part so admitted, and if the plaintiff so elects, that the action be continued with like effect as to the subsequent proceedings as if it had been originally brought for the remainder of the claim. The order must prescribe the time and manner of the plaintiff's election. If the plaintiff elects to continue the action, his right to costs upon the judgment is the same as if it were taken in an action brought for only that part of the claim. If the plaintiff does not elect to continue the action, costs must be awarded as upon final judgment in any other case.

History: **En. Sec. 702, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6552, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9149, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9149, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-3413.**

Cross-References

Costs, Title 25, ch. 10.
Separate trials — separate judgment, Rules 13(i), 20(b), and 42(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Costs, Rule 54(d), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-4-602. Judgment for excess when plaintiff admits counterclaim. In an action upon contract where the complaint demands judgment for a sum of money only, if the defendant by his answer does not deny the plaintiff's claim but sets up a counterclaim amounting to less than the plaintiff's claim, the plaintiff, upon filing with the clerk an admission of the counterclaim, may take judgment for the excess, as upon a default for want of an answer.

History: En. Sec. 703, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6553, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9150, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9150, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-3414; amd. Sec. 91, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Counterclaim and cross-claim, Rule 13, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Default, Rule 55, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

CHAPTER 5

PARTIES

Part 1 — Designation of Parties

25-5-101. Names of parties.
25-5-102. Use of abbreviated names.
25-5-103. Suing a party by a fictitious name.
25-5-104. Action against business association.

Part 2 — Capacity to Be a Party—Joinder

25-5-201. Capacity of married person to be a party.
25-5-202. Who may defend when spouse sued.
25-5-203. Defendants — adverse claims to real property.
25-5-204. Joinder of state as defendant in actions affecting title to property.

Part 3 — Guardian Ad Litem

25-5-301. Appointment of guardian.

Chapter Cross-References

Parties, Rule 17, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Joinder of persons needed for just adjudication, Rule 19, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Part 1
Designation of Parties

Part Cross-References

Caption and name of parties, Rule 10(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-5-101. Names of parties. In a civil action, the party complaining is known as the plaintiff and the adverse party as the defendant. The party prosecuting a special proceeding may be known as the plaintiff and the adverse party as the defendant.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 2, p. 43, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 2, p. 136, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 2, p. 28, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 2, p. 40, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 2, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 2, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 461, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6426, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9009, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 308; re-en. Sec. 9009, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2302, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 1930, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7200, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9834, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1063; re-en. Sec. 9834, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-8801, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2302, 93-8801.

Cross-References

One form of civil action, 25-1-101.
Action defined, 25-1-102.

25-5-102. Use of abbreviated names. It is sufficient in all actions, papers, pleadings, or proceedings to designate any party or person by the initial letter or letters or some contraction of the first name or names, instead of stating the first name in full.

History: En. Sec. 68, p. 55, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 69, p. 147, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 77, p. 42, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 116, p. 67, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 116, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; en. Sec. 1, p. 55, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 118, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 777, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6592, Rev. C. 1907; re-en.

Sec. 9190, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 474; re-en. Sec. 9190, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-3908(part).

25-5-103. Suing a party by a fictitious name. When the plaintiff is ignorant of the name of the defendant, such defendant may be designated in any pleading or proceeding by any name; and when his true name is discovered, the pleadings or proceedings may be amended accordingly.

History: En. Sec. 68, p. 55, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 69, p. 147, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 77, p. 42, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 116, p. 67, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 116, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; en. Sec. 1, p. 55, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 118, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 777, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6592, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9190, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 474; re-en. Sec. 9190, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-3908(part).

Cross-References

Designating unknown persons as defendants, 25-3-504.
Service by publication, Rule 4D(5)(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Justice's Court — designating unknown person as defendant, 25-31-405.

25-5-104. Action against business association. When two or more persons associated in any business transact such business under a common name, whether it comprise the names of such persons or not, the associates may be sued by such common name, the summons in such cases being served on one or more of the associates; and the judgment in the action shall bind the joint property of all the associates in the same manner as if all had been named defendants and had been sued upon their joint liability.

History: En. Sec. 439, p. 132, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 596, p. 157, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 25, p. 44, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 25, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 25, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 590, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6497, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9089, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 388; re-en. Sec. 9089, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2827.

Cross-References

Assumed business names, Title 30, ch. 13, part 2.
Power of foreign corporation to sue and be sued, 32-1-103.
Power of credit union to sue and be sued, 32-3-401.
Power of religious corporation to sue and be sued, 35-3-205(2).
Power of business trust to sue and be sued, 35-5-103.

Part 2

Capacity to Be a Party — Joinder

Part Cross-References

Capacity, Rule 9(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Joinder of persons needed for just adjudication, Rule 19, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Misjoinder and nonjoinder of parties, Rule 21, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Right to bring action or assert defense, Title 27, ch. 1, part 5.
Multiple defendants — determination of liability, 27-1-703.

25-5-201. Capacity of married person to be a party. A married person may sue and be sued in the same manner as if such person were sole.

History: En. Sec. 7, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 572, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6479, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9069, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9069, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 535, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2803.

Cross-References

Judgment for or against married person, 25-9-102.
Action for wrongful death, 27-1-513.
Who may sue for whose seduction, 27-1-514.
Protection of personal relations — abduction, 27-1-515.
Joint interests, obligations, and powers of husband and wife, Title 40, ch. 2, part 1.

25-5-202. Who may defend when spouse sued. If a husband and wife be sued together, each spouse may defend for his or her own right, and if the other spouse neglect to defend, the spouse who does choose to defend may defend for the other spouse's right also.

History: En. Sec. 8, p. 44, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 8, p. 136, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 8, p. 28, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 8, p. 41, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 8, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 8, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 573, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6480, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9070, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 371; re-en. Sec. 9070, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 535, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2804.

25-5-203. Defendants — adverse claims to real property. In an action brought by a person out of possession of real property to determine an adverse claim of an interest or estate therein, the person making such adverse claim and the persons in possession may be joined as defendants, and if the judgment be for the plaintiff, he may have a writ for the possession of the premises as against the defendants in the action against whom the judgment has passed.

History: En. Sec. 17, p. 42, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 17, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 17, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 582, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6489, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9081, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 380; re-en. Sec. 9081, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2817.

Cross-References

Real property actions — limitations and adverse possession, Title 70, ch. 19.
Forcible entry and unlawful detainer, Title 70, ch. 27.
Quieting title to real property, Title 70, ch. 28.

25-5-204. Joinder of state as defendant in actions affecting title to property. In any action or proceeding brought in any district court of the state affecting the title to real or personal property in which the state has or claims to have an interest or claim, the state may be made a party defendant to such action or proceeding and its rights or interests adjudicated.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 210, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9079, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 65, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 9079, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 234, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2815.

Cross-References

Notice to Attorney General, Title 25, ch. 1, part 5.
Service on Attorney General required, Rule 4D(2)(h), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
General rights of state over property, Title 70, ch. 1, part 2.
Quiet title and partition of personal property, Title 70, ch. 2, part 2.
Adverse possession, Title 70, ch. 19.
Forcible entry and unlawful detainer, Title 70, ch. 27.
Quieting title to real property, Title 70, ch. 28.

Part 3
Guardian Ad Litem

25-5-301. Appointment of guardian. When a guardian ad litem is appointed by the court, he must be appointed as follows:

(1) when the minor is plaintiff, upon the application of the minor if he be of the age of 14 years or, if under that age, upon the application of a relative or friend of the minor;

(2) when the minor is defendant, upon the application of the minor if he be of the age of 14 years and apply within 10 days after the service of the summons or, if under that age or if he neglects so to apply, upon the application of a relative or friend of the minor or of any other party to the action;

(3) when an insane or incompetent person is party to an action or proceeding, upon the application of a relative or friend of such insane or incompetent person or of any other party to the action or proceeding.

History: En. Sec. 10, p. 44, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 10, p. 136, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 10, p. 28, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 10, p. 41, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 10, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 10, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 575, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6482, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9072, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 373; re-en. Sec. 9072, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2806; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 2, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Appointment of guardian — documents requiring seals, 3-1-206.
Infants or incompetent persons, Rule 17(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Incompetency, Rule 25(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Appointment in paternity action, 40-6-110.
Appointment for abused or neglected child, 41-3-112.
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CHAPTER 6
RESERVED

CHAPTER 7

TRIALS

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Chapter Cross-References

Right to trial by jury, Art. II, sec. 26, Mont. Const.

Part 1
Issues — Mode of Trial

Part Cross-References

Duty of jury in trial for libel or slander, Art. II, sec. 7, Mont. Const.
Trial by jury or by court, Rule 39, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Province of court and jury, Title 26, ch. 1, part 2.

25-7-101. Issue defined, types of issues. Issues arise upon the pleadings when a fact or conclusion of law is maintained by the one party and is controverted by the other. They are of two kinds:

(1) of law; and
(2) of fact.

History: En. Sec. 123, p. 68, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 151, p. 163, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 187, p. 64, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 237, p. 98, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 237, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 246, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1030, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6720, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9323, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 588; re-en. Sec. 9323, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4901.

25-7-102. Issues of law to be decided by court. Except as provided in Article II, section 7, of the Montana constitution, all questions of law, including the admissibility of testimony, the facts preliminary to such admission, the construction of statutes and other writings, and other rules of evidence, are to be decided by the court unless they are referred upon consent, and all discussions of law are to be addressed to the court.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 3441, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8055, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10699, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2102; re-en. Sec. 10699, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2501-2, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 126, p. 68, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 154, p. 163, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 190, p. 64, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 240, p. 98, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 240, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 249, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1032, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6722, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9325, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 591; re-en. Sec. 9325, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-4903, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4903, 93-2501-2(part); amd. Sec. 92, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Jury to determine law and facts in prosecutions for libel and slander, Art. II, sec. 7, Mont. Const.
Trial by jury or by court, Rule 39, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Province of court and jury, Title 26, ch. 1, part 2.
Judicial notice of facts, Rule 201, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Judicial notice of law, Rule 202, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Court to decide questions of law, Rule 202(g), M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

25-7-103. When issues of fact to be decided by jury. All questions of fact, where the trial is by jury, other than those mentioned in 25-7-102 are to be decided by the jury, and all evidence thereon is to be addressed to them, except when otherwise provided by this code.

History: En. Sec. 3440, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8054, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10698, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2101; re-en. Sec. 10698, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2501-1.

Cross-References

Trial by jury or by court, Rule 39, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Province of court and jury, Title 26, ch. 1, part 2.

25-7-104. Mode of trial of counterclaim. Where the defendant interposes a counterclaim and thereupon demands an affirmative judgment against the plaintiff, the mode of trial of an issue of fact arising thereupon is the same as if it arose in an action brought by the defendant against the plaintiff for the cause of action stated in the counterclaim and demanding the same judgment.

History: En. Sec. 1036, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6726, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9329, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9329, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4907.

Cross-References

Counterclaim and cross-claim, Title 25, ch. 4, part 4; Rule 13, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-7-105. Offer of settlement. (1) At any time more than 60 days after service of the complaint and more than 30 days before the trial begins, any party may serve upon the adverse party a written offer to settle a claim for the money or property or to the effect specified in the offer. If within 10 days after the service of the offer, the adverse party serves written notice that the offer is accepted, either party may then file the offer and notice of acceptance together with proof of service of the offer and notice of acceptance with the clerk of court and the court shall enter judgment. An offer not accepted is considered withdrawn and evidence of the offer is not admissible except in a proceeding to determine costs. If the final judgment is less favorable to the offeree than the offer, the offeree shall pay the costs incurred by the offeror after the offer was made. The fact that an offer is made but not accepted does not preclude a subsequent offer.

(2) When the liability of one party to another has been determined by verdict, order, or judgment, but the amount or extent of the liability remains to be determined by further proceedings, either party may make a written offer of settlement. The offer has the same effect as an offer before trial, and the applicable provisions of subsection (1) apply if the offer is served within a reasonable time not less than 10 days prior to the commencement of a hearing to determine the amount or extent of liability.

(3) For the purposes of this section, costs include reasonable attorney fees.

(4) This section applies only to an action or claim for which the amount contained in a pleading is $50,000 or less, exclusive of costs, interest, and service charges, and the action or claim:

(a) arises from contract or breach of contract, other than a contract of insurance, bond, surety, or warranty; or

(b) involves real property.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 529, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date: This section is effective October 1, 2001.

Part 2
Selection of Jury

Part Cross-References

Right to jury trial, Art. II, sec. 26, Mont. Const.

Juries and jurors, Title 3, ch. 15.

Manner of selection and order of examination of jurors, Rule 47(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Alternate jurors, Rule 47(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-7-201. When a jury is to be selected. The procedure in this part for selecting a jury must be pursued as often as an issue is brought to trial by a jury.

History: En. Sec. 1054, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6735, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 35, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 9338, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9338, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5005(part).

25-7-202. Judge or jury commissioner to draw ballots. When an issue of fact to be tried by a jury is brought to trial, the district judge or jury commissioner in the presence of two witnesses must openly draw out of the trial juror box as many of the ballots with the names of jurors thereon, one after another, as are sufficient to form a jury for the cause to be tried. Upon stipulation of counsel, the court may order such jurors to be seated in the order drawn.

History: En. Sec. 1050, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6731, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 35, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 9334, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 600; re-en. Sec. 9334, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 151, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 3, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5001; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 379, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Clerk to call list of jurors summoned and prepare ballots, 3-15-507.

25-7-203. Drawing a new jury when another is impaneled. If an issue is brought to trial by a jury while a jury is impaneled in another cause and not then discharged, the court may order a jury for the trial of that issue to be drawn out of the box containing the ballots then undrawn; but in any other case the ballots with the names of all the trial jurors returned and attending the court must be placed together in the same box before a jury is drawn therefrom.

History: En. Sec. 1056, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6737, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 35, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 9340, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9340, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5007; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 379, L. 1983.

25-7-204. Mode of drawing ballots. Before the first ballot shall have been drawn, the box must be closed and well shaken so as to thoroughly mix the ballots therein. The district judge or the jury commissioner must draw at random a ballot with the juror's name thereon. Upon stipulation of counsel, the court may order the clerk to draw ballots.

History: En. Sec. 1051, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6732, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 35, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 9335, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9335, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 151, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 3, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5002; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 379, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 3, L. 1985.

25-7-205. Persons drawn and approved to form jury. The first 12 persons, or such other number as will constitute the jury, who appear, as their names are drawn and called, and are approved as indifferent between the parties and not discharged or excused must be sworn and constitute the jury to try the issue.

History: En. Sec. 1052, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6733, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9336, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9336, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5003; amd. Sec. 93, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Number of trial jury, 3-15-106.
Alternate jurors, Rule 47(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Juries — verdict, Rule 48, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-7-206. Procedure when insufficient number attend. (1) If a sufficient number of jurors duly drawn and notified do not attend to form a jury, the judge or the jury commissioner, pursuant to an order of the court to be entered in the minutes, shall, in the presence of two witnesses, draw a sufficient number of ballots from the box to complete the jury. The sheriff shall notify the persons thus drawn to attend immediately or at a time fixed by court. If for any reason a sufficient number of jurors to try the issue is not obtained from the persons notified, the court may make or order further drawings until a sufficient number is obtained.

(2) Each person so notified must attend at the time required by the notice and, unless excused by the court or set aside, must serve as a juror upon the trial. For a neglect or refusal to do so, he may be fined in the same manner as any other trial juror regularly drawn and notified. He is subject to the same exceptions and challenges as any other trial juror.

History: En. Sec. 1057, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6738, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9341, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9341, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 151, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 3, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 344, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5008; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 379, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 3, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Failure of juror to attend as contempt, 3-1-501.
Record of attendance to be kept by Clerk, 3-5-510.
Attachment and fine for failure to attend, 3-15-321.

25-7-207. Oath of jury. As soon as the jury is completed, an oath must be administered to the jurors, in substance, that they and each of them will well and truly try the matter in issue between ...., the plaintiff, and ...., the defendant, and render a true verdict according to the evidence.

History: En. Sec. 132, p. 69, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 160, p. 164, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 196, p. 66, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 247, p. 100, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 247, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 256, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1064, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6745, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9348, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 604; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5015.

Cross-References

Alternate juror to take oath, Rule 47(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-7-208. Ballots of jurors who have been sworn. The ballots with the names of the jurors so sworn must be then deposited in another box and there kept apart from the other ballots with the names of jurors until that jury is discharged. After the jury is discharged, the ballots with the names of the jurors thereon must be returned to the box from which they were first taken.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 1053, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6734, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 35, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 9337, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9337, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-5004, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 1054, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6735, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 35, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 9338, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9338, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-5005, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5004, 93-5005(part); amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 379, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Duty of Clerk — jury box, 3-15-404.

25-7-209. Ballots of jurors not sworn. The ballot with the name of a juror who is absent when his name is drawn or called or is set aside or excused from serving on that trial must be again returned to the box containing the undrawn ballots as soon as the jury is sworn.

History: En. Sec. 1055, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6736, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 35, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 9339, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9339, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5006; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 379, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Duty of Clerk — jury box, 3-15-404.

25-7-210. Repealed. Sec. 195, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 5, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 8927.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1811.

25-7-211 through 25-7-220 reserved.

25-7-221. Challenges to jurors and the jury. (1) Each party may challenge the jury or jurors as follows:

(a) the panel or array;

(b) for cause;

(c) peremptory.

(2) Challenges to individual jurors are for cause or peremptory.

History: En. Sec. 133, p. 69, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 161, p. 164, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 197, p. 66, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 248, p. 100, L. 1877; amd. Sec. 248, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 257, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1059, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6740, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9343, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 301; re-en. Sec. 9343, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 300, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5010(part).

Cross-References

Manner of selection and order of examination of jurors, Rule 47(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Selecting jury in criminal cases, Title 46, ch. 16, part 1.

25-7-222. Challenges to the array or panel. (1) A challenge to the array or panel may be made and the whole array or panel set aside by the court when the jury was not selected, drawn, summoned, or notified as prescribed by law. It is not a valid objection to a jury that it contains none of the jurors originally returned to the court or is only partially composed of such jurors.

(2) There can be only one challenge on a side to the array or panel, which may be made by one or more of the parties.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 1058, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6739, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9342, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9342, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-5009, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 133, p. 69, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 161, p. 164, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 197, p. 66, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 248, p. 100, L. 1877; amd. Sec. 248, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 257, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1059, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6740, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9343, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 301; re-en. Sec. 9343, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 300, L. 1971; Sec. 93-5010, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5009, 93-5010(part).

Cross-References

Jury lists, Title 3, ch. 15, part 4.

Trial juries in District Court, Title 3, ch. 15, part 5.

25-7-223. Challenges to jurors for cause. Challenges for cause may be taken on one or more of the following grounds:

(1) a want of any of the qualifications prescribed by this code to render a person competent as a juror;

(2) being the spouse of or related to a party by consanguinity or affinity within the sixth degree;

(3) standing in the relation of guardian and ward, debtor and creditor, employer and employee, or principal and agent to either party or being a partner in business with either party or surety on any bond or obligation for either party. However, a challenge for cause may not be taken because of debtor and creditor relation when the same arises solely:

(a) by reason of current bills of gas, water, electricity, or telephone; or

(b) because a prospective juror is a depositor of funds with a bank, savings and loan institution, credit union, or similar financial institution.

(4) having served as a juror or been a witness on a previous trial between the same parties for the same cause of action;

(5) interest on the part of the juror in the event of the action or in the main question involved in the action, except his interest as a member or citizen of a municipal corporation;

(6) having an unqualified opinion or belief as to the merits of the action;

(7) the existence of a state of mind in the juror evincing enmity against or bias in favor of either party.

History: En. Sec. 134, p. 70, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 162, p. 164, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 198, p. 66, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 249, p. 100, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 249, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 258, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1060, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6741, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9344, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 602; re-en. Sec. 9344, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 10, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5011; amd. Sec. 94, Ch. 575, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 106, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Relationship by affinity, 1-1-219.
Grounds for objection to appointment of referee same as for trial juror, 25-7-702.
Manner of selection and order of examination of jurors, Rule 47(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Agency, Title 28, ch. 10.
Suretyships, Title 28, ch. 11, part 4.
Debtor and creditor relationships, Title 31, ch. 2.
Partnerships, Title 35, ch. 10.
Employment defined, 39-2-101.
Marriage, Title 40, ch. 1.
Guardianships, Title 72, ch. 5.

25-7-224. Peremptory challenges to jurors. (1) Each party is entitled to four peremptory challenges, except as provided for under subsection (2).

(2) When a six-person jury is authorized by law, each side shall have two peremptory challenges. When the parties agree upon a jury consisting of a number of persons other than 6 or 12, they shall also agree in open court, with the approval of the court, upon the number of peremptory challenges to be allowed, not to exceed four.

(3) Peremptory challenges shall be taken as provided in Rule 47(b), M.R.Civ.P.

History: Ap.p. Sec. 133, p. 69, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 161, p. 164, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 197, p. 66, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 248, p. 100, L. 1877; amd. Sec. 248, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 257, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1059, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6740, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9343, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 301; re-en. Sec. 9343, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 300, L. 1971; Sec. 93-5010, R.C.M. 1947; Ap.p. Sec. 224, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6334, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8887, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 194; re-en. Sec. 8887, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 203, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 293, L. 1971; Sec. 93-1205, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1205(part), 93-5010(part); amd. Sec. 95, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Number of trial jury, 3-15-106.

Part 3
Order and Conduct of Trial by Jury

Part Cross-References

Powers of judicial officers, Title 3, ch. 1, part 4.
Order of criminal trial, Title 46, ch. 16, part 4.

25-7-301. Order of trial. When the jury has been sworn, the trial shall proceed in the following order unless the court, for good cause and special reason, otherwise directs:

(1) The party who has the burden of proof may briefly state his case and the evidence by which he expects to sustain it.

(2) The adverse party may then, or at the opening of his case, briefly state his defense and the evidence he expects to offer in support of it.

(3) The party who has the burden of proof shall first produce his evidence; the adverse party will then produce his evidence.

(4) The parties will then be confined to rebutting evidence unless the court, for good reasons in furtherance of justice, permits them to offer evidence in their original case.

(5) When the instructions have been passed upon and settled by the court and before the arguments of counsel to the jury have begun, the court shall charge the jury in writing, giving in such charge only such instructions as are passed upon and settled at such settlement. In charging the jury, the court shall give to it all matters of law which the court thinks necessary for the jury's information in rendering a verdict.

(6) When the jury has been charged, unless the case is submitted to the jury on either side or on both sides without argument, the party upon whom rests the burden of proof must commence and may conclude the argument. If several defendants having several defenses appear by different counsel, the court must determine their relative order in the evidence and argument. Counsel, in arguing the case to the jury, may argue and comment upon the law of the case as given in the instructions of the court, as well as upon the evidence in the case.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1907; Sec. 6746, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9349, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Secs. 607, 608; re-en. Sec. 9349, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 84, Ch. 13, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5101; amd. Sec. 96, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References
Evidence, Rule 43, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Instructions to jury, Rule 51, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Instructions to jury on how to evaluate evidence, 26-1-303.
Burdens of proof, Title 26, ch. 1, part 4.
Mode and order of interrogation and presentation, Rule 611, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

25-7-302. Directed verdict when no issues of fact. Where, upon the trial of an issue by a jury, the case presents only questions of law, the judge may direct the jury to render a verdict in favor of the party entitled thereto.

History: En. Sec. 1104, C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6761, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9364, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9364, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5205.

Cross-References
Issues defined, 25-7-101.
Motion for directed verdict, Rule 50(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-7-303. Activity of court during jury's absence. While the jury is absent, the court may adjourn from time to time in respect to other business, but it is nevertheless open for every purpose connected with the case submitted to the jury until a verdict is rendered or the jury discharged. The court may direct the jury to bring in a sealed verdict at the opening of the court in case of an agreement during a recess or adjournment for the day.

History: En. Sec. 142, p. 71, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 170, p. 166, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 210, p. 68, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 260, p. 103, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 260, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 269, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1088, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6754, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9357, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 617; re-en. Sec. 9357, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5109.

Cross-References
Nonjudicial day, 3-1-302.

25-7-304. Procedure when a juror becomes sick. If, after the impaneling of the jury and before verdict, a juror becomes sick so as to be unable to perform his duty, the court may order him to be discharged. In that case, subject to the provisions of Rule 47(c), M.R.Civ.P., the trial may proceed with the other jurors or another juror may be sworn and the trial may begin anew or the jury may be discharged and a new jury then or afterward impaneled.

History: En. Sec. 136, p. 70, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 164, p. 165, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 205, p. 68, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 255, p. 103, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 255, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 264, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1086, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6752, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9355, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 615; re-en. Sec. 9355, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5107; amd. Sec. 97, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References
Alternate jurors, Rule 47(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-7-305. Procedure when jury prevented from giving verdict. In all cases where the jury is discharged or prevented from giving a verdict by reason of accident or other cause during the progress of the trial or after the case is submitted to it, the action may be again tried immediately or at a future time, as the court may direct.

History: En. Sec. 141, p. 71, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 169, p. 166, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 209, p. 68, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 259, p. 104, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 259, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 268, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1087, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6753, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9356, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 616; re-en. Sec. 9356, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5108.

Part 4
Conduct of Jury

Part Cross-References
New trial for jury misconduct, 25-11-102.
Conduct of jury in criminal proceedings, Title 46, ch. 16, part 5.

25-7-401. View by jury of the premises. When, in the opinion of the court, it is proper for the jury to have a view of the property which is the subject of litigation or of the place at which any material fact occurred, it may order the jurors to be conducted in a body, under the charge of an officer and one person representing each party, to the place, which shall be shown to them by the persons appointed by the court for that purpose. While the jury is thus absent, no person other than the persons so appointed shall speak to it on any subject connected with the trial, and such persons shall not speak to the jury upon any matters connected with the subject of the action but may point out to the jury the property in litigation or the place at which any material fact occurred.

History: En. Sec. 204, p. 68, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 254, p. 103, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 254, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 263, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1081, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6747, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9350, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 610; re-en. Sec. 9350, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5102.

25-7-402. Admonition when jury permitted to separate. If the jurors are permitted to separate, either during the trial or after the case is submitted to them, they shall be admonished by the court that it is their duty not to converse with or suffer themselves to be addressed by any other person on any subject of the trial and that it is their duty not to form or express an opinion thereon until the case is finally submitted to them.

History: En. Sec. 263, p. 104, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 263, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 272, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1082, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6748, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9351, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 611; re-en. Sec. 9351, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5103.

Cross-References

Alternate juror not to join in deliberations, Rule 47(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Offense by juror for receiving unauthorized communication, 45-7-102.

25-7-403. Conduct of jury after case submitted to it. When the case is finally submitted to the jury, it may decide in court or retire for deliberation. If the jurors retire, they must be kept together in some convenient place, under charge of an officer, until at least two-thirds of them agree upon a verdict or are discharged by the court. Unless by order of the court, the officer having them under his charge must not suffer any communication to be made to them or make any himself, except to ask them if they or two-thirds of them are agreed upon a verdict; and he must not, before their verdict is rendered, communicate to any person the state of their deliberations or the verdict agreed upon.

History: En. Sec. 138, p. 71, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 166, p. 165, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 206, p. 68, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 256, p. 103, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 256, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 265, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1084, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6750, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9353, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 613; re-en. Sec. 9353, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5105.

Cross-References

Number of trial jury, 3-15-106.

Alternate juror not to join in deliberations, Rule 47(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Bribery and corrupt influence, Title 45, ch. 7, part 1.

Official misconduct, Title 45, ch. 7, part 4.

25-7-404. Papers which may be taken into jury room. Upon retiring for deliberation, the jurors may take with them all papers which have been received as evidence in the cause except depositions or copies of such papers as ought not, in the opinion of the court, to be taken from the person having them in possession. They may also take with them notes of the testimony or other proceedings on the trial taken by themselves or any of them but none taken by any other person.

History: En. Sec. 139, p. 71, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 167, p. 166, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 207, p. 68, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 257, p. 103, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 257, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 266, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1083, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6749, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9352, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 612; re-en. Sec. 9352, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5104.

25-7-405. Jury's request for further information. After the jury has retired for deliberation, if there be a disagreement among the jurors as to any part of the testimony or if they desire to be informed of any point of law arising in the cause, they may require the officer to conduct them into court. Upon their being brought into court, the information required must be given in the presence of or after notice to the parties or counsel. Such information must be given in writing or taken down by the stenographer.

History: En. Sec. 140, p. 71, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 168, p. 166, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 208, p. 68, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 258, p. 103, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 258, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 267, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1085, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6751, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9354, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 614; re-en. Sec. 9354, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5106.

Part 5
Jury's Verdict

Part Cross-References

Receiving verdict and giving instructions on nonjudicial days, 3-1-302.
Jury prevented from giving verdict, 25-7-305.
Verdict vacated upon granting of new trial, 25-11-102.
Juries — verdict, Rule 48, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Special verdicts and interrogatories, Rule 49, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Motion for directed verdict, Rule 50, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Verdict in criminal proceedings, Title 46, ch. 16, part 6.

25-7-501. Return of verdict — polling the jury. (1) When the jurors or two-thirds of them have agreed upon a verdict, they must be conducted into court, their names called by the clerk, and the verdict rendered by their foreman. The verdict must be in writing and signed by the foreman and must be read by the clerk to the jury, and the inquiry made whether it is their verdict.

(2) Either party may require the jury to be polled, which is done by the court or clerk asking each juror if it is his verdict. If upon such inquiry or polling more than one-third of the jurors disagree thereto, the jury must be sent out again, but if no such disagreement be expressed, the verdict is complete and the jury discharged from the case.

History: En. Sec. 143, p. 72, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 171, p. 166, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 211, p. 69, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 261, p. 104, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 261, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 270, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1089, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6755, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9358, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 618; re-en. Sec. 9358, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5110.

Cross-References

Number of trial jury, 3-15-106.

25-7-502. Content of verdict — action or counterclaim for recovery of money. When a verdict is found for the plaintiff in an action for the recovery of money or for the defendant when a counterclaim for the recovery of money is established exceeding the amount of the plaintiff's claim as established, the jury must also find the amount of the recovery.

History: En. Sec. 149, p. 73, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 176, p. 167, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 216, p. 70, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 266, p. 105, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 266, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 276, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1102, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6759, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9362, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 626; re-en. Sec. 9362, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5203.

Cross-References

Counterclaim and cross-claim, Rule 13, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-7-503. Content of verdict — action for recovery of personal property. In an action for the recovery of specific personal property, if the property has not been delivered to the plaintiff or the defendant, by his answer, claim a return thereof, the jury, if its verdict be in favor of the plaintiff or if, being in favor of the defendant, it also finds that he is entitled to a return thereof, shall find the value of the property (but failure to find all the facts mentioned in this section shall not invalidate the verdict) and may at the same time assess the damages, if they are claimed in the complaint or answer, which the prevailing party has sustained by reason of the taking or detention of such property.

History: En. Sec. 150, p. 73, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 177, p. 167, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 217, p. 70, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 267, p. 105, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 267, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 277, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1103, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6760, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9363, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 627; re-en. Sec. 9363, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5204.

Cross-References

Claim and delivery, Title 27, ch. 17.

Part 6
Trial by the Court

Part Cross-References

Issues defined, 25-7-101.
Findings by court, Rule 52, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Province of court and jury, Title 26, ch. 1, part 2.
Judicial notice of facts, Rule 201, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

25-7-601. Waiver of findings of fact. The findings of fact may be waived by the several parties to an issue of fact by:

(1) failing to appear at the trial;
(2) consent in writing filed with the clerk;
(3) oral consent in open court entered in the minutes.

History: En. Sec. 1113, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6765, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9368, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 634; re-en. Sec. 9368, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5304.

Cross-References

Findings by court, Rule 52, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Default, Rule 55, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-7-602. Trial upon agreed statement of facts. When any cause is tried and submitted upon a written statement of facts agreed to by the parties or their attorneys, such statement shall have the effect of a special verdict or finding of facts and judgment shall be pronounced thereon as upon a special verdict or finding of facts. In such case, no finding of facts shall be made unless such statement shall fail to embrace all the facts proved and in issue, in which case any additional fact may be found upon evidence which is not repugnant to the agreed statement.

History: En. Sec. 1117, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6769, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9372, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9372, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5308.

Cross-References

Special verdicts, Rule 49, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Judgments — costs, Rule 54, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Submission of controversy without action, Title 27, ch. 7.
Declaratory judgments, Title 27, ch. 8.

Part 7
Referees

Part Cross-References

Contempt before referee, 3-1-512.
Fees of referee as allowable costs, 25-10-201.
Costs of postponement allowed, 25-10-203.
Masters as referees — powers — proceedings — report, Rule 53, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Person holding property to appear before referee, 27-18-503.
Instructions from referee upon dishonor of draft, 30-4-503.
Paternity hearing before referee, 40-6-111.

25-7-701. Oath of referee. Every referee, before acting as such, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before some authorized officer, which shall be filed with the clerk of the court by which he is appointed, that he will honestly, impartially, and faithfully perform the duties of referee in the action or matter referred to him, as required by law, to the best of his knowledge and ability.

History: En. Sec. 224, p. 72, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 275, p. 108, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 275, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 285, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1133, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6774, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9377, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9377, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5404.

Cross-References

Officers who may administer oaths, 1-6-101.
Appointment of referee, Rule 53(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-7-702. Grounds for objection to appointment of referee. Either party may object to the appointment of any person as referee on the same grounds that he might object to him as a trial juror, as provided in 25-7-223.

History: En. Sec. 185, p. 169, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 225, p. 72, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 276, p. 109, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 276, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 286, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1137, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6778, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9381, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 641; re-en. Sec. 9381, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5408.

Cross-References

Appointment of referee, Rule 53(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-7-703. Procedure upon objection. The objections taken to the appointment of any person as referee must be heard and disposed of by the court. Affidavits may be read and witnesses examined as to such objections.

History: En. Sec. 186, p. 170, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 226, p. 73, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 277, p. 109, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 277, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 287, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1138, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6779, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9382, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 642; re-en. Sec. 9382, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5409.

CHAPTER 8

DEPOSIT IN COURT — DELIVERY TO PARTY

Part 1 — General Provisions

25-8-101. When court may order deposit or delivery.
25-8-102. Enforcement of court's order.
25-8-103. With whom money deposited.
25-8-104. Safekeeping of deposit by county treasurer.

Chapter Cross-References

Costs when money deposited with court, 25-10-107.
Interpleader by substitution with deposit, Rule 22(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Deposit in court, Rule 67, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Appeal from order, Rule 1, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Part 1

General Provisions

25-8-101. When court may order deposit or delivery. When it is admitted by the pleading or shown upon the examination of a party that he has in his possession or under his control any money or other thing capable of delivery which, being the subject of the litigation, is held by him as trustee for another party or which belongs or is due to another party, the court may order the same, upon motion, to be deposited in court or delivered to such party upon such conditions as may be just, subject to the further direction of the court.

History: En. Sec. 115, p. 66, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 142, p. 160, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 178, p. 61, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 227, p. 95, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 227, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 235, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 970, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6705, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9308, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. 572; re-en. Sec. 9308, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4501.

25-8-102. Enforcement of court's order. Where the court directs a deposit or delivery of money or where a judgment directs a party to make a deposit or delivery or to convey real property, if the direction is disobeyed, the court, besides punishing the disobedience as a contempt, may by order require the sheriff to take and deposit or deliver the money or other personal property or to convey the real property in conformity with the direction of the court.

History: En. Sec. 229, p. 95, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 229, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 237, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 972, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6707, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9310, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 574; re-en. Sec. 9310, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4504.

Cross-References

Judgment requiring performance of specific acts, 25-13-203.

25-8-103. With whom money deposited. (1) Whenever moneys are paid into or deposited in court, the same shall be delivered to the clerk in person or to such of his deputies as shall be specially authorized by his appointment in writing to receive the same. He must, unless otherwise directed by law, deposit it with the county treasurer to be held by him subject to the order of the court.

(2) Such appointment shall be filed with the county treasurer, who shall exhibit it and give to each person applying for the same a certified copy of the same. It shall be in force until a

revocation in writing is filed with the county treasurer, who shall thereupon write "revoked" in ink across the face of the appointment.

History: En. Sec. 3443, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8057, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10701, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2104; re-en. Sec. 10701, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4503(part).

Cross-References

Duties of County Treasurer, 7-6-2111.

25-8-104. Safekeeping of deposit by county treasurer. The treasurer shall keep each fund distinct and open an account with each. For the safekeeping of the money deposited with the treasurer, his official bond shall be security.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 3443, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8057, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10701, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2104; re-en. Sec. 10701, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-4503, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 228, p. 95, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 228, 1st. Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 236, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 971, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6706, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9309, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 573; re-en. Sec. 9309, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-4502, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4502(part), 93-4503(part).

Cross-References

Official bonds, Title 2, ch. 9, part 5.

Duties of County Treasurer, 7-6-2111.

CHAPTER 9

JUDGMENT

Part 1 — General Provisions

25-9-101. Judgment to be on the merits.
25-9-102. Judgment for or against married person.
25-9-103. Death of party after verdict, no lien.
25-9-104. Procedure after judgment on an issue of law.
25-9-105. Validation of defective judgments affecting realty.

Part 2 — Contents of Judgment

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25-9-202. Designation in judgment of principal debtors and sureties.
25-9-203. How amount expressed.
25-9-204. Clerk to include interest in judgment.
25-9-205. Amount of interest.

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25-9-301. Docketing of judgment — lien — expiration.
25-9-302. Filing of transcript of docket in another county — lien — expiration.
25-9-303. Filing of transcript of docket of federal court — lien — expiration.
25-9-304 through 25-9-310 reserved.
25-9-311. Entry of satisfaction of judgment in docket.

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Part 5 — Uniform Enforcement of Foreign Judgments

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25-9-703. Scope.
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25-9-709. Conversions of foreign money in distribution proceeding.
25-9-710. Prejudgment and judgment interest.
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25-9-712. Determining United States dollar value of foreign-money claims for limited purposes.
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25-9-714. Supplementary general principles of law.
25-9-715. Uniformity of application and construction.

Part 8 — Foreign Capital Depository — Asset Protection

25-9-801. Asset protection — purpose and perspective.
25-9-802. Definitions.
25-9-803. Defense against enforcement of foreign judgments — depository obligations.
25-9-804. Filing fee.
25-9-805. Policy statement.
25-9-806. Burden of proof — financial liabilities.
25-9-807. Damages — in camera hearing.
25-9-808. Contingency fee arrangements prohibited.
25-9-809. Nonrecognition — procedures to protect privacy.

Chapter Cross-References

Power of court to compel obedience, 3-1-111.
Disobedience as contempt, 3-1-501.
Judgments of contempt conclusive, 3-1-523.
Territorial extent, 3-5-312.
Judgment book, 3-5-507.
Judgments — costs, Rule 54, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Default judgment, Rule 55, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Summary judgment, Rule 56, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Declaratory judgments, Rule 57, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Power of court to amend judgment on motion for new trial, Rule 59(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Motion to alter or amend judgment, Rule 59(g), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Relief from judgment or order, Rule 60, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Amending judgment not required for harmless error, Rule 61, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Stay of proceedings to enforce judgment, Rule 62, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Offer of judgment, Rule 68, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Judgment for specific acts — vesting title, Rule 70, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Appeal of judgments, Rule 72, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Part 1
General Provisions

25-9-101. Judgment to be on the merits. In every case, judgment must be rendered on the merits, except as provided in Rule 41, M.R.Civ.P.

History: En. Sec. 122, p. 68, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 149, p. 162, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 185, p. 63, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 235, p. 96, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 235, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 243, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1005, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6715, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9318, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 582; re-en. Sec. 9318, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4706.

25-9-102. Judgment for or against married person. Judgment for or against a married person may be rendered and enforced as if such person were single.

History: En. Sec. 1006, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6716, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9319, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9319, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 54, Ch. 535, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4707.

Cross-References

Capacity of married person to be party, 25-5-201.
Joint interests, obligations, and powers of husband and wife, Title 40, ch. 2, part 1.

25-9-103. Death of party after verdict, no lien. If a party die after a verdict or decision upon any issue of fact and before judgment, the court may nevertheless render judgment thereon. Such a judgment is not a lien on the real property of the deceased party but is payable in the course of administration on his estate.

History: En. Sec. 178, p. 78, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 202, p. 174, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 242, p. 77, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 293, p. 116, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 293, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 305, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1195, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6805, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9408, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 669; re-en. Sec. 9408, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5706.

Cross-References

Substitution of parties by death, Rule 25(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Right to bring action or assert defense, Title 27, ch. 1, part 5.
Estates and probate proceedings, Title 72.

25-9-104. Procedure after judgment on an issue of law. On a judgment for the plaintiff upon an issue of law, he may proceed in the manner prescribed by Rule 55(a) and (b), M.R.Civ.P., upon the failure of the defendant to answer. If judgment be for the defendant upon an issue of law and the taking of an account or the proof of any fact be necessary to enable the court to complete the judgment, a reference may be ordered, as provided in Rule 55(b).

History: En. Sec. 272, p. 107, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 272, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 282, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1118, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6770, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9373, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 636; re-en. Sec. 9373, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5309.

25-9-105. Validation of defective judgments affecting realty. Any judgment or decree of any court of this state affecting real property, provided that no action is now pending to set aside any such judgment or decree, which was, prior to January 1, 1973, copied into the proper book kept in the office of the clerk of the district court, and certified copy of which judgment or decree was, previous to July 1, 1973, recorded in the proper book kept in the office of the county clerk and recorder shall be deemed to impart, after that date, notice of its contents to subsequent purchasers and encumbrancers, notwithstanding any defect, omission, informality, or irregularity in any of the court proceedings in the action in which such judgment or decree was entered and obtained, if time for appeal in the case has expired; and such judgment or decree shall not be deemed invalidated by reason of any such defect, omission, informality, or irregularity; but nothing herein shall be deemed to affect the rights of purchasers or encumbrancers previous to that date. Duly certified copies of such judgment or decree or of the record thereof may be read in evidence with like effect as copies of a judgment or decree duly and regularly obtained and recorded and entered.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 146, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5710.5.

Cross-References

Admission of duplicates — copies of certain entries, Rule 1003, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Public records, Rule 1005, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Recording real property transfers, Title 70, ch. 21.

Part 2
Contents of Judgment

Part Cross-References
What considered adjudged in judgment, 26-3-102.

25-9-201. Whose rights determined in judgment. Subject to the provisions of Rule 54(b), M.R.Civ.P., judgment may be given for or against one or more of several plaintiffs and for or against one or more of several defendants, and it may, when the justice of the case requires, determine the ultimate rights of the parties on each side as between themselves.

History: En. Sec. 118, p. 67, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 145, p. 161, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 181, p. 62, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 231, p. 95, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 231, 1st. Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 239, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1001, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6711, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9314, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 578; re-en. Sec. 9314, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4702(part); amd. Sec. 98, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References
Interpleader, Rule 22, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-9-202. Designation in judgment of principal debtors and sureties. Upon the rendition of any judgment, if it shall be shown that one or more of the defendants against whom the judgment is to be rendered are principal debtors and others of the said defendants are sureties of such principal debtor, the court may order the judgment so to state.

History: En. Sec. 118, p. 67, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 145, p. 161, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 181, p. 62, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 231, p. 95, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 231, 1st. Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 239, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1001, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6711, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9314, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 578; re-en. Sec. 9314, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4702(part).

Cross-References
Principal bound when surety bound, 26-3-104.
Suretyship, Title 28, ch. 11, part 4.

25-9-203. How amount expressed. In judgments, the amount thereof must be computed and stated as near as may be in dollars and cents, rejecting fractions of a cent.

History: En. Sec. 3152, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2035, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4285, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pol. C. Sec. 3274; re-en. Sec. 4285, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4710(part).

Cross-References
Money of account, Title 30, ch. 12, part 6.

25-9-204. Clerk to include interest in judgment. The clerk must include in the judgment entered up by him any interest on the verdict or decision of the court, from the time it was rendered or made.

History: En. Sec. 482, p. 230, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 558, p. 149, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 500, p. 172, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 500, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 513, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1870, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7173, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9806, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1035; re-en. Sec. 9806, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8622(part).

Cross-References
Execution to include interest, 25-13-304.
Execution sale invalidated, 25-13-713.
Limitation on judgment against joint debtor, 25-15-106.
Interest on judgments, Rule 31, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Interest on torts, 27-1-210.
Judgment when debt not yet due, 27-18-901.

25-9-205. Amount of interest. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), interest is payable on judgments recovered in the courts of this state at the rate of 10% per annum and no greater rate. Such interest must not be compounded in any manner or form.

(2) Interest on a judgment recovered in the courts of this state involving a contractual obligation that specifies an interest rate must be paid at the rate specified in the contractual obligation.

History: En. Sec. 2588, Civ. C. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 125, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 5214, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7729, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1920; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 143, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7729, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 47-128; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 373, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 649, L. 1979; Sec. 31-1-110, MCA 1979; redes. 25-9-205 by Code Commissioner, 1979.

Cross-References
Execution of property against judgment debtor to include interest, 25-13-304.
Interest on torts, 27-1-210.

Validity of interest rate set by contract, 27-1-213.
Interest rates on loans of money, Title 31, ch. 1, part 1.

Part 3
Entry of Judgment and Satisfaction — Lien

Part Cross-References

Judgment book defined, 3-5-507.
Docket, 3-5-508.
Docket to be available for inspection, 3-5-509.
Execution of lien upon real property, 25-13-305.
Entry of judgment, Rule 58, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-9-301. Docketing of judgment — lien — expiration. (1) Immediately after the entry of the judgment in the judgment book, the clerk shall make entries of the judgment under appropriate heads in the docket kept by the clerk.

(2) From the time the judgment is docketed, it becomes a lien upon all real property of the judgment debtor that is not exempt from execution in the county and that is either owned by the judgment debtor at the time or afterward acquired by the judgment debtor before the lien ceases. Except as provided in 61-6-123, the lien continues for 10 years unless the judgment is previously satisfied.

(3) When the judgment is for the payment of child support, the lien continues for 10 years from the termination of the support obligation or 10 years from entry of a lump-sum judgment or order for support arrears, whichever is later, unless the judgment is previously satisfied.

History: En. Sec. 180, p. 78, Bannack Stat.; en. Sec. 204, p. 174, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 244, p. 77, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 1, p. 40, L. 1876; re-en. Sec. 295, p. 116, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 295, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 307, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1197, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6807, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9410, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 671; re-en. Sec. 9410, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, December 10, 1965, eff. January 1, 1966; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5708; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 631, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 60, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 515, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 515 in (2) near middle of second sentence after "provided in" substituted "61-6-123" for "subsection (3)" and after "continues for" substituted "10 years" for "6 years". Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Enforcement of support, Title 40, ch. 5.
Liens, Title 71, ch. 3.

25-9-302. Filing of transcript of docket in another county — lien — expiration. (1) A transcript of the original docket, certified by the clerk, may be filed with the district court clerk of any other county. From the time of the filing, the judgment becomes a lien upon all real property of the judgment debtor that is not exempt from execution in that county and that is either owned by the judgment debtor at the time or afterward acquired by the judgment debtor before the lien expires. Except as provided in subsection (2), the lien continues for 6 years unless the judgment is previously satisfied.

(2) When the judgment is for the payment of child support, the lien continues for 10 years from the termination of the support obligation or 10 years from entry of a lump-sum judgment or order for support arrears, whichever is later, unless the judgment is previously satisfied.

History: En. Sec. 181, p. 78, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 207, p. 175, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 247, p. 78, L. 1871; en. Sec. 1, p. 40, L. 1876; re-en. Sec. 298, p. 117, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 298, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 310, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1200, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6810, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9413, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 674; re-en. Sec. 9413, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5712; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 631, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 60, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Enforcement of support, Title 40, ch. 5.

25-9-303. Filing of transcript of docket of federal court — lien — expiration. (1) A transcript of the original docket of a judgment that is rendered in the circuit or district court of the United States, ninth circuit, district of Montana, and that is certified by the clerk of court may be filed with the district court clerk of any county. From the time of the filing, the judgment becomes a lien upon all real property of the judgment debtor that is not exempt from execution in the county and that is either owned by the judgment debtor at the time or afterward acquired by the judgment debtor before the lien expires. Except as provided in subsection (2), the lien continues for 6 years unless the judgment is previously satisfied.

(2) When the judgment is for the payment of child support, the lien continues for 10 years from the termination of the support obligation or 10 years from entry of a lump-sum judgment or order for support arrears, whichever is later, unless the judgment is previously satisfied.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 14, L. 1907; re-en. Sec. 6812, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9415, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9415, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5714; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 631, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 60, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Enforcement of support, Title 40, ch. 5.

25-9-304 through 25-9-310 reserved.

25-9-311. Entry of satisfaction of judgment in docket. Satisfaction of a judgment may be entered in the clerk's docket upon an execution returned satisfied or upon an acknowledgment of satisfaction filed with the clerk, made in the manner of an acknowledgment of a conveyance of real property by the judgment creditor or by his endorsement on the face or on the margin of the record of the judgment or by his attorney unless a revocation of his authority is filed. Whenever a judgment is satisfied in fact otherwise than upon an execution, the party or attorney must give such acknowledgment or make such endorsement, and upon motion, the court may compel it or may order the entry of satisfaction to be made without it.

History: En. Sec. 182, p. 79, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 208, p. 175, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 248, p. 78, L. 1871; en. Sec. 299, p. 117, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 299, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 311, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1201, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6811, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9414, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 675; re-en. Sec. 9414, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5713.

Cross-References

Execution of judgment, Title 25, ch. 13.

Part 4

Periodic Payment of Damages — Medical Malpractice Damage Limitations

Part Cross-References

Damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 2.

25-9-401. Definitions. In this part:

(1) "future damages" includes damages for future medical treatment, care, or custody, loss of future earnings, and future pain and suffering of the judgment creditor; and

(2) "periodic payment" means the payment of money to the judgment creditor at regular intervals.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 634, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Right to future damages, 27-1-203.

25-9-402. Findings by trier of fact — civil actions. In any action for personal injury, property damage, or wrongful death where liability is found after trial and in which $100,000 or more in future damages is awarded to the claimant, the trier of fact shall make a separate finding as to the amount of any future damages so awarded and state whether the amount of future damages has been reduced to present value.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 634, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Findings by court, Rule 52, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-9-403. Request for periodic payment of future damages — nonmalpractice claims. (1) Except as provided in 25-9-412, a party to an action for personal injury, property damage, or wrongful death in which $100,000 or more of future damages is awarded may, prior to the entry of judgment, request the court to enter a judgment ordering future damages to be paid in whole or in part by periodic payments rather than by a lump-sum payment. Upon a request, the court may enter an order for periodic payment of future damages if the court finds that periodic payment is in the best interests of the claimant. The total dollar amount of the ordered periodic payments must equal the total dollar amount of the future damages without a reduction to present value.

(2) A court ordering the payment of future damages by periodic payments shall make specific findings as to the dollar amount of periodic payments needed to compensate the judgment creditor for future damages and as to whether an order for periodic payment of future damages is in the best interests of the claimant.

(3) The judgment order must specify the recipient or recipients of periodic payments, the dollar amount of the payments, the interval between payments, and the number of payments or the period of time over which payments must be made.

(4) A court ordering periodic payment of future damages shall order that the payments be made, during the life of the judgment creditor or during the continuance of the compensable injury or disability of the judgment creditor, through the purchase of an inflation-indexed annuity approved by the court. The annuity must be in the form of an inflation-indexed annuity contract purchased from a qualified insurer that, in the most recent edition of A.M. Best, has an "A" (excellent) or higher rating and is in a class 7 or higher classification. The annuity also serves as any required supersedeas bond. Upon purchase of a court-approved annuity, the court may order that the judgment is satisfied and that the judgment debtor is discharged. If the judgment creditor dies before all periodic payments have been made, the remaining payments become the property of the creditor's estate.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 634, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 461, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Attorney fees, Title 25, ch. 10, part 3.

Supersedeas bond, Title 25, ch. 20, M.R.Civ.P., Appendix, Form 23.

25-9-404. Payment of attorney fees. A judgment must order payment of attorney fees and litigation expenses separately from an order for periodic payments of future damages. The attorney fees and expenses must be paid either in a lump sum or by periodic payments pursuant to an agreement entered into between the claimant and his attorney. An agreement for the immediate lump-sum payment of that portion of the attorney fees incurred to recover future damages to be paid by periodic payments must be calculated on the basis of the present value of the future damages.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 634, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Attorney fees, Title 25, ch. 10, part 3.

25-9-405. Assignment of periodic installments. An assignment of or an agreement to assign any right to periodic installments for future damages contained in a judgment entered under this part is enforceable only as to amounts:

(1) to secure payment of alimony, maintenance, or child support; or

(2) for the costs of products, services, or accommodations provided or to be provided by the assignee for medical or other health care.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 634, L. 1987.

25-9-406. Failure to pay — penalty. If the court finds that the insurer that sold the annuity to the judgment debtor has unjustifiably exhibited a continuing pattern of failing to make periodic payments, the court shall find the insurer in contempt of court and order the insurer to pay past-due payments and the judgment creditor's damages caused by the failure to make payments, including court costs and attorney fees.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 634, L. 1987.

25-9-407 through 25-9-410 reserved.

25-9-411. *(Temporary)* **Medical malpractice noneconomic damages limitation.** (1) (a) In a malpractice claim or claims against one or more health care providers based on a single incident of malpractice, an award for past and future damages for noneconomic loss may not exceed $250,000. All claims for noneconomic loss deriving from injuries to a patient are subject to an award not to exceed $250,000. This limitation applies whether:

(i) based on the same act or a series of acts that allegedly caused the injury, injuries, death, or deaths on which the action or actions are based; or

(ii) the act or series of acts were by one or more health care providers.

(b) If a single incident of malpractice injures multiple, unrelated patients, the limitation on awards contained in subsection (1)(a) applies to each patient and all claims deriving from injuries to that patient.

(2) (a) For purposes of the limitation on awards contained in subsection (1), a claimant has the burden of proving separate injuries, each arising from a different act or series of acts. An award or combination of awards in excess of $250,000 must be reduced to $250,000, after which the court shall make other reductions that are required by law. If a combination of awards for past and future noneconomic loss is reduced in the same action, future noneconomic loss must be reduced first and, if necessary to reach the $250,000 limit, past noneconomic loss must then be reduced. If a combination of awards is reduced to $250,000, a claimant's share of the $250,000 must be the same percentage as the claimant's share of the combined awards before reduction.

(b) For each claimant, further reductions must be made in the following order:

(i) first, reductions under 27-1-702;

(ii) second, reductions under 27-1-703; and

(iii) third, setoffs and credits to which a defendant is entitled.

(3) An award of future damages for noneconomic loss may not be discounted to present value.

(4) The $250,000 limit provided for in subsection (1) may not be disclosed to a jury.

(5) As used in this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Claimant" includes but is not limited to:

(i) a person suffering bodily injury;

(ii) a person making a claim as a result of bodily injury to or the death of another;

(iii) a person making a claim on behalf of someone who suffered bodily injury or death;

(iv) the representative of the estate of a person who suffered bodily injury or death; or

(v) a person bringing a wrongful death action.

(b) "Health care provider" means a physician, dentist, podiatrist, optometrist, chiropractor, physical therapist, or nurse licensed under Title 37 or a health care facility licensed under Title 50, chapter 5.

(c) "Malpractice claim" means a claim based on a negligent act or omission by a health care provider in the rendering of professional services that is the proximate cause of a personal injury or wrongful death.

(d) "Noneconomic loss" means subjective, nonmonetary loss, including but not limited to:

(i) physical and mental pain or suffering;

(ii) emotional distress;

(iii) inconvenience;

(iv) subjective, nonmonetary loss arising from physical impairment or disfigurement;

(v) loss of society, companionship, and consortium, other than household services;

(vi) injury to reputation; and

(vii) humiliation.

(e) "Patient" means a person who receives services from a health care provider. *(Terminates on occurrence of contingency—sec. 11(2), Ch. 429, L. 1997.)*

25-9-411. *(Effective on occurrence of contingency)* **Medical malpractice noneconomic damages limitation.** (1) (a) In a malpractice claim or claims against one or more health care providers based on a single incident of malpractice, an award for past and future damages for noneconomic loss may not exceed $250,000. All claims for noneconomic loss deriving from injuries to a patient are subject to an award not to exceed $250,000. This limitation applies whether:

(i) based on the same act or a series of acts that allegedly caused the injury, injuries, death, or deaths on which the action or actions are based; or

(ii) the act or series of acts were by one or more health care providers.

(b) If a single incident of malpractice injures multiple, unrelated patients, the limitation on awards contained in subsection (1)(a) applies to each patient and all claims deriving from injuries to that patient.

(2) (a) For purposes of the limitation on awards contained in subsection (1), a claimant has the burden of proving separate injuries, each arising from a different act or series of acts. An award or combination of awards in excess of $250,000 must be reduced to $250,000, after which the court shall make other reductions that are required by law. If a combination of awards for past and future noneconomic loss is reduced in the same action, future noneconomic loss must be reduced first and, if necessary to reach the $250,000 limit, past noneconomic loss must then be reduced. If a combination of awards is reduced to $250,000, a claimant's share of the $250,000 must be the same percentage as the claimant's share of the combined awards before reduction.

(b) For each claimant, further reductions must be made in the following order:

(i) first, reductions under 27-1-702; and

(ii) second, setoffs and credits to which a defendant is entitled.

(3) An award of future damages for noneconomic loss may not be discounted to present value.

(4) The $250,000 limit provided for in subsection (1) may not be disclosed to a jury.

(5) As used in this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Claimant" includes but is not limited to:

(i) a person suffering bodily injury;

(ii) a person making a claim as a result of bodily injury to or the death of another;

(iii) a person making a claim on behalf of someone who suffered bodily injury or death;

(iv) the representative of the estate of a person who suffered bodily injury or death; or

(v) a person bringing a wrongful death action.

(b) "Health care provider" means a physician, dentist, podiatrist, optometrist, chiropractor, physical therapist, or nurse licensed under Title 37 or a health care facility licensed under Title 50, chapter 5.

(c) "Malpractice claim" means a claim based on a negligent act or omission by a health care provider in the rendering of professional services that is the proximate cause of a personal injury or wrongful death.

(d) "Noneconomic loss" means subjective, nonmonetary loss, including but not limited to:

(i) physical and mental pain or suffering;

(ii) emotional distress;

(iii) inconvenience;

(iv) subjective, nonmonetary loss arising from physical impairment or disfigurement;

(v) loss of society, companionship, and consortium, other than household services;

(vi) injury to reputation; and

(vii) humiliation.

(e) "Patient" means a person who receives services from a health care provider.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 461, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 429, L. 1997.

Compiler's Comments

Contingent Applicability: Section 10, Ch. 429, L. 1997, provided: "[This act] applies to causes of action that arise after [the effective date of this act]." Effective on occurrence of contingency.

Contingent Effective Date: Section 11(2), Ch. 429, L. 1997, provided that if House Bill No. 571 is passed and approved (approved April 18, 1997) and is invalidated or is found to be unconstitutional by the Montana Supreme Court, this act is effective on the day after the effective date of the invalidation or of the finding of unconstitutionality.

Cross-References

Montana Medical Legal Panel Act, Title 27, ch. 6.

Montana Chiropractic Legal Panel Act, Title 27, ch. 12.

25-9-412. Periodic payment of future damages in medical malpractice cases. (1) A party to an action for a malpractice claim, as defined in 25-9-411, in which $50,000 or more of future damages is awarded may, prior to the entry of judgment, request the court to enter a judgment ordering future damages to be paid in whole or in part by periodic payments rather than by a lump-sum payment. Upon a request, the court shall enter an order for periodic payment of future damages. The total dollar amount of the ordered periodic payments must equal the total dollar amount of the future damages without a reduction to present value.

(2) A court ordering the payment of future damages by periodic payments shall make specific findings as to the dollar amount of periodic payments needed to compensate the judgment creditor for future damages.

(3) The judgment order must specify the recipient or recipients of periodic payments, the dollar amount of the payments, the interval between payments, and the number of payments or the period of time over which payments must be made.

(4) The court shall order that periodic payment of future damages be made, during the life of the judgment creditor or during the continuance of the compensable injury or disability of the judgment creditor, through the purchase of an inflation-indexed annuity approved by the court. The annuity must be in the form of an inflation-indexed annuity contract purchased from a qualified insurer that, in the most recent edition of A.M. Best, has an "A" (excellent) or higher rating and is in a class 7 or higher classification. The annuity also serves as any required supersedeas bond. Upon purchase of a court-approved annuity, the court shall order that the judgment is satisfied and that the judgment debtor is discharged. If the judgment creditor dies before all periodic payments have been made, the remaining payments become the property of the creditor's estate.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 461, L. 1995.**

Cross-References

Montana Medical Legal Panel Act, Title 27, ch. 6.

Montana Chiropractic Legal Panel Act, Title 27, ch. 12.

Part 5

Uniform Enforcement of Foreign Judgments

Part Cross-References

Judgment, Rule 9(e), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Effect of specific kinds of judicial records, Title 26, ch. 3, part 2.

Actions upon judgments, 27-2-201.

25-9-501. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Uniform Enforcement of Foreign Judgments Act".

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 66, L. 1989.**

25-9-502. Definition. In this part, "foreign judgment" means a judgment, decree, or order of a court of the United States or of any other court which is entitled to full faith and credit in this state.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 66, L. 1989.**

25-9-503. Filing and status of foreign judgments. A copy of any foreign judgment authenticated in accordance with an act of congress or the statutes of this state may be filed in the office of the clerk of any district court of this state. The clerk shall treat the foreign judgment in the same manner as a judgment of a district court of this state. A judgment so filed has the same effect and is subject to the same procedures, defenses, and proceedings for reopening, vacating, or staying as a judgment of a district court of this state and may be enforced or satisfied in like manner.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 66, L. 1989.**

25-9-504. Notice of filing. (1) At the time of the filing of the foreign judgment, the judgment creditor or his attorney shall file with the clerk of the court an affidavit setting forth the name and last-known post-office address of the judgment debtor and the judgment creditor. The affidavit must also include a statement that the foreign judgment is valid and enforceable, and the extent to which it has been satisfied.

(2) Promptly upon filing the foreign judgment and affidavit, the judgment creditor or someone on his behalf shall mail notice of the filing of the judgment and affidavit, attaching a copy of each to the notice, to the judgment debtor and to his attorney of record, if any, each at his last-known address, by certified mail, return receipt requested. The notice must include the name and post-office address of the judgment creditor and the judgment creditor's attorney, if any, in this state. The judgment creditor shall file with the clerk of the court an affidavit setting forth the date upon which the notice was mailed.

(3) The proceeds of an execution may not be distributed to the judgment creditor earlier than 30 days after the date of mailing the notice of filing.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 66, L. 1989.

25-9-505. Stay. (1) If the judgment debtor shows a district court that an appeal from the foreign judgment is pending or will be taken or that a stay of execution has been granted, the court shall stay enforcement of the foreign judgment until the appeal is concluded, the time for appeal expires, or the stay of execution expires or is vacated, upon proof that the judgment debtor has furnished the security for the satisfaction of the judgment required by the state in which it was rendered.

(2) If the judgment debtor shows the district court any ground upon which enforcement of a judgment of any district court of this state would be stayed, the court shall stay enforcement of the foreign judgment for an appropriate period, upon requiring the same security for satisfaction of a judgment that is required in this state.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 66, L. 1989.

25-9-506. *(Temporary)* **Fees.** (1) Except as provided for in subsection (2), a person filing a foreign judgment shall pay to the clerk of court a fee of $60.

(2) A person filing a judgment against a customer of a foreign capital depository, as defined in 32-8-103, shall pay to the clerk of court a fee of $2,500.

(3) Fees for docketing, transcription, or other enforcement proceedings must be as provided for judgments of the district court.

25-9-506. *(Effective July 1, 2002)* **Fees.** (1) Except as provided for in subsection (2), a person filing a foreign judgment shall pay to the clerk of court a fee of $60.

(2) A person filing a judgment against a customer of a foreign capital depository, as defined in 32-8-103, shall pay to the clerk of court a fee of $2,500.

(3) Fees for docketing, transcription, or other enforcement proceedings must be as provided for judgments of the district court.

(4) Fees collected by the clerk of district court must be forwarded to the department of revenue for deposit in the state general fund.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 66, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 71, Ch. 382, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 257, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 585, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 585 inserted (4) requiring fees to be forwarded to state treasurer for deposit in state general fund. Amendment effective July 1, 2002.

Code Commissioner Instruction: Pursuant to sec. 47, Ch. 257, L. 2001, in (4) in version effective July 1, 2002, the code commissioner changed "state treasurer" to "department of revenue".

25-9-507. Optional procedure. The right of a judgment creditor to bring an action to enforce his judgment instead of proceeding under this part remains unimpaired.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 66, L. 1989.

25-9-508. Uniformity of interpretation. This part must be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 66, L. 1989.

Part 6

Uniform Foreign Money-Judgments Recognition Act

Part Cross-References

Judgment, Rule 9(e), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Effect of specific kinds of judicial records, Title 26, ch. 3, part 2.
Actions upon judgments, 27-2-201.

25-9-601. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Uniform Foreign Money-Judgments Recognition Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 441, L. 1993.

25-9-602. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Foreign judgment" means any judgment of a foreign state granting or denying recovery of a sum of money, other than a judgment for taxes, a fine or other penalty, or a judgment for support in matrimonial or family matters.

(2) "Foreign state" means any governmental unit other than the United States or any state, district, commonwealth, territory, or insular possession thereof or the Panama Canal Zone, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or the Ryukyu Islands.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 441, L. 1993.

25-9-603. Applicability. This part applies to any foreign judgment, other than a judgment obtained against a customer of a foreign capital depository, as defined in 32-8-103, that is final and conclusive and enforceable where rendered even though an appeal from the judgment is pending or it is subject to appeal.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 441, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 72, Ch. 382, L. 1997.

25-9-604. Recognition and enforcement. Except as provided in 25-9-605, a foreign judgment meeting the requirements of 25-9-603 is conclusive between the parties to the extent that it grants or denies recovery of a sum of money. The foreign judgment is enforceable in the same manner as the judgment of a sister state that is entitled to full faith and credit.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 441, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Enforcement of order to pay money, 25-13-204.

25-9-605. Grounds for nonrecognition. (1) A foreign judgment is not conclusive if:

(a) the judgment was rendered under a system that does not provide impartial tribunals or procedures compatible with the requirements of due process of law;

(b) the foreign court did not have personal jurisdiction over the defendant; or

(c) the foreign court did not have jurisdiction over the subject matter.

(2) A foreign judgment need not be recognized if:

(a) the defendant in the proceedings in the foreign court did not receive notice of the proceedings in sufficient time to enable the defendant to defend;

(b) the judgment was obtained by fraud;

(c) the cause of action or claim for relief on which the judgment is based is repugnant to the public policy of this state;

(d) the judgment conflicts with another final and conclusive judgment;

(e) the proceeding in the foreign court was contrary to an agreement between the parties under which the dispute in question was to be settled otherwise than by proceedings in that court; or

(f) in the case of jurisdiction based only on personal service, the foreign court was a seriously inconvenient forum for the trial of the action.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 441, L. 1993.

25-9-606. Personal jurisdiction. (1) Except as provided in 25-9-605, the foreign judgment may not be refused recognition for lack of personal jurisdiction if:

(a) the defendant was served personally in the foreign state;

(b) the defendant voluntarily appeared in the proceedings other than for the purpose of protecting property seized or threatened with seizure in the proceedings or of contesting the jurisdiction of the court over the defendant;

(c) the defendant, prior to the commencement of the proceedings, had agreed to submit to the jurisdiction of the foreign court with respect to the subject matter involved;

(d) the defendant was domiciled in the foreign state when the proceedings were instituted or, being a body corporate, had its principal place of business, was incorporated, or had otherwise acquired corporate status in the foreign state;

(e) the defendant had a business office in the foreign state and the proceedings in the foreign court involved a cause of action or claim for relief arising out of business done by the defendant through that office in the foreign state; or

(f) the defendant operated a motor vehicle or airplane in the foreign state and the proceedings involved a cause of action or claim for relief arising out of the operation.

(2) The courts of this state may recognize other bases of jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 441, L. 1993.

25-9-607. Stay in case of appeal. If the defendant satisfies the court either that an appeal is pending or that the defendant is entitled and intends to appeal from the foreign judgment, the court may stay the proceedings until the appeal has been determined or until the expiration of a period of time sufficient to enable the defendant to prosecute the appeal.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 441, L. 1993.

25-9-608. Saving clause. This part does not prevent the recognition of a foreign judgment in situations not covered by this part.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 441, L. 1993.

25-9-609. Uniformity of interpretation. Except for the provisions in part 8 of this chapter pertaining to a customer of a foreign capital depository, as defined in 32-8-103, this part must be construed to effectuate the general purpose to make uniform the law of those states that enact it.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 441, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 73, Ch. 382, L. 1997.

Part 7

Uniform Foreign-Money Claims Act

25-9-701. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Uniform Foreign-Money Claims Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1993.

25-9-702. Definitions. In this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Action" means a judicial proceeding or arbitration in which a payment in money may be awarded or enforced with respect to a foreign-money claim.

(2) "Bank-offered spot rate" means the spot rate of exchange at which a bank will sell foreign money at a spot rate.

(3) "Conversion date" means the banking day preceding the date on which money, in accordance with this part, is:

(a) paid to a claimant in an action or distribution proceeding;

(b) paid to the official designated by law to enforce a judgment or award on behalf of a claimant; or

(c) used to recoup, setoff, or counterclaim in different money in an action or distribution proceeding.

(4) "Distribution proceeding" means a judicial or nonjudicial proceeding for the distribution of a fund in which one or more foreign-money claims are asserted and includes an accounting, an assignment for the benefit of creditors, a foreclosure, the liquidation or rehabilitation of a corporation or other entity, and the distribution of an estate, trust, or other fund.

(5) "Foreign money" means money other than money of the United States of America.

(6) "Foreign-money claim" means a claim upon an obligation to pay or a claim for recovery of a loss, expressed in or measured by a foreign money.

(7) "Money" means a medium of exchange for the payment of obligations or a store of value authorized or adopted by a government or by intergovernmental agreement.

(8) "Money of the claim" means the money determined as proper pursuant to 25-9-705.

(9) "Person" means an individual, corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, joint venture, partnership, association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, or any other legal or commercial entity.

(10) "Rate of exchange" means the rate at which money of one country may be converted into money of another country in a free financial market convenient to or reasonably usable by a person obligated to pay or to state a rate of conversion. If separate rates of exchange apply to different kinds of transactions, the term means the rate applicable to the particular transaction giving rise to the foreign-money claim.

(11) "Spot rate" means the rate of exchange at which foreign money is sold by a bank or other dealer in foreign exchange for immediate or next day availability or for settlement by immediate payment in cash or equivalent, by charge to an account, or by an agreed delayed settlement not exceeding 2 days.

(12) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 152, L. 1993.

25-9-703. Scope. (1) This part applies only to a foreign-money claim in an action or distribution proceeding.

(2) This part applies to foreign-money issues even if other law under the conflict-of-laws rules of this state applies to other issues in the action or distribution proceeding.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 152, L. 1993.

25-9-704. Variation by agreement. (1) The effect of this part may be varied by agreement of the parties made before or after commencement of an action or distribution proceeding or the entry of judgment.

(2) Parties to a transaction may agree upon the money to be used in a transaction giving rise to a foreign-money claim and may agree to use different money for different aspects of the transaction. Stating the price in a foreign money for one aspect of a transaction does not alone require the use of that money for other aspects of the transaction.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 152, L. 1993.

25-9-705. Determining money of claim. (1) The money in which the parties to a transaction have agreed that payment is to be made is the proper money of the claim for payment.

(2) If the parties to a transaction have not otherwise agreed, the proper money of the claim, as in each case may be appropriate, is the money:

(a) regularly used between the parties as a matter of usage or course of dealing;

(b) used at the time of a transaction in international trade, by trade usage or common practice, for valuing or settling transactions in the particular commodity or service involved; or

(c) in which the loss was ultimately felt or will be incurred by the party claimant.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 152, L. 1993.

25-9-706. Determining amount of money of certain contract claims. (1) If an amount contracted to be paid in a foreign money is measured by a specified amount of a different money, the amount to be paid is determined on the conversion date.

(2) If an amount contracted to be paid in a foreign money is to be measured by a different money at the rate of exchange prevailing on a date before default, that rate of exchange applies only to payments made within a reasonable time after default, not exceeding 30 days. Thereafter, conversion is made at the bank-offered spot rate on the conversion date.

(3) A monetary claim is neither usurious nor unconscionable because the agreement on which it is based provides that the amount of the debtor's obligation to be paid in the debtor's money, when received by the creditor, must equal a specified amount of the foreign money of the country of the creditor. If, because of unexcused delay in payment of a judgment or award, the amount received by the creditor does not equal the amount of the foreign money specified in the agreement, the court or arbitrator shall amend the judgment or award accordingly.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 152, L. 1993.

25-9-707. Asserting and defending foreign-money claim. (1) A person may assert a claim in a specified foreign money. If a foreign-money claim is not asserted, the claimant makes the claim in United States dollars.

(2) An opposing party may allege and prove that a claim, in whole or in part, is in a different money than that asserted by the claimant.

(3) A person may assert a defense, setoff, recoupment, or counterclaim in any money without regard to the money of other claims.

(4) The determination of the proper money of the claim is a question of law.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 152, L. 1993.

25-9-708. Judgments and awards on foreign-money claims — times of money conversion — form of judgment. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3), a judgment or award on a foreign-money claim must be stated in an amount of the money of the claim.

(2) A judgment or award on a foreign-money claim is payable in that foreign money or, at the option of the debtor, in the amount of United States dollars that will purchase that foreign money on the conversion date at a bank-offered spot rate.

(3) Assessed costs must be entered in United States dollars.

(4) Each payment in United States dollars must be accepted and credited on a judgment or award on a foreign-money claim in the amount of the foreign money that could be purchased by the dollars at a bank-offered spot rate of exchange at or near the close of business on the conversion date for that payment.

(5) A judgment or award made in an action or distribution proceeding on both a defense, setoff, recoupment, or counterclaim and the adverse party's claim must be netted by converting the money of the smaller into the money of the larger and by subtracting the smaller from the larger and must specify the rates of exchange used.

(6) A judgment substantially in the following form complies with subsection (1):

IT IS ADJUDGED AND ORDERED, that Defendant (insert name) pay to Plaintiff (insert name) the sum of (insert amount in the foreign money) plus interest on that sum at the rate of (insert rate - see 25-9-710) % a year or, at the option of the judgment debtor, the number of United States dollars that will purchase the (insert name of foreign money) with interest due, at a bank-offered spot rate at or near the close of business on the banking day before the day of payment, together with assessed costs of (insert amount) United States dollars.

(7) If a contract claim is of the type covered by 25-9-706(1) or (2), the judgment or award must be entered for the amount of money stated to measure the obligation to be paid in the money specified for payment or, at the option of the debtor, the number of United States dollars that will purchase the computed amount of the money of payment on the conversion date at a bank-offered spot rate.

(8) A judgment must be filed and indexed in foreign money in the same manner, and has the same effect as a lien, as other judgments. It may be discharged by payment.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 152, L. 1993.

25-9-709. Conversions of foreign money in distribution proceeding. The rate of exchange prevailing at or near the close of business on the day the distribution proceeding is initiated governs all exchanges of foreign money in a distribution proceeding. A foreign-money claimant in a distribution proceeding shall assert its claim in the named foreign money and show the amount of United States dollars resulting from a conversion as of the date the proceeding was initiated.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 152, L. 1993.

25-9-710. Prejudgment and judgment interest. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), recovery of prejudgment or preaward interest and the rate of interest to be applied in the action or distribution proceeding, with respect to a foreign-money claim, are matters of the substantive law governing the right to recovery under the conflict-of-laws rules of this state.

(2) The court or arbitrator shall increase or decrease the amount of prejudgment or preaward interest otherwise payable in a judgment or award in foreign money to the extent required by the law of this state governing a failure to make or accept an offer of settlement or offer of judgment or governing conduct by a party or its attorney causing undue delay or expense.

(3) A judgment or award on a foreign-money claim bears interest at the rate applicable to judgments of this state.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 152, L. 1993.

25-9-711. Enforcement of foreign judgments. (1) If an action is brought to enforce a judgment of another jurisdiction expressed in a foreign money and the judgment is recognized in this state as enforceable, the enforcing judgment must be entered as provided in 25-9-708, whether or not the foreign judgment confers an option to pay in an equivalent amount of United States dollars.

(2) A foreign judgment may be filed in accordance with any rule or statute of this state providing a procedure for its recognition and enforcement.

(3) A satisfaction or partial payment made upon the foreign judgment, on proof thereof, must be credited against the amount of foreign money specified in the judgment, notwithstanding the entry of judgment in this state.

(4) A judgment entered on a foreign-money claim only in United States dollars in another state must be enforced in this state in United States dollars only.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 152, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Actions on judgments, 27-2-201.

25-9-712. Determining United States dollar value of foreign-money claims for limited purposes. (1) Computations under this section are for the limited purposes of this section and do not affect computation of the United States dollar equivalent of the money of the judgment for the purpose of payment.

(2) For the limited purpose of facilitating the enforcement of provisional remedies in an action, the value in United States dollars of assets to be seized or restrained pursuant to a writ of attachment, garnishment, execution, or other legal process, the amount of United States dollars at issue for assessing costs, or the amount of United States dollars involved for a surety bond or other court-required undertaking must be ascertained as provided in subsections (3) and (4).

(3) A party seeking process, costs, bond, or other undertaking under subsection (2) shall compute in United States dollars the amount of the foreign money claimed from a bank-offered spot rate prevailing at or near the close of business on the banking day preceding the filing of a request or application for the issuance of process, for the determination of costs, or for an application for a bond or other court-required undertaking.

(4) A party seeking the process, costs, bond, or other undertaking under subsection (2) shall file with each request or application an affidavit or certificate executed in good faith by its counsel or a bank officer, stating the market quotation used and how it was obtained, and setting forth the calculation. Affected court officials incur no liability, after a filing of the affidavit or certificate, for acting as if the judgment were in the amount of United States dollars stated in the affidavit or certificate.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 152, L. 1993.

25-9-713. Effect of currency revalorization. (1) If, after an obligation is expressed or a loss is incurred in a foreign money, the country issuing or adopting that money substitutes a new money in place of that money, the obligation or the loss is treated as if expressed or incurred in the new money at the rate of conversion the issuing country establishes for the payment of like obligations or losses denominated in the former money.

(2) If substitution under subsection (1) occurs after a judgment or award is entered on a foreign-money claim, the court or arbitrator shall amend the judgment or award by a like conversion of the former money.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 152, L. 1993.

25-9-714. Supplementary general principles of law. Unless displaced by particular provisions of this part, the principles of law and equity, including the law merchant, and the law relative to capacity to contract, principal and agent, estoppel, fraud, misrepresentation, duress, coercion, mistake, bankruptcy, or other validating or invalidating causes supplement its provisions.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 152, L. 1993.

25-9-715. Uniformity of application and construction. This part must be applied and construed to effectuate the general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of this part among states enacting it.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 152, L. 1993.

Part 8
Foreign Capital Depository — Asset Protection

25-9-801. Asset protection — purpose and perspective. (1) The legislature understands that asset protection includes the ability to minimize or avoid both the potential financial impact and loss of privacy resulting from lawsuits. The legislature also recognizes that asset protection is a vital component of a foreign capital depository, as defined in 32-8-103, that is designed to serve the interests of high net worth individuals who are not U.S. citizens and do not reside in the United States.

(2) The legislature further acknowledges that foreign judgments rendered in a foreign state are, unlike judgments rendered in other states of the union under the United States constitution, not entitled by Montana courts to conclusive full faith and credit under common law and that the principle of comity that encourages one country to extend legal recognition to the judicial acts of another country does not apply to the relations between Montana and a foreign country.

(3) The Uniform Foreign Money-Judgments Recognition Act, Title 25, chapter 9, part 6, signifies a departure from comity because it codifies the principles of comity but with certain exceptions and modifications. This part enacts a further departure from comity that is intended to uphold the state's interest in extending to a customer of a foreign capital depository the maximum amount of privacy possible within prudential limits as well as state and federal law.

(4) This part is not intended to circumscribe or conflict with the provisions of Title 25, chapter 9, part 5 or 6, except in a case in which a foreign judgment has been obtained against the customer of a foreign capital depository.

History: En. Sec. 47, Ch. 382, L. 1997.

25-9-802. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Comity" means the recognition of judicial acts that one country extends to another as a matter of custom, convenience, and expediency.

(2) "Foreign judgment" has the same meaning as defined in 25-9-602.

(3) "Foreign state" has the same meaning as defined in 25-9-602.

History: En. Sec. 48, Ch. 382, L. 1997.

25-9-803. Defense against enforcement of foreign judgments — depository obligations. A foreign capital depository shall, unless relieved of the responsibility by a waiver signed by a depository customer, provide a customer with competent legal counsel and defense against:

(1) the recognition in Montana of a foreign judgment rendered in a foreign state as provided in 25-9-605; and

(2) the execution of a foreign judgment in Montana pursuant to Title 25, chapter 13, or Title 25, chapter 14, but only to the extent that the execution would affect the customer's assets in the depository.

History: En. Sec. 49, Ch. 382, L. 1997.

25-9-804. *(Temporary)* **Filing fee.** A person seeking recognition of a foreign judgment rendered in a foreign state against a customer of the foreign capital depository shall pay a filing fee of $2,500 to the clerk of the court in which the judgment is filed.

25-9-804. *(Effective July 1, 2002)* **Filing fee.** A person seeking recognition of a foreign judgment rendered in a foreign state against a customer of the foreign capital depository shall pay a filing fee of $2,500 to the clerk of court in which the judgment is filed. Fees collected by the clerk of district court must be forwarded to the department of revenue for deposit in the state general fund.

History: En. Sec. 50, Ch. 382, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 257, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 585, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 585 inserted second sentence requiring fees to be forwarded to state treasurer for deposit in state general fund; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2002.

Code Commissioner Instruction: Pursuant to sec. 47, Ch. 257, L. 2001, in version effective July 1, 2002, the code commissioner changed "state treasurer" to "department of revenue".

25-9-805. Policy statement. For the purposes of this part, the legislature declares that the recognition of a foreign judgment pursuant to Title 25, chapter 9, part 6, and the execution of a foreign judgment against a customer of a foreign capital depository is repugnant to the public policy of the state if either would:

(1) facilitate the arbitrary or unlawful interference with an individual's privacy in contravention of international law;

(2) undermine the individual right of privacy and the right to private property provided for in the Montana constitution and state law;

(3) stimulate or engender lawsuits motivated by greed or pecuniary speculation and lacking a good faith argument or other legally sound purpose; or

(4) facilitate civil prosecution arising from class or ethnic hatred and nurtured by a corrupt legal system; and

(5) threaten the financial stability of the depository or the state by discouraging foreign depositors and investors from becoming customers or by encouraging customers to withdraw their capital from the depository.

History: En. Sec. 51, Ch. 382, L. 1997.

25-9-806. Burden of proof — financial liabilities. (1) A person seeking recognition of a foreign judgment pursuant to part 6 bears the burden of proving that:

(a) the judgment was rendered under a system that provides impartial tribunals or procedures that are compatible with the requirements of due process of law;

(b) the foreign court had personal jurisdiction over the customer when the judgment was rendered; and

(c) the foreign court had jurisdiction over the subject matter.

(2) The customer or the foreign capital depository acting on behalf of a customer bears the burden of proving that any one of the grounds for nonrecognition provided for in 25-9-605(2) exist.

(3) If the court finds that the person seeking recognition of the foreign judgment has failed to prove the judgment valid in accordance with subsection (1) or if the customer or the depository succeeds pursuant to subsection (2), the court may not recognize the foreign judgment.

(4) If the person seeking recognition of a judgment under part 6 is unsuccessful in obtaining recognition of the judgment, that person shall pay the court costs and attorney fees for the parties opposing recognition or, if the customer has waived the depository's obligation provided for in 25-9-803, for the customer.

History: En. Sec. 52, Ch. 382, L. 1997.

25-9-807. Damages — in camera hearing. (1) The court in which recognition of a foreign judgment is sought may award damages against the person seeking recognition of a foreign judgment to compensate a customer for the customer's loss of privacy.

(2) The amount of the damages awarded pursuant to subsection (1) must bear a reasonable relationship to the person's ability to pay and may not exceed $1 million.

(3) Any part of a hearing necessary to determine the rights and obligations of the parties pursuant to part 6 and this part may be held in camera to protect the privacy of any of the parties.

History: En. Sec. 53, Ch. 382, L. 1997.

25-9-808. Contingency fee arrangements prohibited. A person seeking recognition of a foreign judgment against a customer of a foreign capital depository may not engage legal counsel on a contingency fee basis for the purpose of attaining recognition of the same foreign judgment.

History: En. Sec. 54, Ch. 382, L. 1997.

25-9-809. Nonrecognition — procedures to protect privacy. (1) The court shall, at the request of a customer or a foreign capital depository, provide for an in camera review of the pertinent documents to protect the confidential nature of financial records.

(2) The court may permit public disclosure of a financial record or proceedings closed pursuant to subsection (1) only if it finds that disclosure is necessary for the fair resolution of an issue before it.

(3) Documents produced in court containing a financial record must be sealed by the court at the conclusion of the proceedings to prevent access to the record and may be opened only for good cause shown.

History: En. Sec. 55, Ch. 382, L. 1997.

CHAPTER 10

COSTS

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Chapter Cross-References

Allocation of costs between counties, 25-2-205.
Costs, Rule 54(d), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Entry of judgment not to be delayed for costs, Rule 58, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Costs on appeal, Rule 33, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Part 1
Imposition of Costs

25-10-101. When costs allowed, of course, to plaintiff. Costs are allowed, of course, to the plaintiff upon a judgment in his favor in the following cases:

(1) in an action for the recovery of real property or damages thereto;

(2) in an action to recover the possession of personal property where the value of the property exceeds $50; such value shall be determined by the jury, court, or referee by whom the action is tried;

(3) in an action for the recovery of money or damages, exclusive of interest, when plaintiff recovers over $50;

(4) in a special proceeding;

(5) in an action which involves the title or possession or right of possession of real estate; or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine; or quo warranto proceedings;

(6) in an action to foreclose a lien or pledge, to prevent or abate a nuisance, or for an injunction; or

(7) in an action for property damage arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle if he is entitled to attorney's fees under 25-10-303.

History: En. Sec. 401, p. 126, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 470, p. 229, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 546, p. 147, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 482, p. 168, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 482, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; amd. Sec. 10, p. 11, L. 1881; re-en. Sec. 495, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1851, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7154, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9787, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1022; re-en. Sec. 9787, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8602; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 528, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Actions and special proceedings defined, 27-1-102.
No costs in agreed case prior to trial, 27-7-103.
Action for claim and delivery, Title 27, ch. 17.
Costs upon dissolution of injunction, 27-19-406.
Costs upon issuance of writ of mandamus, 27-26-402.
Costs in quo warranto proceedings, 27-28-205.
Forcible entry and unlawful detainer, Title 70, ch. 27.
Quieting title to real property, Title 70, ch. 28.
Costs on foreclosure of lien, 71-3-124.
Trust for unlocatable mineral, leasehold, and royalty interest owners — penalty, 82-1-305.

25-10-102. When costs allowed, of course, to defendant. Costs must be allowed, of course, to the defendant upon a judgment in his favor in the actions mentioned in 25-10-101.

History: En. Sec. 472, p. 229, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 548, p. 148, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 484, p. 169, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 484, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 497, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1853, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7155, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9788, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1024; re-en. Sec. 9788, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8603.

25-10-103. When costs discretionary. Unless otherwise provided, in actions other than those mentioned in 25-10-101, costs may be allowed or not and, if allowed, may be apportioned between the parties on the same or adverse sides, in the discretion of the court, but no costs can be allowed in an action for the recovery of money or damages when the plaintiff fails to recover more than $50 or in an action to recover the possession of personal property when the value of the property is not more than $50.

History: En. Sec. 404, p. 127, Bannack Stat.; en. Sec. 473, p. 229, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 549, p. 148, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 485, p. 169, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 485, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; amd. Sec. 11, p. 11, L. 1881; re-en. Sec. 498, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1853, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7156, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9789, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1025; re-en. Sec. 9789, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8604; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 402, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Actions and special proceedings defined, 27-1-102.
Costs upon dissolution of injunction, 27-19-406.
Costs upon issuance of writ of mandamus, 27-26-402.

25-10-104. When costs of appeal discretionary. (1) In the following cases, the costs of appeal are in the discretion of the court:

(a) when a new trial is ordered;

(b) when a judgment is modified.

(2) In all other cases the successful party shall recover from the other party his costs.

History: En. Sec. 406, p. 127, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 475, p. 229, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 551, p. 148, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 487, p. 169, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 487, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 500, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1855, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7158, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9791, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1027; re-en. Sec. 9791, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8606.

Cross-References

How costs on appeal claimed, 25-10-503.

Appeal to Supreme Court, Title 25, ch. 12.

Costs on appeal, Rule 33, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

25-10-105. Costs of review other than by appeal. When the decision of a court of limited jurisdiction in a special proceeding is brought before a court of higher jurisdiction for a review in any other way than by appeal, the same costs must be allowed as in cases on appeal and may be collected by execution or in such manner as the court may direct, according to the nature of the case.

History: En. Sec. 411, p. 127, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 480, p. 230, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 556, p. 149, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 493, p. 170, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 493, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 506, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1860, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7163, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9796, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1032; re-en. Sec. 9796, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8611; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 466, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Jurisdiction of Municipal Courts, 3-6-103.

Jurisdiction of Justices' Courts, 3-10-301 through 3-10-303, 25-31-101.

Extraordinary writs, Rule 17, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Special proceedings defined, 27-1-102.

Certiorari, Title 27, ch. 25.

25-10-106. Several defendants not united in interest. When there are several defendants in the actions mentioned in 25-10-101, not united in interest and making separate defenses by separate answers, and plaintiff fails to recover judgment against all, the court must award costs to such of the defendants as have judgment in their favor.

History: En. Sec. 474, p. 229, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 550, p. 148, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 486, p. 169, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 486, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 499, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1854, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7157, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9790, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1026; re-en. Sec. 9790, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8605.

Cross-References

Multiple defendants jointly and severally liable, 27-1-703.

25-10-107. Costs when tender was made before commencement of action. When, in an action for the recovery of money only, the defendant alleges in his answer that before the commencement of the action he tendered to the plaintiff the full amount to which he was entitled and thereupon deposits in court for plaintiff the amount so tendered and the allegation be found to be true, the plaintiff cannot recover costs but must pay costs to the defendant.

History: En. Sec. 409, p. 127, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 478, p. 229, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 554, p. 148, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 491, p. 170, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 491, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 504, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1858, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7161, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9794, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1030; re-en. Sec. 9794, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8609.

25-10-108. Imposing costs on party acting as representative. In an action prosecuted or defended by an executor, administrator, trustee of an express trust, or person expressly authorized by statute, costs may be recovered as in an action by and against a person prosecuting or defending in his own right; but such costs must, by the judgment, be made chargeable only upon the estate, fund, or party represented unless the court directs the same to be paid by the plaintiff or defendant personally for mismanagement or bad faith in the action or defense.

History: En. Sec. 410, p. 127, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 479, p. 230, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 555, p. 148, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 492, p. 170, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 492, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 505, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1859, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7162, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9795, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1031; re-en. Sec. 9795, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8610.

Cross-References

Right to bring action or assert defenses, Title 27, ch. 1, part 5.

Powers, duties, and compensation of personal representatives, Title 72, ch. 3, part 6.

25-10-109. Prisoner attendance at civil proceeding prohibited — exceptions — costs. (1) A person incarcerated in a correctional facility of the department of corrections may not attend a civil proceeding in which the person is a party unless:

(a) the person is a respondent in a proceeding to terminate parental rights; or

(b) the court determines that a party will be substantially and irreparably prejudiced by not attending the civil proceeding.

(2) A court may not issue a writ of habeas corpus ordering a person in the legal custody of the department of corrections to attend a court proceeding without first:

(a) notifying the department and allowing the department 15 days to file a written objection; and

(b) if requested, granting the department an opportunity to appear and present evidence that the person's attendance at the proceeding represents a security risk.

(3) A person who requests that a person in the legal custody of the department of corrections attend a civil proceeding shall pay all costs associated with security.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 475, L. 1997.

Part 2
Allowable Costs

25-10-201. Costs generally allowable. A party to whom costs are awarded in an action is entitled to include in his bill of costs his necessary disbursements, as follows:

(1) the legal fees of witnesses, including mileage, or referees and other officers;

(2) the expenses of taking depositions;

(3) the legal fees for publication when publication is directed;

(4) the legal fees paid for filing and recording papers and certified copies thereof necessarily used in the action or on the trial;

(5) the legal fees paid stenographers for per diem or for copies;

(6) the reasonable expenses of printing papers for a hearing when required by a rule of court;

(7) the reasonable expenses of making transcript for the supreme court;

(8) the reasonable expenses for making a map or maps if required and necessary to be used on trial or hearing; and

(9) such other reasonable and necessary expenses as are taxable according to the course and practice of the court or by express provision of law.

History: En. Sec. 1866, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7169, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9802, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9802, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8618.

Cross-References

Salary and expenses of court reporters, 3-5-602.

Copies of proceedings, 3-5-604.

Cost of jury, 3-15-203, 3-15-205.

Fees of Clerk of District Court, 25-1-201.

Fee of court reporter, 25-1-202.

Alternative methods of service, Title 25, ch. 3, part 5.

Attorney fees, Title 25, ch. 10, part 3.

Service by publication, Rule 4D(5), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Expenses for failure to attend deposition, Rule 30(g), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Costs as sanctions for failure to make discovery, Rule 37, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Costs for interpreters, Rule 43(f), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Compensation of masters, Rule 53(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Costs of affidavits made in bad faith, Rule 56(g), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Offer of judgment, Rule 68, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Witness fees, Title 26, ch. 2, part 5.

Trust for unlocatable mineral, leasehold, and royalty interest owners — penalty, 82-1-305.

25-10-202. Costs of motion. Whenever a motion is sustained or overruled, the losing party must pay to the other $10 as costs. If a motion is withdrawn before the hearing, it must be considered overruled.

History: En. Sec. 1861, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7164, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9797, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9797, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8612; amd. Sec. 99, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

25-10-203. Costs of postponement. When an application is made to the court or referee to postpone a trial, the payment of costs occasioned by the postponement may be imposed, in the discretion of the court or referee, as a condition of granting the same.

History: En. Sec. 408, p. 127, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 477, p. 229, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 553, p. 148, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 490, p. 170, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 490, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 503, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1857, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7160, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9793, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1029; re-en. Sec. 9793, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8608.

Cross-References

Motion to postpone trial, Title 25, ch. 4, part 5.

25-10-204. Costs of transferring papers — change of venue. The costs and fees of transmitting the pleading and papers when an order is made transferring an action or proceeding for trial and of filing the papers anew must be paid by the party at whose instance the order was made; except that the party filing the complaint must pay all costs and fees of filing the papers anew and all costs and fees, including reasonable attorneys' fees to be fixed by the court, incurred by the defendant by reason of the change of venue motion and hearing when:

(1) the action is an action upon a contract, express or implied, for the direct payment of money and no claim contained in the complaint exceeds $1,000;

(2) the county designated in the complaint is not the proper county; and

(3) the plaintiff will not within 10 days after request stipulate for change of venue and defendant files a motion for such change and such motion is thereafter granted.

History: En. Sec. 64, p. 53, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 64, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 64, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 617, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6508, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9100, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 399; re-en. Sec. 9100, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 176, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2908(part).

Cross-References

Fees of Clerk of District Court, 25-1-201.

Change of venue, Title 25, ch. 2, part 2.

Hearing outside district on agreement of parties, Rule 77(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-10-205. Costs of securing witnesses — substitution of judge. Whenever a motion for substitution of a judge is filed after the action or proceeding is set for trial or hearing, the party filing the motion shall pay to the opposite party all costs necessarily incurred in securing the attendance of witnesses between the date the order was made fixing the day of hearing or trial and the time the motion was filed, and such costs so paid are not recoverable in the action or proceeding.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 5, Ex. L. 1903; re-en. Sec. 6511, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9103, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9103, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2911; amd. Sec. 100, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Witness fees, Title 26, ch. 2, part 5.

25-10-206. Secretary of state's fee for accepting service of process. The fee paid by the plaintiff to the secretary of state pursuant to part 6 of chapter 3 and Rule 4D(6), M.R.Civ.P., must be taxed as part of the plaintiff's costs if the plaintiff prevails in the action.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 10, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 117, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 53-205; amd. Sec. 131, Ch. 42, L. 1997.

Part 3
Attorney Fees

Part Cross-References

Attorney fees recoverable in action challenging validity and constitutionality of local government petition for initiative or referendum, 7-5-135.

Costs generally allowable, 25-10-201.

Claiming costs, Title 25, ch. 10, part 5.

Attorney fees in workers' compensation cases, 39-71-611 through 39-71-614.
Trust for unlocatable mineral, leasehold, and royalty interest owners — penalty, 82-1-305.

25-10-301. Determining compensation of attorneys. The measure and mode of compensation of attorneys and counselors at law is left to agreement, express or implied, of the parties, except that in probate proceedings the court may fix and allow the compensation of attorneys representing administrators, executors, guardians, trustees, and agents appointed by the court. But parties to actions or proceedings are entitled to costs and disbursements as provided by law.

History: En. Sec. 469, p. 228, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 545, p. 147, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 481, p. 168, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 481, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 494, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1850, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7153, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 45, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 9786, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1021; re-en. Sec. 9786, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8601.

Cross-References
Costs generally allowable, 25-10-201.
Claiming costs, Title 25, ch. 10, part 5.
Allowance of attorney fees to unlicensed persons forbidden, 37-61-215.
Judgment lien for compensation, 37-61-420.
Settlement of fees in estates and probate proceedings, 72-3-634.

25-10-302. Inclusion of attorney's fees in bill of costs. The attorney fees mentioned in 25-10-303, 30-9A-607, 71-1-233, and 71-3-124 need not be included in the cost bill if they are made a part of the judgment.

History: En. Sec. 1865, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7168, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9801, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9801, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8617; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 528, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 128, Ch. 305, L. 1999.

Cross-References
Judgment, Title 25, ch. 9.
Costs, Rule 54(d), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Attorney's or litigant's liability for excess costs, 37-61-421.

25-10-303. Attorney's fees — motor vehicle claim. In an action involving solely the recovery of property damages arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle, in which the plaintiff secures a judgment equal to or greater than the amount of damages claimed by the plaintiff in his last written offer to the defendant or his agent prior to the filing of the cause of action, the court shall allow plaintiff's reasonable attorney's fee, which shall be fixed by the court, not withstanding any agreement between the parties to the contrary. If the defendant or his agent fails to make any offer within 15 days of the date requested to do so by the plaintiff, the plaintiff may file the cause of action and, if successful in the action, shall be entitled to his reasonable attorney's fee under this provision.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 528, L. 1981.

Cross-References
When costs allowed on motor vehicle claim, 25-10-101.

Part 4
Officers' Fees, Prepayment

25-10-401. Itemization of officer's fees. No fees of any officer shall be payable until an itemized account of the same, signed by the officer, shall be presented to the person liable therefor.

History: En. Sec. 11, p. 52, L. 1874; re-en. Sec. 815, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 521, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1877, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7180, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9813, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9813, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8629.

Cross-References
Court reporters, Title 3, ch. 5, part 6.
Sheriff's Department, Title 7, ch. 32, part 21.
Fees of Clerk of District Court, 25-1-201.

25-10-402. No charge for copies furnished by party. In all cases where copies of pleadings, affidavits, or other papers are to be served, neither the sheriff nor clerk shall charge or receive a fee for making such copies when the same are furnished to such officer by the party to the action or his attorney.

History: En. Sec. 1905, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7199, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9832, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9832, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8717.

Cross-References

Service by officer, Title 25, ch. 3, part 2.
Service of telephonic or telegraphic copy, 25-3-501.
Lost papers, 25-4-111.

25-10-403. Prepayment of fees. Each party to a civil action is required to pay the fees fixed by law for the performance of any service or duty by any officer of such court at the instance of such party at the time such service is rendered, except in the case mentioned in 25-10-405 and 25-10-701; and no such officer is required to perform such service or duty unless the fees fixed therefor are, on demand, first paid or tendered.

History: En. Sec. 565, p. 150, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 505, p. 173, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 505, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 518, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1875, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7178, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9811, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9811, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8627.

Cross-References

Court reporters, Title 3, ch. 5, part 6.
Collection and disposal of fees, 7-4-2511.
Sheriff's Department, Title 7, ch. 32, part 21.
Fees of Clerk of District Court, 25-1-201.

25-10-404. Poor persons not required to prepay fees — definition. (1) Except as provided in subsections (3) and (6), a person may request a waiver of fees by filing an affidavit, supported by a financial statement, stating that the person has a good cause of action or defense and is unable to pay the costs or procure security to secure the cause of action or defense. Except as provided in subsections (2) and (6), upon issuance of an order of the court or administrative tribunal approving a request for waiver of fees, the person may commence and prosecute or defend an action in any of the courts and administrative tribunals of this state and the officers of the courts and administrative tribunals shall issue and serve all writs and perform all services in the action without demanding or receiving their fees in advance.

(2) If a judge or presiding officer of an administrative tribunal is not available to approve a request for a waiver of fees prior to filing a pleading, the pleading must be filed subject to subsequent approval. If the request is subsequently denied, the fees must be paid before the case may proceed further.

(3) A person represented by an entity that provides free legal services to indigent persons is not required to file the financial statement required by subsection (1).

(4) The department of justice shall, by rule, prescribe the form of the financial statement required by subsection (1) for use in determining indigence. The form may require the disclosure of income and assets, including but not limited to the ownership of real and personal property, cash, and savings.

(5) A prisoner in the legal custody of the department of corrections who files a complaint or appeals a judgment in a civil action or proceeding without prepaying the required fees or security shall, in addition to filing the affidavit required in subsection (1), submit a certified copy of the prisoner's trust fund account statement, obtained from the facility in which the prisoner is confined, for the 6-month period immediately preceding any filing.

(6) If an indigent prisoner in the legal custody of the department of corrections files a civil complaint or an appeal from a civil judgment, the prisoner shall pay the total cost of the filing fee. If a prisoner is unable to pay the total filing fee, the court shall order the prisoner to make partial payments of any fees required by law when funds exist. The court shall consider the indigence policy of the department when determining whether funds exist.

(7) A prisoner may not be prohibited from filing a civil complaint or appealing a civil judgment or criminal conviction because of lack of assets or money to pay the initial partial filing fee. The court shall dismiss an action if the prisoner fails to pay either the partial or full amount of the filing fee as ordered by the court.

(8) As used in this section, "prisoner" means a person who is convicted of, sentenced for, or adjudicated delinquent for violations of criminal law or the terms and conditions of parole,

probation, or a diversionary program and who is subject to incarceration, detention, or admission to any facility.

History: **En. Sec. 2, p. 71, L. 1869; re-en. Sec. 563, p. 150, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 1, p. 40, Ex. L. 1873; amd. Sec. 503, p. 173, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 503, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 516, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1873, C. Civ., Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7176, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9809, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9809, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8625; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 447, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 475, L. 1997.**

Cross-References

Appeals in forma pauperis, Rule 18, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

25-10-405. Governmental entities not required to prepay fees — exceptions. The state, a county, a municipality, or any subdivision thereof or any officer when prosecuting or defending an action on behalf of the state, a county, a municipality, or a subdivision thereof is not required to pay or deposit any fee or amount to or with any officer during the prosecution or defense of an action, except the fee under 25-1-201(1)(p) for filing a motion for substitution of a judge and all fees for photocopies, postage and handling, certifications, authentications, and record searches.

History: **En. Sec. 564, p. 150, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 504, p. 173, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 504, 1st Div. Rev. Stat 1879; re-en. Sec. 517, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1874, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7177, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9810, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 9810, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8626(part); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 318, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 466, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 570, L. 1993.**

Cross-References

Public officers not personally liable for costs, 25-10-701.

Advance payment for witnesses of state or county not required, 26-2-508.

25-10-406. Collection of clerk's and sheriff's costs after judgment. In all cases, after final judgment, the clerk or sheriff may make out a bill of costs against the party incurring them, and if not paid within 20 days after demand, execution may issue in the name of the parties to the action for the benefit of the clerk or sheriff.

History: **En. Sec. 10, p. 51, L. 1874; re-en. Sec. 814, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 520, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1876, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7179, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9812, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9812, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8628.**

Cross-References

Sheriff's Department, Title 7, ch. 32, part 21.

Fees of Clerk of District Court, 25-1-201.

Prepayment of costs of service, 25-3-203.

Part 5
Claiming Costs

Part Cross-References

Entry of judgment not to be delayed for taxing of costs, Rule 58, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-10-501. Bill of costs. The party in whose favor judgment is rendered and who claims his costs must deliver to the clerk and serve upon the adverse party, within 5 days after the verdict or notice of the decision of the court or referee or, if the entry of the judgment on the verdict or decision be stayed, then before such entry is made, a memorandum of the items of his costs and necessary disbursements in the action or proceeding, which memorandum must be verified by the oath of the party, his attorney or agent, or the clerk of his attorney, stating that to the best of his knowledge and belief the items are correct and that the disbursements have been necessarily incurred in the action or proceeding.

History: **En. Sec. 412, p. 128, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 481, p. 230, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 557, p. 149, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 1, p. 39, Ex. L. 1873; amd. Sec. 9, p. 51, L. 1874; amd. Secs. 494-497, p. 171, L. 1877; re-en. Secs. 494-497, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Secs. 507-510, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1867, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7170, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9803, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1033; re-en. Sec. 9803, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8619(part).**

25-10-502. Procedure upon objection to bill of costs. A party dissatisfied with the costs claimed may, within 5 days after notice of filing of the bill of costs, file and serve a notice of a motion to have the same taxed by the court in which the judgment was rendered or by the judge thereof at chambers.

History: **En. Sec. 412, p. 128, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 481, p. 230, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 557, p. 149, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 1, p. 39, Ex. L. 1873; amd. Sec. 9, p. 51, L. 1874; amd. Secs. 494-497, p. 171, L. 1877;**

re-en. Secs. 494-497, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Secs. 507-510, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1867, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7170, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9803, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1033; re-en. Sec. 9803, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8619(part).

Cross-References

Powers of judges at chambers, 3-5-311.

Pleadings, motions, and other papers, Title 25, ch. 4.

25-10-503. How costs on appeal claimed. Whenever costs are awarded to a party by an appellate court, if he claims such costs, he must, within 30 days after the remittitur is filed with the clerk below, deliver to such clerk a memorandum of his costs, verified as prescribed in 25-10-501, and thereafter he may have an execution therefor as upon a judgment.

History: En. Sec. 499, p. 172, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 499, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 512, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1869, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7172, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9805, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1034; re-en. Sec. 9805, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8621.

Cross-References

When costs of appeal discretionary, 25-10-104.

Appeal to Supreme Court, Title 25, ch. 12.

Remittitur must be certified to Clerk of District Court, Rule 16, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Costs, Rule 33, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Notice of decision — remittitur, Rule 35, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

25-10-504. Clerk to include costs in judgment. The clerk must include in the judgment entered up by him the costs, if the same have been taxed or ascertained; and he must, within 2 days after the same are taxed or ascertained, if not included in the judgment, insert the same in a blank left in the judgment for that purpose and must make a similar insertion of the costs in the copies and docket of the judgment.

History: En. Sec. 482, p. 230, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 558, p. 149, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 500, p. 172, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 500, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 513, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1870, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7173, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9806, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1035; re-en. Sec. 9806, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8622(part).

Cross-References

Entry of judgment not to be delayed for taxing of costs, Rule 58, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Part 6
Security for Costs

25-10-601. Security for costs from nonresident plaintiff. When the plaintiff in an action resides out of this state or is a foreign corporation, security for the costs and charges which may be awarded against such plaintiff may be required by the defendant. When required, all proceedings in the action must be stayed until an undertaking, executed by two or more persons, is filed with the clerk to the effect that they will pay such costs and charges as may be awarded against the plaintiff by judgment or in the progress of the action, not exceeding $300. A new or an additional undertaking may be ordered by the court or judge upon proof that the original undertaking is insufficient security and proceedings in the action stayed until such new or additional undertaking is executed and filed.

History: En. Sec. 414, p. 128, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 483, p. 230, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 559, p. 149, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 501, p. 172, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 501, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 514, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1871, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7174, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9807, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1036; re-en. Sec. 9807, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8623.

Cross-References

Extension of time, 25-1-301.

Deposit of money in lieu of undertaking, 25-1-401.

25-10-602. Dismissal when security not given. After the lapse of 30 days from the service of notice that security is required or of an order for new or additional security, upon proof thereof and that no undertaking as required has been filed, the court or judge may order the action to be dismissed.

History: En. Sec. 485, p. 230, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 561, p. 149, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 502, p. 173, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 502, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 515, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1872, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7175, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9808, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1037; re-en. Sec. 9808, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8624.

Cross-References

Judgment on merits, 25-9-101.

Involuntary dismissal, Rule 41(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Costs of previously dismissed action, Rule 41(d), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Part 7
Payment of Costs by Governmental Entities

Part Cross-References
Governmental liability exposure and insurance coverage, Title 2, ch. 9.
Governmental entities not required to give security, 25-1-402.
Governmental entities not required to prepay fees — exceptions, 25-10-405.
Costs, Rule 54(d), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-10-701. Public officers not to be personally taxed. No officer prosecuting or defending as provided in 25-10-405 shall be taxed with costs or damages, but such costs or damages, if any, shall be taxed to the state, county, or municipality, as the case may be.

History: En. Sec. 564, p. 150, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 504, p. 173, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 504, 1st Div. Rev. Stat 1879; re-en. Sec. 517, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1874, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7177, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9810, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 9810, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8626(part).

Cross-References
Immunization and indemnification of public employees, 2-9-305.
Mandamus — officers not to be personally liable, 27-26-403.

25-10-702. Payment of costs by state. When the state is a party and costs are awarded against it, they must be paid out of the state treasury.

History: En. Sec. 1878, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7181, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9814, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1038; re-en. Sec. 9814, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8630.

Cross-References
Payment of judgments against state, 2-9-315.
Governmental entities not required to prepay fees — exceptions, 25-10-405.

25-10-703. Payment of costs by county. When a county is a party and costs are awarded against it, they must be paid out of the county treasury.

History: En. Sec. 1879, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7182, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9815, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1039; re-en. Sec. 9815, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8631.

Cross-References
Payment of judgments against governmental entities, except state, 2-9-316.
Judgments against county or county officer, 25-13-205.

25-10-704 through 25-10-710 reserved.

25-10-711. Award of costs against governmental entity when suit or defense is frivolous or pursued in bad faith. (1) In any civil action brought by or against the state, a political subdivision, or an agency of the state or a political subdivision, the opposing party, whether plaintiff or defendant, is entitled to the costs enumerated in 25-10-201 and reasonable attorney's fees as determined by the court if:

(a) he prevails against the state, political subdivision, or agency; and

(b) the court finds that the claim or defense of the state, political subdivision, or agency that brought or defended the action was frivolous or pursued in bad faith.

(2) Costs may be granted pursuant to subsection (1) notwithstanding any other provision of the law to the contrary.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 402, L. 1979.

Cross-References
Government entities not required to give security, 25-1-402.
Judgments against county or county officer, 25-13-205.
Garnishment of public officers, 25-13-504.
Governmental property exempt from execution, 25-13-613.

CHAPTER 11

NEW TRIAL

Part 1 — General Provisions

25-11-101. New trial defined.
25-11-102. Grounds for new trial.
25-11-103. Grounds after trial by the court.
25-11-104. How motion for new trial made.

Chapter Cross-References

Procedure when juror becomes sick, 25-7-304.
Procedure when jury prevented from giving verdict, 25-7-305.
When costs of appeal discretionary, 25-10-104.
New trial — amendment of judgment, Rule 59, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Grounds for appeal, Rule 1, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Motion for new trial — criminal procedure, Title 46, ch. 16, part 7.

Part 1

General Provisions

25-11-101. New trial defined. A new trial is a reexamination of an issue of fact in the same court after a trial and decision by a jury or court or by referees.

History: En. Sec. 168, p. 76, Bannack Stat.; en. Sec. 192, p. 171, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 232, p. 74, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 284, p. 111, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 284, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 295, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1170, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6793, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9395, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 656; re-en. Sec. 9395, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5601.

25-11-102. Grounds for new trial. The former verdict or other decision may be vacated and a new trial granted on the application of the party aggrieved for any of the following causes materially affecting the substantial rights of such party:

(1) irregularity in the proceedings of the court, jury, or adverse party or any order of the court or abuse of discretion by which either party was prevented from having a fair trial;

(2) misconduct of the jury. Whenever any one or more of the jurors have been induced to assent to any general or special verdict or to a finding on any question submitted to them by the court by a resort to the determination of chance, such misconduct may be proved by the affidavit of any one of the jurors.

(3) accident or surprise which ordinary prudence could not have guarded against;

(4) newly discovered evidence material for the party making the application which he could not, with reasonable diligence, have discovered and produced at the trial;

(5) excessive damages appearing to have been given under the influence of passion or prejudice;

(6) insufficiency of the evidence to justify the verdict or other decision or that it is against law;

(7) error in law occurring at the trial and excepted to by the party making the application.

History: En. Sec. 169, p. 76, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 193, p. 171, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 233, p. 74, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 285, p. 111, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 285, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; amd. Sec. 7, p. 10, L. 1881; re-en. Sec. 296, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1171, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6794, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9397, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 657; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 68, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 9397, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5603; amd. Sec. 101, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Power of Supreme Court to order new trial, 3-2-204.
Grounds for motion to be stated with particularity, Rule 59(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Order granting new trial to state grounds for order, Rule 59(f), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Relief from judgment for reasons undiscovered in time for motion, Rule 60(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Harmless error not grounds for new trial, Rule 61, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-11-103. Grounds after trial by the court. No new trial may be granted in cases tried by the court without a jury, except on the grounds mentioned in subsections (1), (3), and (4) of 25-11-102.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 225, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9396, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9396, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5602; amd. Sec. 102, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Issues of law to be decided by court, 25-7-102.
Province of court and jury, Title 26, ch. 1, part 2.
Court to decide questions of law, Rule 202(g), M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

25-11-104. How motion for new trial made. (1) Motions for new trials shall be made as follows:

(a) For causes mentioned in 25-11-102(1), the motion shall be made on affidavits or on the minutes of the court.

(b) For causes mentioned in subsection (2), (3), or (4) of 25-11-102, the motion shall be made only on affidavits.

(c) For causes mentioned in subsection (5), (6), or (7) of 25-11-102, the motion shall be made only on the minutes of the court.

(2) The official stenographic reports of the trial may be referred to as a part of the minutes of the court.

History: En. Sec. 170, p. 77, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 234, p. 75, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 286, p. 112, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 286, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 297, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1172, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 41, L. 1907; Sec. 6795, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 225, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9398, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 658; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 68, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 9398, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5604; amd. Sec. 103, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Time — enlargement — exceptions, Rule 6(b), M.R.Civ.P (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Joined with motion for judgment as matter of law, Rule 50(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Joined with motion to amend findings, Rule 52(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Time for serving affidavits, Rule 59(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Stay of execution pending motion, Rule 62(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Motion as suspending time for appeal, Rule 5, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

CHAPTER 12

APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT

Part 1 — General Provisions

25-12-101. Exclusive method of review.
25-12-102. Cases in which appeal may be taken.

Chapter Cross-References

When costs of appeal discretionary, 25-10-104.
How costs on appeal claimed, 25-10-503.

Part 1
General Provisions

25-12-101. Exclusive method of review. A judgment or order in a civil action, except when expressly made final by this code, may be reviewed as prescribed by the Rules of Appellate Procedure and not otherwise.

History: En. Sec. 248, p. 94, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 317, p. 199, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 366, p. 107, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 405, p. 149, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 405, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 418, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1720, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7096, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9729, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 936; re-en. Sec. 9729, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, eff. January 1, 1966; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8001(part).

Cross-References

Appeals from District Court to Supreme Court, Rule 72, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Statutes superseded by appellate rules, Rule 53, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

25-12-102. Cases in which appeal may be taken. A party aggrieved may appeal in the cases prescribed in the Rules of Appellate Procedure.

History: En. Sec. 248, p. 94, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 319, p. 199, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 368, p. 107, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 407, p. 150, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 407, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 420, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1721, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7097, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9730, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 938; re-en. Sec. 9730, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, eff. January 1, 1966; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8002(part).

Cross-References

Judgments or orders from which appeal may be taken, Rule 1, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

What court may review on appeal, Rule 2, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

CHAPTER 13

EXECUTION OF JUDGMENT

Part 1 — Right to Enforcement of Judgment

25-13-101. Time limit for issuing execution.
25-13-102. Repealed.
25-13-103. Execution after death of a party.
25-13-104. Compelling contribution or repayment — joint debtor, surety.
25-13-105. Compelling repayment — surety on appeal.

Part 2 — Method of Enforcement

25-13-201. Judgments for money or the possession of property.
25-13-202. Judgments requiring the sale of property.
25-13-203. Judgments requiring the performance of specific acts.
25-13-204. Enforcement of order to pay money.
25-13-205. Judgments against county or county officer.
25-13-206 through 25-13-210 reserved.
25-13-211. Notification of seizure.
25-13-212. Claiming exemption — process — time for hearing.
25-13-213. Warrant of execution — requirements — penalties.

Part 3 — Contents of Writ

25-13-301. Form and contents of writ.
25-13-302. Execution against principal debtor before surety.
25-13-303. Execution when only some of defendants served.
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25-13-305. Execution of lien on real property.
25-13-306. Execution against property in hands of representative.
25-13-307. Execution requiring delivery of possession of property.
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Part 4 — Execution and Return of Writ

25-13-401. To whom execution issued.
25-13-402. How writ executed.
25-13-403. Security for costs when property seized.
25-13-404. Return of the execution.
25-13-405. Clerk to record returned execution when levy on real property.
25-13-406 through 25-13-410 reserved.
25-13-411. Repealed.

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25-13-503. Property claimed by third persons.
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25-13-506. Duty of secured party.

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25-13-601. Waiver of exemptions in unsecured note unenforceable.
25-13-602. Repealed.
25-13-603 through 25-13-605 reserved.

25-13-606. Protection of property of residents.
25-13-607. Claim enforceable against exempt property.
25-13-608. Property exempt without limitation — exceptions.
25-13-609. Personal property exempt subject to value limitations.
25-13-610. Tracing exempt personal property.
25-13-611. Repealed.
25-13-612. Repealed.
25-13-613. Property necessary to carry out governmental functions.
25-13-614. Earnings of judgment debtor.
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25-13-616. Repealed.
25-13-617. Repealed.

Part 7 — Sale on Execution

25-13-701. Notice of sale on execution.
25-13-702. Penalty for selling without notice or destruction of notice.
25-13-703. Postponement of sale.
25-13-704. Conduct of sale.
25-13-705. Procedure when purchaser refuses to pay.
25-13-706. Rejection of subsequent bids after refusal to pay.
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25-13-708. Conveyance of personal property capable of manual delivery.
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25-13-711. Real property — certificate of sale.
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25-13-714. Validation of defective judicial sales.

Part 8 — Redemption of Real Property

25-13-801. Who may redeem.
25-13-802. Time for redemption — amount to be paid.
25-13-803. Subsequent redemptions — when permitted, amount paid.
25-13-804. Redemption by stockholder or corporation.
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25-13-806. Notice of redemption, liens, and taxes and assessments paid.
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25-13-808. To whom redemption money paid.
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25-13-810. When purchaser entitled to conveyance.
25-13-811. Who to execute conveyance.
25-13-812 through 25-13-820 reserved.
25-13-821. Possession of lands during redemption period.
25-13-822. Rents and profits during redemption period, accounting.
25-13-823. Restraint of waste during redemption period.
25-13-824. Enjoining injury to property after sale and before conveyance.
25-13-825. Damages for injury to property after sale and before conveyance.

Part 9 — Disposal of Foreclosed Agricultural Land
(Terminated. Sec. 6, Ch. 472, L. 1987)

Chapter Cross-References

Execution for costs of Clerk and Sheriff, 25-10-406.
Execution for costs awarded on appeal, 25-10-503.
Proceedings in aid of Execution, Title 25, ch. 14.
Writ of execution for compensation of master, Rule 53(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Execution of judgment to comply with statutes, Rule 69, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Stay of execution pending appeal, Rule 7, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Statute of limitations on action against Sheriff for nonpayment of money collected by execution, 27-2-209.
Execution for balance due following prejudgment attachment, 27-18-905.
Execution for damages and costs upon writ of mandate, 27-26-402.
Uniform Commercial Code — default, Title 30, ch. 9A, part 6.
Exempt property not assigned by general assignment, 31-2-227.
Priority in cases of execution or attachment, 71-3-303.

Part 1
Right to Enforcement of Judgment

Part Cross-References

Entry of judgment and satisfaction — lien, Title 25, ch. 9, part 3.
Judgments — costs, Rule 54, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Entry of judgment, Rule 58, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-13-101. Time limit for issuing execution. (1) The party in whose favor the judgment is given may, at any time within the time period prescribed in 27-2-201(1) and (2), have a writ of execution issued for its enforcement.

(2) When the judgment is for the payment of child support, the party in whose favor the judgment is given may, at any time within 10 years after the termination of the support obligation or within 10 years from entry of a lump-sum judgment or order for support arrears, whichever is later, have a writ of execution issued for its enforcement.

History: En. Sec. 183, p. 79, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 209, p. 176, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 250, p. 80, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 301, p. 118, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 301, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 312, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1210, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6813, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9416, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 681; re-en. Sec. 9416, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5801; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 631, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 60, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 515, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 515 in (1) at beginning deleted "Except as provided in subsection (2)" and near middle after "within" substituted "the time period prescribed in 27-2-201(1) and (2)" for "6 years after the entry of the judgment"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Enforcement of support, Title 40, ch. 5.

25-13-102. Repealed. Sec. 18, Ch. 515, L. 2001.

History: En. Sec. 7, p. 51, L. 1874; re-en. Sec. 813, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 349, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1215, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6818, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9421, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 685; re-en. Sec. 9421, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5807.

25-13-103. Execution after death of a party. Notwithstanding the death of a party after the judgment, execution thereon may be issued or it may be enforced as follows:

(1) In case of the death of the judgment creditor, it may be enforced upon the application of his executor or administrator or successor in interest.

(2) In case of the death of the judgment debtor, if the judgment be for the recovery of real or personal property or the enforcement of a lien thereon, execution may be issued with the same effect as if he were still living.

History: En. Sec. 215, p. 178, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 256, p. 82, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 306, p. 120, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 306, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 317, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1216, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6819, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9422, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 686; re-en. Sec. 9422, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5808.

Cross-References

Real party in interest, Rule 17(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Substitution by death, Rule 25(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Right to bring action or assert defense, Title 27, ch. 1, part 5.

25-13-104. Compelling contribution or repayment — joint debtor, surety. (1) When property liable to an execution against several persons is sold thereon and more than a due proportion of the judgment is satisfied out of the proceeds of the sale of property of one of them or one of them pays, without a sale, more than his proportion, he may compel contribution from the others; and when a judgment is against several and is upon an obligation of one of them as surety for another and the surety pays the amount or any part thereof, either by sale of his property or before sale, he may compel repayment from the principal.

(2) In such case, the person so paying or contributing is entitled to the benefit of the judgment to enforce contribution or repayment if, within 10 days after his payment, he file with the clerk of the court where judgment was rendered notice of his payment and claim to contribution or repayment. Upon the filing of such notice, the clerk must make an entry thereof in the margin of the docket.

History: En. Sec. 337, p. 132, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 337, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 348, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1242, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6845, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9451,

R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 709; re-en. Sec. 9451, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5843; amd. Sec. 104, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Joint debtor's right of contribution — discharge, 25-15-202.
Multiple defendants' liability — right of contribution, 27-1-703.
Right to contribution from joint debtors, 28-1-303.
Surety's right to reimbursement and contribution, 28-11-417.

25-13-105. Compelling repayment — surety on appeal. Whenever any surety on an undertaking on appeal, executed to stay proceedings upon a money judgment, pays the judgment, either with or without action, after its affirmation by the appellate court, he is substituted to the rights of the judgment creditor and is entitled to control, enforce, and satisfy such judgment in all respects as if he had recovered the same.

History: En. Sec. 1903, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7197, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9830, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1059; re-en. Sec. 9830, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8715.

Cross-References

Undertaking for security, Title 25, ch. 1, part 4.
Stay of judgment or order pending appeal, Rule 7, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Sureties and their justification, Rule 8, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Suretyship, Title 28, ch. 11, part 4.

Part 2
Method of Enforcement

Part Cross-References

Enforcement of court's order, 25-8-102.
Judgment for specific acts, Rule 70, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-13-201. Judgments for money or the possession of property. When the judgment is for money or the possession of real or personal property, the same may be enforced by a writ of execution; and if the judgment direct that the defendant be arrested, the execution may issue against the person of the judgment debtor after the return of an execution against his property unsatisfied in whole or in part.

History: En. Sec. 213, p. 177, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 254, p. 81, Cod. Stat. 1871; en. Sec. 305, p. 120, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 305, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 316, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1214, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6817, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9420, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 684; re-en. Sec. 9420, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5805(part).

Cross-References

Execution against person of judgment debtor, 25-13-308.
Arrest and bail in civil actions, Title 27, ch. 16.

25-13-202. Judgments requiring the sale of property. When the judgment requires the sale of property, the same may be enforced by a writ reciting such judgment or the material parts thereof and directing the proper officer to execute the judgment by making the sale and applying the proceeds in conformity therewith.

History: En. Sec. 213, p. 177, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 254, p. 81, Cod. Stat. 1871; en. Sec. 305, p. 120, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 305, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 316, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1214, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6817, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9420, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 684; re-en. Sec. 9420, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5805(part).

25-13-203. Judgments requiring the performance of specific acts. (1) When the judgment requires the performance of any other act than those designated in 25-13-201 and 25-13-202, a certified copy of the judgment may be served upon the party against whom the same is rendered or upon the person or officer required thereby or by law to obey the same, and obedience thereto may be enforced by the court.

(2) Where a judgment directs a party to make a deposit or delivery or to convey real property, if the direction is disobeyed, the court, besides punishing the disobedience as a contempt, may by order require the sheriff or levying officer, who may be a registered process server, to take and deposit or deliver the money or other personal property or to convey the real property in conformity with the direction of the court.

History: (1)En. Sec. 213, p. 177, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 254, p. 81, Cod. Stat. 1871; en. Sec. 305, p. 120, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 305, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 316, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1214, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6817, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9420, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 684;

re-en. Sec. 9420, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-5805, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 229, P. 95, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 229, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 237, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 972, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6707, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9310, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 574; re-en. Sec. 9310, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-4504, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4504(part), 93-5805(part); amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Contempts, Title 3, ch. 1, part 5.

25-13-204. Enforcement of order to pay money. Whenever an order for the payment of a sum of money is made by a court or judge pursuant to the provisions of this code, it may be enforced by execution in the same manner as if it were a judgment.

History: En. Sec. 473, p. 166, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 473, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 486, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1825, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7144, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9777, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1007; re-en. Sec. 9777, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5806.

Cross-References

Uniform Foreign Money-Judgments Recognition Act, Title 25, ch. 9, part 6.
Enforcement of judgment or order to pay child support, 40-6-117.

25-13-205. Judgments against county or county officer. When a judgment is rendered against the county or against any county officer in an action prosecuted against him in his name of office, when the same is to be paid by the county, no execution must issue upon the judgment, but the same must be paid as other county charges. When so collected, the same must be paid by the county treasurer to the proper person to whom the same is adjudged, upon the delivery of a proper voucher therefor.

History: En. Sec. 342, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 751, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 4199, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2879, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4450, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 4450, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 16-811.

Cross-References

Payment of judgments against governmental entities, 2-9-316.
Garnishment of public officers, 25-13-504.
Governmental property exempt from execution, 25-13-613.
Collection of judgment against county or county officer, 25-31-1111.

25-13-206 through 25-13-210 reserved.

25-13-211. Notification of seizure. (1) After the sheriff or levying officer has executed upon the property of a judgment debtor, a notice of seizure must be served by the sheriff or levying officer upon the judgment debtor within 5 days of seizure. The notification must:

(a) inform the judgment debtor that certain described property or money of the judgment debtor's was seized to satisfy a judgment against the debtor;

(b) state the case name, the date of judgment, and the name of the judgment creditor;

(c) advise the judgment debtor that the judgment debtor may be entitled to claim an exemption from execution on the property as described in part 6 of this chapter or other provisions of state or federal law; and

(d) state the procedure by which the judgment debtor may claim an exemption and file a request for an exemption hearing.

(2) The notification may be made by personal service or by United States mail, postage prepaid, to the judgment debtor's last-known address. If service is by mail, service is completed on the date the sheriff or levying officer places the notification in the mail.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1999.

25-13-212. Claiming exemption — process — time for hearing. (1) To claim an exemption from execution, a judgment debtor shall file a request for a hearing with the court that issued the execution. The request must be in writing, and a copy of the request must be mailed by the judgment debtor on the date of filing to the judgment creditor or the judgment creditor's attorney and to the sheriff or levying officer. The request must be filed within 10 days, excluding weekends and holidays, of the date of:

(a) the judgment debtor's receipt of notification of execution, if notification was by personal service; or

(b) the date notification was mailed to the judgment debtor pursuant to 25-13-211(2).

(2) If the judgment debtor does not file a request for an exemption hearing within the period provided for in subsection (1), the judgment debtor may not claim an exemption in the seized property.

(3) A court that receives a request for an exemption hearing shall conduct the hearing within 10 days, excluding weekends and holidays, from the date of receipt of the request.

(4) The court shall forward the order determining the judgment debtor's exemption claim to the sheriff or levying officer.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 89, L. 1999.**

25-13-213. Warrant of execution — requirements — penalties. (1) If there is reason to believe that there is personal property subject to execution that is located in the judgment debtor's residence, the judgment creditor or the judgment creditor's attorney may file an application for a warrant of execution with the court.

(2) The application must be supported by an affidavit from the judgment creditor or the judgment creditor's attorney:

(a) stating that a writ of execution has been issued and returned unsatisfied in whole or in part;

(b) stating that the affiant has reason to believe that there is property subject to execution in the possession of the judgment debtor in the judgment debtor's residence;

(c) stating that there is no other property of the judgment debtor available for levy and execution; and

(d) describing the property sought and the place and the purpose of the execution.

(3) If the judge determines that reasonable cause exists, the judge may issue a warrant of execution authorizing the sheriff or levying officer to enter the residence and levy upon property subject to execution.

(4) A sheriff or levying officer may condition service of a writ of execution and levy on property located in an area other than the judgment debtor's residence upon the judgment creditor's securing a warrant of execution in accordance with subsection (1) when the sheriff or levying officer believes the area is subject to a reasonable expectation of privacy.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 89, L. 1999.**

Part 3
Contents of Writ

25-13-301. Form and contents of writ. (1) The writ of execution must:

(a) be issued in the name of the state of Montana, sealed with the seal of the court, and subscribed by the clerk;

(b) be directed to the sheriff or levying officer;

(c) intelligibly refer to the judgment, stating the court and the county where it was entered and, if it is for money, the amount of money and the amount actually due on the judgment; and

(d) require the sheriff or levying officer to act substantially as provided in this part.

(2) In executions, the amount of the execution must be computed and stated as near as may be possible in dollars and cents, rejecting fractions of a cent.

(3) A writ of execution served upon an employer of the judgment debtor must be accompanied by a document that reasonably describes the exemptions from execution provided in 25-13-614.

(4) A notice of levy must contain information sufficient to identify the judgment debtor. If the information is not sufficient to identify the judgment debtor, the writ of execution must be returned to the sheriff or levying officer. If the writ of execution is returned to the sheriff or levying officer for lack of sufficient information, the person returning the writ of execution shall indicate that the information provided was not sufficient to identify the judgment debtor.

History: **(1)En. Sec. 184, p. 79, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 210, p. 176, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 251, p. 80, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 302, p. 118, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 302, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 313, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1211, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6814, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9417, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 682; re-en. Sec. 9417, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-5802, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 3152, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2035, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4285, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pol. C. Sec. 3274; re-en. Sec. 4285, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-4710, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4710(part), 93-5802(part); amd. Sec. 105, Ch. 575, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 548, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 89, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 515, L. 2001.**

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 515 inserted (4) regarding sufficiency of information required in a notice of levy. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Liability of Sheriff for failure to execute writ, 7-32-2131.
Money of account, Title 30, ch. 12, part 6.

25-13-302. Execution against principal debtor before surety. Upon the rendition of any judgment, if it shall be shown that one or more of the defendants against whom the judgment is to be rendered are principal debtors and others of the said defendants are sureties of such principal debtor, the court may order the judgment so to state, and upon the issuance of an execution upon such judgment, it shall direct the sheriff or levying officer to make the amount due thereon out of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the principal debtor or debtors or, if sufficient thereof cannot be found within his county to satisfy the same, to levy and make the same out of the property, personal or real, of the judgment debtor who was surety.

History: En. Sec. 118, p. 67, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 145, p. 161, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 181, p. 62, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 231, p. 95, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 231, 1st. Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 239, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1001, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6711, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9314, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 578; re-en. Sec. 9314, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4702(part); amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Designation in judgment of principal debtors and sureties, 25-9-202.
Suretyship, Title 28, ch. 11, part 4.

25-13-303. Execution when only some of defendants served. When a writ of execution is issued on a judgment recovered against two or more persons in an action upon a joint contract, in which action all the defendants were not served with summons or did not appear, it must direct the sheriff or levying officer to satisfy the judgment out of the joint property of all the defendants and the individual property only of the defendants who were served or who appeared in the action.

History: En. Sec. 185, p. 80, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 211, p. 177, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 252, p. 81, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 303, p. 119, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 303, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 314, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1212, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6815, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9418, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9418, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5803; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Summoning joint debtor not originally served, 25-15-101.
Procedure when only part of defendants served, Rule 4D(10), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Multiple defendants jointly and severally liable, 27-1-703.

25-13-304. Execution against property of judgment debtor. If the writ be against the property of the judgment debtor, it shall require the sheriff or levying officer to satisfy the judgment, with interest, out of the personal property of such debtor and, if sufficient personal property cannot be found, out of his real property as provided in 25-13-305.

History: En. Sec. 184, p. 79, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 210, p. 176, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 251, p. 80, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 302, p. 118, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 302, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 313, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1211, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6814, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9417, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 682; re-en. Sec. 9417, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5802(part); amd. Sec. 106, Ch. 575, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Clerk to include interest in judgment, 25-9-204.
Amount of interest, 25-9-205.
Procedure when debtor withholding property from execution — arrest, 25-14-102.

25-13-305. Execution of lien on real property. If the judgment be a lien upon real property, the writ shall require the sheriff or levying officer to satisfy the judgment, with interest, out of the real property belonging to the judgment debtor on the day when the judgment was docketed or at any time thereafter or, if the execution be issued to a county other than the one in which the judgment was recovered, on the day when the transcript of the docket was filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of such county, stating such day, or any time thereafter.

History: En. Sec. 184, p. 79, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 210, p. 176, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 251, p. 80, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 302, p. 118, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 302, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 313, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1211, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6814, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9417, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 682; re-en. Sec. 9417, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5802(part); amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Clerk to include interest in judgment, 25-9-204.
Amount of interest, 25-9-205.
Docketing of judgment — lien, 25-9-301.
Judgment lien, 71-3-1504.

25-13-306. Execution against property in hands of representative. If the writ be against real or personal property in the hands of the personal representatives, heirs, devisees, legatees, tenants of real property, or trustees, it shall require the sheriff or levying officer to satisfy the judgment, with interest, out of such property.

History: En. Sec. 184, p. 79, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 210, p. 176, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 251, p. 80, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 302, p. 118, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 302, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 313, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1211, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6814, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9417, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 682; re-en. Sec. 9417, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5802(2); amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Clerk to include interest in judgment, 25-9-204.
Amount of interest, 25-9-205.
Right to bring action or assert defense, Title 27, ch. 1, part 5.
Powers and duties of personal representative, Title 72, ch. 3, part 6.

25-13-307. Execution requiring delivery of possession of property. If the writ be for the delivery of the possession of real or personal property, it must require the sheriff or levying officer to deliver the possession of the same, particularly describing it, to the party entitled thereto and may at any time require the sheriff or levying officer to satisfy any costs, damages, rents, or profits recovered by the same judgment out of the personal property of the person against whom it was rendered, the value of the property for which the judgment was rendered to be specified therein, if a delivery cannot be had, and if sufficient personal property cannot be found, then out of the real property, as provided in 25-13-305.

History: En. Sec. 184, p. 79, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 210, p. 176, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 251, p. 80, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 302, p. 118, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 302, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 313, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1211, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6814, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9417, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 682; re-en. Sec. 9417, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5802(4); amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Judgments for money or possession of property, 25-13-201.

25-13-308. Execution against person of judgment debtor. If the writ be against the person of the judgment debtor, it must require the sheriff to arrest such debtor and commit him to the jail of the county until he pay the judgment, with interest, or be discharged, according to law.

History: En. Sec. 184, p. 79, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 210, p. 176, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 251, p. 80, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 302, p. 118, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 302, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 313, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1211, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6814, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9417, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 682; re-en. Sec. 9417, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5802(3).

Cross-References

Clerk to include interest in judgment, 25-9-204.
Amount of interest, 25-9-205.
Judgments for money or possession of property, 25-13-201.
Procedure when debtor withholding property from execution — arrest, 25-14-102.
Effect of discharge, 25-14-309.
Discharge at instance of plaintiff, 25-14-311.
Discharge upon failure of plaintiff to advance money for support of prisoner, 25-14-312.
Arrest and bail in civil actions, Title 27, ch. 16.

Part 4
Execution and Return of Writ

Part Cross-References

Proceedings in aid of execution, Title 25, ch. 14.
Execution, Rule 69, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-13-401. To whom execution issued. Where the execution is against the property of the judgment debtor, it may be issued to the sheriff or levying officer of any county in the state.

Where it requires the delivery of real or personal property, it must be issued to the sheriff or levying officer of the county where the property or some part thereof is situated. Executions may be issued at the same time to different counties.

History: En. Sec. 216, p. 178, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 257, p. 82, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 307, p. 120, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 307, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 318, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1217, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6820, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9423, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 687; re-en. Sec. 9423, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5809; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 548, L. 1987.

25-13-402. How writ executed. (1) (a) The sheriff or levying officer shall, subject to subsection (6), execute the writ against the property of the judgment debtor no later than 120 days after receipt of the writ by:

(i) levying on a sufficient amount of property, if there is sufficient property;

(ii) collecting or selling the things in action; and

(iii) selling the other property and paying to the judgment creditor or the judgment creditor's attorney as much of the proceeds as will satisfy the judgment.

(b) (i) If the third party is a corporation or other legal entity, service must be accomplished by personally serving the writ upon an officer or supervising employee of the entity or other department or person designated by the third party or by mail, as provided in subsection (1)(b)(ii).

(ii) Service by mail upon a corporation or other legal entity must be consented to in writing by the corporation or other legal entity and may be made by mailing a copy of the writ to an officer, supervising employee of the third party, or other department or person designated by the third party. If service is by mail, it must be accompanied by a notice that the officer or employee receiving the writ shall forward the writ to the person responsible for processing the levy for the third party if the officer or employee initially receiving the writ is not the proper party to process the levy. The writ will be considered served on the date and time that the writ is received by the officer, supervising employee, or designee of the third party, but no later than 5 business days after it is mailed.

(c) A levy under subsection (1)(b) is effective when the writ is served by personal service or by mail, as provided in subsection (1)(b)(ii).

(2) Any proceeds in excess of the judgment and accruing costs must be returned to the judgment debtor unless otherwise directed by the judgment or order of the court. When the sheriff or levying officer determines that there is more property of the judgment debtor than is sufficient to satisfy the judgment and accruing costs, the sheriff or levying officer shall levy only on the part of the property that the judgment debtor may indicate if the property indicated is sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs.

(3) With respect to property held by a third party, including but not limited to banks, credit unions, and other financial institutions and those parties identified in 25-13-306, the third party shall respond to the levy based on the assets held at the time of levy. Response must be made within 10 business days following the date of the levy by delivering the assets or payments to the sheriff or levying officer.

(4) Except for perishable property, the sheriff or levying officer shall hold any property or money levied upon for 10 days, excluding weekends and holidays, following notification of execution upon the judgment debtor. After that time, the sheriff or levying officer may sell the property and pay the money to the judgment creditor.

(5) If the first levy is not sufficient to satisfy the writ, the sheriff or levying officer may levy, from time to time and as often as necessary, within the 120 days until the judgment is satisfied or the writ expires.

(6) (a) A levy upon the earnings of a judgment debtor continues in effect for 120 days or until the judgment is satisfied, whichever occurs first. The levy applies to earnings due on or after the date of service through the expiration of the writ.

(b) The sheriff or levying officer shall clearly mark the expiration date upon all served copies of the writ and notice.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (7), multiple levies served under this subsection (6) have priority according to the date and time of service upon the employer.

(d) The return of service on a levy upon the earnings of a judgment debtor is returned in the same manner provided for in 25-13-404.

(7) Nothing in this section is intended to supersede any state or federal laws regarding priority that must be given to certain levies and executions.

History: **En. Sec. 198, p. 83, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 220, p. 180, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 270, p. 85, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 320, p. 125, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 320, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 331, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1224, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6827, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9431, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 691; re-en. Sec. 9431, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5823; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 88, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 548, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 89, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 515, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 560, L. 2001.**

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 515 in (1)(a) in introductory clause after "no later than" substituted "120 days" for "60 days"; inserted (1)(b) regarding service of a writ upon a corporation or other legal entity; inserted (1)(c) providing that a levy under subsection (1)(b) is effective when the writ is served by personal service or by mail; inserted (3) requiring a third party to respond within 10 business days after the date of levy, based on assets held at the time of levy; in (5) near middle after "within the" substituted "120 days" for "60 days"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

Chapter 560 in (1) near beginning of introductory clause after "shall" inserted "subject to subsection (6)" and after "no later than" substituted "120 days" for "60 days"; deleted former (3) that read: "(3) With respect to earnings of a judgment debtor, an employer shall respond to the levy based upon the earnings accrued to the end of the regular pay period in which the levy occurred"; in (5) near end after "within the" substituted "120 days" for "60 days"; inserted (6) regarding a levy upon the earnings of a judgment debtor; inserted (7) providing that this section does not supersede applicable state or federal laws regarding priority; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Liability of Sheriff for failure to execute writ, 7-32-2131.

Conduct of sale, 25-13-704.

25-13-403. Security for costs when property seized. If the sheriff or levying officer will incur substantial costs in transporting, keeping, or storing the property seized, the party requesting service of a writ of execution shall provide a bond or other security to pay for all costs which may be incurred as a result of the service of such writ.

History: **En. Sec. 4393, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3022, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4786, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pol. C. Sec. 4185; re-en. Sec. 4786, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 426, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 16-2714(part); amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 548, L. 1987.**

Cross-References

Undertakings for security, Title 25, ch. 1, part 4.

Order to apply property to satisfaction of judgment, 25-14-107.

25-13-404. Return of the execution. (1) Except as provided in 25-13-402(6) and subsection (3) of this section, execution may be made returnable to the clerk of the court in which the judgment was rendered, at any time not less than 10 or more than 120 days after receipt of the recovery by the sheriff or levying officer following imposition of levy, as provided in 25-13-402.

(2) The writ of execution issued by the county treasurer under 15-16-401 may be made returnable, at any time not less than 10 or more than 120 days after its receipt by the sheriff, to the county treasurer of the county in which the writ was issued.

(3) In compliance with the provisions of subsection (1) and in lieu of returning the writ of execution to the clerk of the court, the sheriff may enclose the return of the writ in an envelope to the officer, agent, or attorney who sent it and deposit it in the post office, prepaying the postage.

History: **En. Sec. 212, p. 177, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 253, p. 81, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 20, p. 57, L. 1874; re-en. Sec. 304, p. 119, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 304, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 315, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1213, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6816, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9419, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 683; re-en. Sec. 9419, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5804(part); amd. Sec. 107, Ch. 575, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 88, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 548, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 560, L. 2001.**

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 560 in (1) near beginning after "provided in" substituted "25-13-402(5) and subsection (3) of this section" for "subsections (2) and (3)" and near middle after "more than" substituted "120 days" for "60 days"; in (2) near middle after "more than" substituted "120 days" for "90 days" and after "sheriff" deleted "or levying officer"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Debtor to answer concerning debtor's property when execution unsatisfied, 25-14-101.

Procedure when debtor withholding property from execution — arrest, 25-14-102.

25-13-405. Clerk to record returned execution when levy on real property. If any real estate be levied upon, the clerk must record the execution and the return thereto at large and certify the same under his hand as true copies in a book to be called the "execution book", which must be indexed, with the names of the plaintiffs and defendants in execution alphabetically arranged, and kept open at all times during office hours for the inspection of the public, without charge. It is evidence of the contents of the originals whenever they or any part thereof may be destroyed or mutilated.

History: En. Sec. 212, p. 177, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 253, p. 81, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 20, p. 57, L. 1874; re-en. Sec. 304, p. 119, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 304, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 315, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1213, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6816, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9419, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 683; re-en. Sec. 9419, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5804(part).

Cross-References

Debtor to answer concerning debtor's property when execution unsatisfied, 25-14-101.

25-13-406 through 25-13-410 reserved.

25-13-411. Repealed. Sec. 3, Ch. 301, L. 1989.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 538, L. 1985.

Part 5

Property Subject to Execution

Part Cross-References

What property subject to attachment, 27-18-102.
Execution against trespassing animals, 81-4-307.
Sale of unlawfully driven animals in manner as execution, 81-5-110.
Sale of livestock under supplementary writ of execution, 81-8-315.

25-13-501. What property subject to execution. All goods, chattels, moneys, and other property, both real and personal, or any interest therein of the judgment debtor, not exempt by law, and all property and rights of property seized and held under attachment in the action are liable to execution. Shares and interest in any corporation or company, debts and credits, and all other property, both real and personal, or any interest in either real or personal property, and all other property not capable of manual delivery may be attached on execution, in like manner as upon writs of attachment. Gold dust must be returned by the officer as so much money collected, at its current value, without exposing the same to sale. Until a levy, property is not affected by the execution.

History: En. Sec. 192, p. 81, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 217, p. 178, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 258, p. 82, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 308, p. 121, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 308, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 319, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1218, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6821, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9424, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 688; re-en. Sec. 9424, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5810.

Cross-References

Return of damaged property to officer for sale, 27-17-404.
What property subject to attachment, 27-18-102.

25-13-502. Debts owed to judgment debtor. After the issuing of an execution against property and before its return, any person indebted to the judgment debtor may pay to the sheriff the amount of his debt or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the execution; and the sheriff's receipt is sufficient discharge for the amount so paid.

History: En. Sec. 217, p. 88, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 240, p. 184, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 289, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 340, p. 134, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 340, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 352, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1262, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6850, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9456, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 716; re-en. Sec. 9456, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5903.

Cross-References

Debtors of judgment debtor and those holding property to answer, 25-14-103.
Order to apply property to satisfaction of judgment, 25-14-107.
Enforcement of execution on Justice's Court or City Court order, Rule 23, M.J.C.C.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 23).

25-13-503. Property claimed by third persons. If personal property levied upon be claimed by a third person, the same proceedings shall be had as provided in attachment in 27-18-602.

History: En. Sec. 1220, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6823, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9426, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 689; re-en. Sec. 9426, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5812.

Cross-References

Debtors of judgment debtor and those holding property to answer, 25-14-103.
Procedure when debt to or ownership of judgment debtor denied, 25-14-104.
Order to apply property to satisfaction of judgment, 25-14-107.

25-13-504. Garnishment of public officers. The provisions of 27-18-406, relating to the garnishment of public officers, apply to the levy of an execution.

History: En. Sec. 1243, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6846, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9452, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9452, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5844.

Cross-References

Money, credits, or other property in control of public officer or board, 27-18-406.

25-13-505. Personal property subject to a security interest. Personal property subject to a security interest may be taken on execution issued at the suit of a creditor of the debtor under the security agreement; but before the property is so taken, the officer levying the writ must pay or tender to the secured party the amount of the security agreement debt and interest or must deposit the same with the county treasurer of the county in which the financing statement covering the security agreement is filed, if such statement is filed with a county clerk and recorder, or if such statement is filed with another filing officer pursuant to law, then with such other filing officer, payable to the order of the secured party.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9291, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9291, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-162, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4338(part).

Cross-References

Property subject to security interest — disposition of proceeds — security agreement, 25-13-712.
Uniform Commercial Code — secured transactions, Title 30, ch. 9A.

25-13-506. Duty of secured party. (1) The secured party under any security agreement of record shall, upon 15 days' notice in writing served upon him in person by any creditor of the debtor seeking to satisfy a judgment of such creditor against the debtor, be required to make and file in the office of the county clerk and recorder or other filing officer with whom the financing statement covering the security agreement is filed an affidavit showing the amount of the indebtedness then actually due and owing to the secured party; and such affidavit shall state the amount of the original obligation for which the security agreement was given as security, all additional advancement of money or property on the principal obligation since the date of the execution of the security agreement, all payments of whatsoever kind, whether on principal or interest, made by the debtor to the date of the execution of such affidavit by the secured party, and the balance then remaining due and unpaid to the secured party. If within 15 days from the service of any such demand in writing on the secured party by any creditor of the debtor, the secured party shall fail, refuse, or neglect to file the affidavit herein required, the security agreement shall be of no force or effect as against such creditor upon the seizure of any such personal property on execution.

(2) In the event the amount shown to be due is paid to the county treasurer or to a filing officer, as aforesaid, or to the secured party in satisfaction of the security agreement by any execution creditor against the debtor, the secured party shall be required to surrender to the county treasurer or such filing officer the security agreement and any note or other evidence of indebtedness secured thereby, which security agreement or other evidence of indebtedness shall be delivered by the secured party, county treasurer, or filing officer to the execution creditor.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9291, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9291, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-162, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4338(part).

Cross-References

Property subject to security interest — disposition of proceeds — security agreement, 25-13-712.
Uniform Commercial Code — secured transactions, Title 30, ch. 9A.

Part 6
Property Exempt From Execution

Part Cross-References

Government property exempt from execution, 2-9-318.
PERS benefits exempt from execution, 19-2-1004.
Firefighters' retirement benefits exempt from execution, 19-18-612.

Police retirement benefits exempt from execution, 19-19-504.
Teachers' retirement benefits exempt from execution, 19-20-706.
University System optional retirement program benefits exempt from execution, 19-21-212.
Exempt property — bankruptcy proceedings, 31-2-106.
Exempt property not passed by general assignment, 31-2-227.
Cooperative share exempt from execution, 35-15-404.
Nonliability of members of rural cooperative utilities for debts of cooperative, 35-18-302.
Cemetery association property exempt from execution, 35-20-217.
Unemployment insurance benefits exempt from execution, 39-51-3105.
Workers' compensation benefits not liable for debts, 39-71-743.
Silicosis benefits not assignable or subject to legal process, 39-73-110.
Hail insurance benefits exempt from execution, 80-2-245.

25-13-601. Waiver of exemptions in unsecured note unenforceable. Any waiver of statutory exemption from execution in an unsecured promissory note shall be unenforceable.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 172, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5813.1.

Cross-References

Uniform Commercial Code — negotiable instruments, Title 30, ch. 3.

25-13-602. Repealed. Sec. 6, Ch. 210, L. 1985.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 120, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 9430.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5819.

25-13-603 through 25-13-605 reserved.

25-13-606. Protection of property of residents. A resident of this state is entitled to the exemptions provided in this part.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 302, L. 1987.

25-13-607. Claim enforceable against exempt property. Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, a creditor may levy against exempt property to enforce a claim for:

(1) the purchase price of the property; or

(2) a loan made for the express purpose of enabling the judgment debtor to purchase the property and used for that purpose.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 302, L. 1987.

25-13-608. Property exempt without limitation — exceptions. (1) A judgment debtor is entitled to exemption from execution of the following:

(a) professionally prescribed health aids for the judgment debtor or a dependent of the judgment debtor;

(b) benefits the judgment debtor has received or is entitled to receive under federal social security or local public assistance legislation, except as provided in subsection (2);

(c) veterans' benefits, except as provided in subsection (2);

(d) disability or illness benefits, except as provided in subsection (2);

(e) except as provided in subsection (2), individual retirement accounts, as defined in 26 U.S.C. 408(a), to the extent of deductible contributions made before the suit resulting in judgment was filed and the earnings on those contributions, and Roth individual retirement accounts, as defined in 26 U.S.C. 408A, to the extent of qualified contributions made before the suit resulting in judgment was filed and the earnings on those contributions;

(f) benefits paid or payable for medical, surgical, or hospital care to the extent they are used or will be used to pay for the care;

(g) maintenance and child support; and

(h) a burial plot for the judgment debtor and the debtor's family.

(2) Veterans' and social security legislation benefits based upon remuneration for employment, disability benefits, and assets of individual retirement accounts are not exempt from execution if the debt for which execution is levied is for:

(a) child support; or

(b) maintenance to be paid to a spouse or former spouse.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 302, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 240, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 552, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 262, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 4, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 352, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 4 in (2) near middle of introductory clause after "employment" deleted "as defined in 42 U.S.C. 662(f)". Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

Chapter 352 at end of (2)(b) deleted "if the spouse or former spouse is the custodial parent of a child for whom child support is owed or owing and the judgment debtor is the parent of the child". Amendment effective April 23, 2001.

Cross-References

Assignment or attachment of workers' compensation payments, 39-71-743.

25-13-609. Personal property exempt subject to value limitations. A judgment debtor is entitled to exemption from execution of the following:

(1) the judgment debtor's interest, not to exceed $4,500 in aggregate value, to the extent of a value not exceeding $600 in any item of property, in household furnishings and goods, appliances, jewelry, wearing apparel, books, firearms and other sporting goods, animals, feed, crops, and musical instruments;

(2) the judgment debtor's interest, not to exceed $2,500 in value, in one motor vehicle;

(3) the judgment debtor's interest, not to exceed $3,000 in aggregate value, in any implements, professional books, and tools, of the trade of the judgment debtor or a dependent of the judgment debtor; and

(4) the judgment debtor's interest, not to exceed $4,000 in value, in any unmatured life insurance contracts owned by the judgment debtor.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 302, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 237, L. 1999.

25-13-610. Tracing exempt personal property. (1) If money or other property exempt under 25-13-608 and 25-13-609 has been sold or has been lost, damaged, or destroyed and the judgment debtor has been indemnified for it, he is entitled for 6 months to an exemption of proceeds that are traceable (for example, in a bank or savings account).

(2) Earnings exempt under 25-13-614 remain exempt for 45 days after receipt by and while in the possession of the judgment debtor in a form into which the exempt earnings are traceable (for example, in a bank or savings account).

(3) Proceeds are traceable under this section by application of the principles of first-in first-out, last-in first-out, or any other reasonable basis for tracing selected by the judgment debtor.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 302, L. 1987.

25-13-611. Repealed. Sec. 11, Ch. 302, L. 1987.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 8, L. 1905; re-en. Sec. 6824, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 232, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9427, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 690; re-en. Sec. 9427, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5813; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 210, L. 1985.

25-13-612. Repealed. Sec. 11, Ch. 302, L. 1987.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 1222, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 8, L. 1905; re-en. Sec. 6825, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9428, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9428, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-5814, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 1, Ch. 127, L. 1937; re-en. Sec. 9428.1, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-5815, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5814(part), 93-5815; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 210, L. 1985.

25-13-613. Property necessary to carry out governmental functions. (1) In addition to the property mentioned in 25-13-609(1), there shall be exempt to all judgment debtors the following property:

(a) all fire engines, hooks, and ladders, with the cart, trucks, and carriages, hose, buckets, implements, and apparatus thereto appertaining, and all furniture and uniforms of any fire company or department organized under any laws of this state;

(b) all arms, uniforms, and accouterments required by law to be kept by any person and one gun to be selected by the debtor;

(c) all courthouses, jails, public offices, and buildings, lots, grounds, and personal property, the fixtures, furniture, books, papers, and appurtenances belonging and pertaining to the courthouse, jail, and public offices belonging to any county of this state; and

(d) all cemeteries, public squares, parks, and places, public buildings, town halls, public markets, buildings for the use of fire departments and military organizations, and the lots and grounds thereto belonging and appertaining owned or held by any town or incorporated city or dedicated by such city or town to health, ornament, or public use or for the use of any fire or military company organized under the laws of the state.

(2) No article, however, or species of property mentioned in this section is exempt from execution issued upon a judgment recovered for its price or upon a judgment of foreclosure of a

mortgage lien thereon, and no person not a bona fide resident of this state shall have the benefit of these exemptions.

History: En. Sec. 1222, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 8, L. 1905; re-en. Sec. 6825, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9428, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9428, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5814(part); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 210, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 83, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Payment of judgments against state, 2-9-315.
Payment of judgments against governmental entities, 2-9-316.
Attachment and execution against governmental entity, 2-9-318.
Payment of costs by governmental entities, Title 25, ch. 10, part 7.
Judgments against county or county officer, 25-13-205.
Garnishment of public officers, 25-13-504.

25-13-614. Earnings of judgment debtor. (1) Earnings of a judgment debtor that are not subject to garnishment as provided in this section are exempt.

(2) Except as provided in subsections (3) and (4), the maximum part of the aggregate disposable earnings of a judgment debtor for any workweek that is subjected to garnishment may not exceed the lesser of:

(a) the amount by which his disposable earnings for the week exceed 30 times the federal minimum hourly wage in effect at the time the earnings are payable; or

(b) 25% of his disposable earnings for that week.

(3) The restrictions of subsection (2) do not apply in the case of an order or judgment for the maintenance or support of any person, issued by a court of competent jurisdiction or pursuant to an administrative procedure that is established by state law, affords substantial due process, and is subject to judicial review.

(4) (a) The maximum part of the aggregate disposable earnings of a judgment debtor for any workweek that is subject to garnishment to enforce an order described in subsection (3) may not exceed:

(i) 50% of the judgment debtor's disposable earnings for that week if he is supporting his spouse or dependent child (other than a spouse or child for whom the order is issued); or

(ii) 60% of the judgment debtor's disposable earnings for that week if he is not supporting a spouse or dependent child described in subsection (4)(a)(i).

(b) However, the amount stated in subsection (4)(a)(i) may be 55% and the amount stated in subsection (4)(a)(ii) may be 65% if such earnings are being garnished to enforce an order for maintenance or support for a period prior to the 12-week period that ends with the beginning of such workweek.

(5) For the purposes of this section, the definitions of earnings, disposable earnings, and garnishment are as set forth in 15 U.S.C. 1672.

History: En. Sec. 1222, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6825, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 48, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 9429, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 3, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 9429, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 77, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5816; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 370, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 538, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 302, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 301, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Offset of tax refunds or other funds due taxpayer to pay for delinquent taxes — certain wages exempt, 15-30-310.

25-13-615. Homestead. The homestead of a judgment debtor exempt from execution is provided for in Title 70, chapter 32.

History: En. Sec. 1223, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6826, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9430, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9430, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5818.

25-13-616. Repealed. Sec. 11, Ch. 302, L. 1987.

History: En. Sec. 1222, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 8, L. 1905; re-en. Sec. 6825, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9428, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9428, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5814(part); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 210, L. 1985.

25-13-617. Repealed. Sec. 11, Ch. 302, L. 1987.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 120, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 9430.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 48, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5820; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 370, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 210, L. 1985.

Part 7
Sale on Execution

Part Cross-References

Return of damaged property for sale by officer, 27-17-404.
Sale of attached property, Title 27, ch. 18, part 8.
Warranty upon judicial sale, 30-11-222.
Sale of abandoned vehicles in manner of sale on execution, 61-12-404.

25-13-701. Notice of sale on execution. (1) Before the sale of the property on execution, notice must be given as follows:

(a) in case of perishable property, by posting written notice of the time and place of the sale in three public places in the county where the sale is to take place for a time that is reasonable considering the character and condition of the property;

(b) in case of other personal property, by posting a similar notice in three public places in the county where the sale is to take place for not less than 5 days or more than 10 days and by publishing a copy of the notice at least 1 week before the sale in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county if there is one;

(c) in case of real property, by posting a similar notice, particularly describing the property, for 20 days in three public places in the county where the property is situated and also where the property is to be sold, which may be either at the courthouse or on the premises, and publishing a copy of the notice once a week for the same period in some newspaper published in the county if there is one. The notice must be substantially as follows:

SHERIFF'S SALE

..........., Plaintiff,
vs.
..........., Defendant,

To be sold at sheriff's sale on the .... day of ...., 20..., at .... (Here insert brief description of property.)

Signed ...., Sheriff

(2) Any sheriff publishing a notice that is not in accordance with the form set forth in subsection (1)(c) and that costs more than that notice is not entitled to any costs for publication of the notice but is personally liable for the payment of the publication.

History: En. Sec. 199, p. 83, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 221, p. 180, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 271, p. 86, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 20, p. 57, L. 1874; re-en. Sec. 321, p. 126, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 321, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 332, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1225, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6828, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9432, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 692; re-en. Sec. 9432, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5824; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 235, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 88, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 57, Ch. 51, L. 1999.

Cross-References

County printing, Title 7, ch. 5, part 24.
Publication of legal notices, Title 18, ch. 7, part 2.
Removal and sale of abandoned vehicles, Title 61, ch. 12, part 4.
Sale of property to satisfy agisters' liens and liens for service, 71-3-1203.

25-13-702. Penalty for selling without notice or destruction of notice. An officer selling without the notice prescribed by 25-13-701 forfeits $500 to the aggrieved party in addition to his actual damages; and a person willfully taking down or defacing the notice posted, if done before the sale or satisfaction of the judgment (if the judgment be satisfied before sale), forfeits $500.

History: En. Sec. 200, p. 84, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 222, p. 180, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 272, p. 86, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 322, p. 127, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 322, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 333, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1226, C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6829, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9433, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 693; re-en. Sec. 9433, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5825.

Cross-References

Damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 2.

25-13-703. Postponement of sale. Good cause therefor appearing, the officer holding the execution may postpone any sale noticed thereunder for a period not exceeding 15 days, by public proclamation at the time and place fixed in the notice of sale and by posting a notice in three public places in the township where the property has previously been noticed to be sold.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 120, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 9435, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9435, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5827.

25-13-704. Conduct of sale. (1) All sales of property under execution must be made at auction to the highest bidder, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. After sufficient property has been sold to satisfy the execution, no more can be sold. Neither the officer holding the execution nor his deputy can become a purchaser or be interested in any purchase at such sale.

(2) When the sale is of personal property capable of manual delivery, it must be within view of those who attend the sale and be sold in such parcels as are likely to bring the highest price; and when the sale is of real property consisting of several known lots or parcels, they must be sold separately, or when a portion of such real property is claimed by a third person and he requires it to be sold separately, such portion must be thus sold. The judgment debtor, if present at the sale, may also direct the order in which property, real or personal, shall be sold when such property consists of several known lots or parcels or of articles which can be sold to advantage separately, and the sheriff must follow such directions.

History: En. Sec. 201, p. 84, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 223, p. 180, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 273, p. 86, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 323, p. 127, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 323, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 334, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1227, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6830, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9434, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 694; re-en. Sec. 9434, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5826.

Cross-References

Execution against property of judgment debtor, 25-13-304.

How writ executed, 25-13-402.

25-13-705. Procedure when purchaser refuses to pay. If a purchaser refuses to pay the amount bid by him for the property struck off to him at a sale under execution, the officer may again sell the property at any time to the highest bidder, and if any loss be occasioned thereby, the officer may recover the amount of such loss, with costs, from the bidder so refusing, in any court of competent jurisdiction, and the person refusing to pay the costs which have accrued by reason of his bid shall be deemed guilty of contempt of court and punished accordingly.

History: En. Sec. 202, p. 85, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 224, p. 181, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 274, p. 86, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 324, p. 127, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 324, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 335, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1228, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6831, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9436, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 695; re-en. Sec. 9436, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5828.

Cross-References

Contempts, Title 3, ch. 1, part 5.

25-13-706. Rejection of subsequent bids after refusal to pay. When a purchaser refuses to pay, the officer may, in his discretion, thereafter reject any subsequent bid of such purchaser.

History: En. Sec. 325, p. 128, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 325, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 336, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1229, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6832, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9437, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 696; re-en. Sec. 9437, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5829.

25-13-707. Liability of officer after resale. Sections 25-13-705 and 25-13-706 must not be construed to make the officer liable for any more than the amount bid by the second or subsequent purchaser and the amount collected from the purchaser refusing to pay.

History: En. Sec. 326, p. 128, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 326, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 337, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1230, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6833, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9438, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 697; re-en. Sec. 9438, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5830.

Cross-References

Judgments against county or county officer, 25-13-205.

25-13-708. Conveyance of personal property capable of manual delivery. When the purchaser of any personal property capable of manual delivery pays the purchase price, the officer making the sale shall deliver to the purchaser the property and, if desired, execute and deliver to the purchaser a certificate of sale. The certificate conveys to the purchaser all rights that the debtor had in the property on the day the execution or attachment was levied.

History: En. Sec. 205, p. 85, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 227, p. 181, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 277, p. 87, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 327, p. 128, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 327, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 338, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1231, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6834, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9439, R.C.M.

1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 698; re-en. Sec. 9439, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5831; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 89, L. 1999.

25-13-709. Conveyance of personal property not capable of manual delivery. When the purchaser of any personal property not capable of manual delivery pays the purchase price, the officer making the sale shall execute and deliver to the purchaser a certificate of sale. The certificate conveys to the purchaser all rights that the debtor had in the property on the day the execution or attachment was levied.

History: En. Sec. 228, p. 181, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 278, p. 87, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 328, p. 128, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 328, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 339, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1232, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6835, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9440, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 699; re-en. Sec. 9440, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5832; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 89, L. 1999.

25-13-710. Real property — what interest transferred. Upon a sale of real property, the purchaser is substituted to and acquires the right, title, interest, and claim of the judgment debtor thereto; and when the estate is less than a leasehold of 2 years' unexpired term, the sale is absolute. In all other cases, the property is subject to redemption, as provided in part 8 of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 229, p. 181, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 279, p. 87, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 329, p. 128, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 329, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 340, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1233, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6836, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9441, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 700; re-en. Sec. 9441, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5833(part).

25-13-711. Real property — certificate of sale. (1) Upon a sale of real property, the officer must give to the purchaser a certificate of sale, containing:

(a) a particular description of the property sold;

(b) the price bid for each distinct lot or parcel;

(c) the whole price paid;

(d) when subject to redemption, a statement to that effect.

(2) A duplicate of such certificate must be filed by the officer in the office of the county clerk.

History: En. Sec. 229, p. 181, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 279, p. 87, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 329, p. 128, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 329, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 340, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1233, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6836, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9441, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 700; re-en. Sec. 9441, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5833(part).

25-13-712. Property subject to a security interest — disposition of proceeds, security agreement. (1) When the property taken under 25-13-505 is sold under process, the officer levying the writ must apply the proceeds of the sale as follows:

(a) to the repayment of the sum paid to the secured party, with interest from the date of such payment; and

(b) the balance, if any, in like manner as the proceeds of sales under execution are applied in other cases.

(2) In the event the property is sold under execution, such creditor shall be required to deliver to the debtor the security agreement and any note or other evidence of indebtedness secured thereby obtained from the secured party when the property is sold for the amount of the indebtedness under the security agreement or an amount in excess thereof.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9291, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9291, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-162, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4338(part).

Cross-References

Execution upon property subject to security interest, 25-13-505, 25-13-506.

Uniform Commercial Code — secured transactions, Title 30, ch. 9A.

25-13-713. Procedure when sale invalidated, revival of judgment. (1) If the purchaser of real property sold on execution or his successor in interest be evicted therefrom in consequence of irregularities in the proceedings concerning the sale or of the reversal or discharge of the judgment, he may recover the price paid, with interest, from the judgment creditor.

(2) If the purchaser of property at sheriff's sale or his successor in interest fail to recover possession in consequence of irregularity in the proceedings concerning the sale or because the property sold was not subject to execution and sale, the court having jurisdiction thereof shall, on petition of such party in interest or his attorney, revive the original judgment for the amount

paid by such purchaser at the sale, with interest thereon from the time of payment at the same rate that the original judgment bore. When so revived, the said judgment shall have the same effect as an original judgment of the said court of that date, bearing interest as aforesaid; and any other or after-acquired property, rents, issues, or profits of the said debtor shall be liable to levy and sale under execution in satisfaction of such debt, but no property of such debtor sold bona fide before the filing of such petition shall be subject to the lien of said judgment. The notice of the filing of such petition shall be made by filing a notice thereof in the office of the county clerk where such property may be situated, and said judgment shall be revived in the name of the original plaintiff or plaintiffs for the use of said petitioner, the party in interest.

History: En. Sec. 237, p. 183, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 286, p. 89, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 336, p. 132, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 336, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 347, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1241, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6844, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9450, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 708; re-en. Sec. 9450, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5842.

25-13-714. Validation of defective judicial sales. All judicial sales of real property prior to January 1, 1973, provided no action is pending on July 1, 1973, to set such sale aside, where made in this state on proceedings to satisfy valid judgments or decrees of any court and the moneys bidden thereon paid to the officer making such sale, shall be valid and sufficient in law to sustain a sheriff's deed based on such sale and, when no such deed has been executed, shall entitle such purchaser to such deed; and such deed, if now or when executed, shall be sufficient to convey all the title of the judgment debtor at the time of such sale in the premises so sold to the purchaser at said sale, and all defects or irregularities in the issuance of execution, the manner of making or conducting the sale, or the recitals or references in such deed shall be disregarded, and such sale shall not be invalidated by reason of any such defect or irregularity.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 80, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5846.

Part 8
Redemption of Real Property

Part Cross-References

Docketing of judgment — lien, 25-9-301.
Rights of redemption applicable, 71-1-228.
Action to redeem mortgage, 71-1-230.
Redemption by multiple mortgagors, 71-1-231.
Liens generally, Title 71, ch. 3.

25-13-801. Who may redeem. (1) Property sold subject to redemption, as provided by 25-13-710, or any part sold separately may be redeemed in the manner hereinafter provided by the following persons or their successors in interest:

(a) the judgment debtor, the judgment debtor's spouse, or his successor in interest in the whole or any part of the property and, if the judgment debtor or successor be a corporation, a stockholder thereof;

(b) a creditor having a lien by judgment, mortgage, or attachment on the property sold or on some share or part thereof subsequent to that on which the property is sold. If a corporation be such creditor, then any stockholder thereof may redeem.

(2) The persons mentioned in subsection (1)(b) of this section are, in this part, termed "redemptioners".

History: En. Sec. 230, p. 181, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 280, p. 87, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 330, p. 129, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 330, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 341, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1234, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6837, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 107, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 9442, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 701; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 9442, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 535, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5834.

Cross-References

Docketing of judgment — lien, 25-9-301.
Prejudgment attachment, Title 27, ch. 18.

25-13-802. Time for redemption — amount to be paid. The judgment debtor or redemptioner may redeem the property from the purchaser any time within 1 year after the sale on paying the purchaser:

(1) the amount of his purchase with interest at a rate established by the judgment in the action that led to the execution sale, up to the time of redemption;

(2) the amount of any assessment or taxes which the purchaser may have paid thereon after purchase and interest on such amount;

(3) the amount of any repairs, maintenance expenses, or other expenditures that the purchaser may reasonably have made after purchase for the maintenance of the property, with interest on the amounts from the date of expenditure; and

(4) if the purchaser is also a creditor having a prior lien to that of the redemptioner other than the judgment under which such purchase was made, the amount of such lien with interest.

History: En. Sec. 231, p. 181, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 281, p. 88, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 331, p. 129, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 331, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 342, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1235, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6838, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9443, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 702; re-en. Sec. 9443, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 103, L. 1937; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5835; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 503, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Year defined, 1-1-301.

25-13-803. Subsequent redemptions — when permitted, amount paid. (1) If property be so redeemed by a redemptioner, another redemptioner may, within 60 days after the last redemption, again redeem it from the last redemptioner on paying the sum on such last redemption with interest thereon at the rate established by the judgment in the action that led to the execution sale, the amount of any assessment or taxes which the last redemptioner may have paid thereon after the redemption by him with like interest on such amount, and the amount of any liens held by the said last redemptioner prior to his own, with interest; but the judgment under which the property was so sold need not be so paid as a lien. The property may be again, and as often as any redemptioner is so disposed, redeemed from any previous redemptioner, within 60 days after the last redemption, on paying the sum paid on the last previous redemption with interest thereon at the rate established by the judgment in the action that led to the execution sale, the amount of any assessment or taxes which the last previous redemptioner paid after the redemption by him with like interest thereon, and the amount of any liens, other than the judgment under which the property was sold, held by the last redemptioner previous to his own, with like interest.

(2) If the judgment debtor or the judgment debtor's spouse redeem, the judgment debtor or the spouse must make the same payments as are required to effect a redemption by a redemptioner.

History: En. Sec. 232, p. 182, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 282, p. 88, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 332, p. 129, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 332, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 343, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1236, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6839, Rev. C. 1907; en. Sec. 2, Ch. 107, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 9444, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 703; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 16, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 9444, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 103, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 535, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5836(part); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 503, L. 1991.

25-13-804. Redemption by stockholder or corporation. (1) If a stockholder of a corporation redeems, the corporation, within 1 year after the date of sale, may redeem by paying to the redemptioner or the sheriff for his benefit the amount paid to effect the redemption, with interest thereon at the rate established by the judgment in the action that led to the execution sale from the date of redemption until the date of such payment, together with any taxes or assessments that may have been paid by the redemptioner, with like interest thereon.

(2) When a stockholder redeems, any other stockholder or stockholders may, at any time after such redemption and within 60 days after the expiration of 1 year from the date of sale, contribute to the redemption by paying to the redeeming stockholder or depositing with the sheriff for his benefit a sum which bears the same proportion to the amount necessary to redeem which the number of shares owned by such contributing stockholder or stockholders bears to the number of shares of such corporation outstanding, with interest on such sum from the date of redemption until the date of contribution at the rate established by the judgment in the action that led to the execution sale, together with a like proportion of the taxes or assessments paid by such redeeming stockholder, with like interest thereon; and if the corporation does not redeem the property within the time and in the manner and form as aforesaid, the said redeeming and contributing stockholders shall be entitled to receive a sheriff's deed for such property so redeemed and shall succeed to the said property as tenants in

common in such proportions, respectively, as they shall respectively pay or contribute to such redemption as aforesaid. The redeeming or contributing stockholder shall, in all cases when applying to redeem or contribute as aforesaid, present an affidavit setting forth the number of shares of stock owned by him and, to the best of his knowledge, the number of shares of stock of the corporation outstanding.

History: En. Sec. 232, p. 182, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 282, p. 88, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 332, p. 129, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 332, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 343, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1236, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6839, Rev. C. 1907; en. Sec. 2, Ch. 107, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 9444, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 703; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 16, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 9444, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 103, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 535, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5836(3); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 503, L. 1991.

25-13-805. Redemption by debtor from spouse. If the spouse of a judgment debtor redeem, the judgment debtor, within 1 year after the date of sale, may redeem by paying the spouse or the spouse's successors in interest or the sheriff for the benefit of the spouse or the successors in interest of the spouse the amount paid to effect the redemption, with interest thereon at the rate established by the judgment in the action that led to the execution sale from the date of redemption until the date of such payment, together with any taxes or assessments that may have been paid by the spouse or the successors in interest of the spouse, with like interest thereon.

History: En. Sec. 232, p. 182, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 282, p. 88, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 332, p. 129, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 332, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 343, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1236, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6839, Rev. C. 1907; en. Sec. 2, Ch. 107, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 9444, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 703; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 16, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 9444, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 103, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 535, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5836(4); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 503, L. 1991.

25-13-806. Notice of redemption, liens, and taxes and assessments paid. Written notice of redemption must be given to the sheriff and a duplicate filed with the county clerk, and if any taxes or assessments are paid by the redemptioner or if he has or acquired any liens other than that upon which the redemption was made, notice thereof must in like manner be given to the sheriff and filed with the county clerk, and if such notice be not filed, the property may be redeemed without paying such tax, assessments, or lien.

History: En. Sec. 232, p. 182, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 282, p. 88, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 332, p. 129, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 332, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 343, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1236, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6839, Rev. C. 1907; en. Sec. 2, Ch. 107, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 9444, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 703; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 16, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 9444, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 103, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 535, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5836(part).

Cross-References

Liability of Clerk relating to duties as Recorder, 7-4-2623.
Fees of County Clerk, 7-4-2631.

25-13-807. Papers redemptioner must produce. A redemptioner must produce, to the officer or person from whom he seeks to redeem, and serve with his notice to the sheriff:

(1) a copy of the docket of the judgment under which he claims the right to redeem, certified by the clerk of the court or by the clerk of the district court in the county where the judgment is docketed; or if he redeem upon a mortgage or other lien, a note of the record thereof, certified by the county clerk; or if upon an attachment, a copy of the affidavit of attachment, certified by the clerk of the district court;

(2) a copy of any assignment necessary to establish his claim, verified by the affidavit of himself or of a subscribing witness thereto;

(3) an affidavit by himself or his agent showing the amount then actually due upon the lien.

History: En. Sec. 234, p. 182, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 284, p. 88, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 334, p. 131, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 334, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 345, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1238, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6841, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9446, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 705; re-en. Sec. 9446, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5838.

Cross-References

Search of records, 7-4-2621.

25-13-808. To whom redemption money paid. The payment mentioned in 25-13-802 through 25-13-806 may be made to the purchaser or redemptioner, as the case may be, or for him to the officer who made the sale or, in case his term of office has expired, to his successor in office.

History: En. Sec. 233, p. 182, L. 1867; en. Sec. 283, p. 88, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 333, p. 129, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 333, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 344, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1237, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6840, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9445, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 704; re-en. Sec. 9445, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5837(part).

25-13-809. Effect of redemption by debtor or debtor's spouse — certificate of redemption. (1) If the debtor redeem, the effect of the sale is terminated and the debtor is restored to his own estate. If the spouse redeem, such spouse shall become the owner of the debtor spouse's interest, subject to any liens thereon at the time of the execution sale.

(2) Upon a redemption by a debtor or the debtor's spouse, the person to whom the payment was made must execute and deliver to him or her a certificate of redemption, acknowledged or proved before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments of conveyances of real property. Such certificate must be filed and recorded in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the property is situated, and the county clerk must note the record thereof in the margin of the record of the certificate of sale.

History: En. Sec. 232, p. 182, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 282, p. 88, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 332, p. 129, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 332, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 343, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1236, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6839, Rev. C. 1907; en. Sec. 2, Ch. 107, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 9444, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 703; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 16, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 9444, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 103, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 535, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5836(part).

Cross-References

Power of judicial officers to take acknowledgments, 3-1-404.

25-13-810. When purchaser entitled to conveyance. If no redemption be made within 1 year after the sale, the purchaser or his assignee is entitled to a conveyance; or if so redeemed, whenever 60 days have elapsed and no other redemption has been made and notice thereof given and the time for redemption has expired, the last redemptioner or his assignee is entitled to a sheriff's deed; but in all cases, the judgment debtor shall have the entire period of 1 year from the date of the sale to redeem the property.

History: En. Sec. 232, p. 182, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 282, p. 88, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 332, p. 129, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 332, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 343, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1236, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6839, Rev. C. 1907; en. Sec. 2, Ch. 107, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 9444, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 703; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 16, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 9444, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 103, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 535, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5836(part).

Cross-References

Year defined, 1-1-301.

25-13-811. Who to execute conveyance. In all cases when, under the provisions of this chapter, a purchaser of property at execution sale shall be entitled to a conveyance of the same, such conveyance shall be executed to him by the officer who made the sale if he still be in office, but in the case the officer who made such sale is not in office at the time the purchaser may be entitled to such conveyance, then the conveyance shall be executed by his successor in office.

History: En. Sec. 233, p. 182, L. 1867; en. Sec. 283, p. 88, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 333, p. 129, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 333, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 344, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1237, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6840, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9445, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 704; re-en. Sec. 9445, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5837(part).

25-13-812 through 25-13-820 reserved.

25-13-821. Possession of lands during redemption period. The purchaser of lands at execution sales is not entitled to the possession thereof as against the execution debtor during the period of redemption allowed by law while said execution debtor personally occupies the land as a home for himself and his family. The intention hereof being to insure to such debtor the possession of his land during the year of redemption.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 230, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9449, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 150, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 9449, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5841(part).

25-13-822. Rents and profits during redemption period, accounting. (1) The purchaser, from the time of the sale until a redemption, and a redemptioner, from the time of his redemption until another redemption, are entitled to receive from the tenant in possession the rents of the property sold or the value of the use and occupation thereof. But when any rents or profits have been received by the judgment creditor or purchaser or his or their assigns from the property thus sold preceding such redemption, the amount of such rents and profits shall be a credit upon the redemption money to be paid. Any payments made under 25-13-802(2) and (3) must be subtracted from the credit for rents and profits.

(2) If the redemptioner or judgment debtor, before the expiration of the time allowed for such redemption, demands in writing of such purchaser or creditor or his assigns a written and verified statement of the amount of such rents and profits thus received, the period for redemption is extended 5 days after such sworn statement is given by such purchaser or his assigns to such redemptioner or debtor. If such purchaser or his assigns shall, for a period of 1 month from and after such demand, fail or refuse to give such statement, such redemptioner or debtor may bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction to compel an accounting and disclosure of such rents and profits, and until 15 days from and after the final determination of such action, the right of redemption is extended to such redemptioner or debtor.

History: En. Sec. 236, p. 183, L. 1867; rep. Sec. 751, p. 187, Cod. Stat. 1871; en. Sec. 1240, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6843, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9448, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. 707; re-en. Sec. 9448, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5840; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 503, L. 1991.

25-13-823. Restraint of waste during redemption period. Until the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, the court may restrain the commission of waste on the property, by order granted with or without notice, on the application of the purchaser or the judgment creditor. But it is not waste for the person in possession of the property at the time of sale or entitled to possession afterward, during the period allowed for redemption, to continue to use it in the same manner in which it was previously used, to use it in the ordinary course of husbandry, to make the necessary repairs of buildings thereon, or to use wood or timber on the property therefor or for the repair of fences or for fuel for his family while he occupies the property.

History: En. Sec. 235, p. 182, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 285, p. 89, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 335, p. 131, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 335, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 346, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1239, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6842, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9447, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 706; re-en. Sec. 9447, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5839.

Cross-References

When defendant may be arrested, 27-16-102.
Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.
General duty of care, 28-1-201.
Waste prohibited, 71-1-106.
Injunction to prevent injury to property, 71-1-227.

25-13-824. Enjoining injury to property after sale and before conveyance. The court or judge may, by injunction, upon good cause shown, restrain the party in possession from doing any act to the injury of real property after a sale on execution, before a conveyance.

History: En. Sec. 240, p. 93, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 261, p. 188, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 310, p. 95, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 360, p. 139, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 360, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 372, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1318, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6878, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9496, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 745; re-en. Sec. 9496, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6220(part).

Cross-References

When defendant may be arrested, 27-16-102.
Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.
General duty of care, 28-1-201.
Waste prohibited, 71-1-106.
Injunction to prevent injury to property, 71-1-227.

25-13-825. Damages for injury to property after sale and before conveyance. When real property has been sold on execution, the purchaser thereof or any person who may have succeeded to his interest may, after his estate becomes absolute, recover damages for injury to the property by the tenant in possession after sale and before possession is delivered under the conveyance.

History: En. Sec. 262, p. 188, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 311, p. 95, L. 1871; re-en. Sec. 361, p. 139, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 361, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 373, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1319, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6879, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9497, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 746; re-en. Sec. 9497, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6221.

Cross-References

Injury to property defined, 27-1-106.

Damages generally, Title 27, ch. 1, part 2.
Measure of damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 3.

Part 9
Disposal of Foreclosed Agricultural Land (Terminated. Sec. 6, Ch. 472, L. 1987)

Part Compiler's Comments

Histories of Terminated Sections:

25-13-901. En. Sec. 1, Ch. 472, L. 1987.
25-13-902. En. Sec. 2, Ch. 472, L. 1987.
25-13-903. En. Sec. 3, Ch. 472, L. 1987.
25-13-904. En. Sec. 4, Ch. 472, L. 1987.

CHAPTER 14

PROCEEDINGS IN AID OF EXECUTION

Part 1 — Proceedings to Determine Availability of Property

25-14-101. Debtor to answer concerning his property when execution unsatisfied.
25-14-102. Procedure when debtor withholding property from execution, arrest.
25-14-103. Debtors of judgment debtor and those holding his property to answer.
25-14-104. Procedure when debt to or ownership of judgment debtor denied.
25-14-105. Requiring witnesses to testify.
25-14-106. Immunity of witnesses to criminal proceedings.
25-14-107. Order to apply property to satisfaction of judgment.
25-14-108. Contempt to disobey referee's orders.

Part 2 — Appointment of a Receiver

25-14-201. Appointment of a receiver — notice.
25-14-202. Order appointing receiver to be filed.
25-14-203. Oath and undertaking.
25-14-204. When property vests in receiver.
25-14-205. Relation back of receiver's title.

Part 3 — Discharge of Imprisoned Judgment Debtor

25-14-301. Persons imprisoned to be discharged.
25-14-302. Notice of application for discharge.
25-14-303. Service of notice.
25-14-304. Hearing on application.
25-14-305. Interrogatories directed to prisoner by plaintiff.
25-14-306. Prisoner to take oath.
25-14-307. Order of discharge.
25-14-308. Reapplication for discharge.
25-14-309. Effect of discharge.
25-14-310. Judgment unaffected.
25-14-311. Discharge at instance of plaintiff.
25-14-312. Discharge upon failure of plaintiff to advance money for support of prisoner.

Part 1
Proceedings to Determine Availability of Property

Part Cross-References

Referees, Title 25, ch. 7, part 7.
Masters, Rule 53, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-14-101. Debtor to answer concerning his property when execution unsatisfied. When an execution against property of the judgment debtor or of any one of several debtors in the same judgment, issued to the sheriff of the county where he resides or, if he does not reside in this state, to the sheriff of the county where the judgment is docketed, is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, the judgment creditor, at any time after such return is made, is entitled to an order from a judge of the court requiring such judgment debtor to appear and answer concerning his property before such judge or a referee appointed by him at a time and place specified in the order; but no judgment debtor who is a resident may be required to attend before a judge or referee out of the county in which he resides.

History: En. Sec. 215, p. 88, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 238, p. 184, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 287, p. 90, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 338, p. 133, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 338, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 350, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1260, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6848, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9454, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 714; re-en. Sec. 9454, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5901; amd. Sec. 108, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Rules for determining residence, 1-1-215.
Return of execution, 25-13-404.
Clerk to record returned execution when levy on real property, 25-13-405.

25-14-102. Procedure when debtor withholding property from execution, arrest. (1) After the issuing of an execution against property and upon proof, by affidavit of a party or otherwise, to the satisfaction of a judge of the court that any judgment debtor has property which he unjustly refuses to apply toward the satisfaction of the judgment, such judge may, by an order, require the judgment debtor to appear at a specified time and place before such judge or a referee appointed by him to answer concerning the same; and such proceedings may thereupon be had for the application of the property of the judgment debtor toward the satisfaction of the judgment as are provided upon the return of an execution.

(2) Instead of the order requiring the attendance of the judgment debtor, the judge may, upon affidavit of the judgment creditor or his agent or attorney, if it appear to him that there is danger of the debtor absconding, order the sheriff to arrest the debtor and bring him before such judge. Upon being brought before the judge, he may be ordered to enter into an undertaking with sufficient surety that he will attend from time to time before the judge or referee, as may be directed during the pendency of proceedings and until the final determination thereof, and will not in the meantime dispose of any portion of his property not exempt from execution. In default of entering into such undertaking, he may be committed to prison.

History: En. Sec. 216, p. 88, Bannack Stat.; en. Sec. 239, p. 184, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 288, p. 90, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 339, p. 133, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 339, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 351, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1261, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6849, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9455, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 715; re-en. Sec. 9455, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5902.

Cross-References

Undertakings for security, Title 25, ch. 1, part 4.
Effect of discharge, 25-14-309.
Discharge at instance of plaintiff, 25-14-311.
Discharge upon failure of plaintiff to advance money for support of prisoner, 25-14-312.
Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.

25-14-103. Debtors of judgment debtor and those holding his property to answer. After the issuing or return of an execution against property of the judgment debtor or of any one of several debtors in the same judgment, or upon proof, by affidavit or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the judge that any person or corporation has property of such judgment debtor or is indebted to him in an amount exceeding $50, the judge may, by an order, require such person or corporation or any officer or member thereof to appear at a specified time and place before him or a referee appointed by him and answer concerning the same.

History: En. Sec. 218, p. 88, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 241, p. 184, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 290, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 341, p. 134, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 341, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 353, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1263, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6851, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9457, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 717; re-en. Sec. 9457, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5904.

Cross-References

Debts owed to judgment debtor, 25-13-502.
Property claimed by third persons, 25-13-503.
Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.

25-14-104. Procedure when debt to or ownership of judgment debtor denied. If it appear that a person or corporation alleged to have property of the judgment debtor or to be indebted to him claims an interest in the property adverse to him or denies the debt, the court or judge may authorize, by an order made to that effect, the judgment creditor to institute an action against such person or corporation for the recovery of such interest or debt; and the court or judge may, by order, forbid a transfer or other disposition of such interest or debt until an action can be commenced and prosecuted to judgment. Such order may be modified or vacated by the judge granting the same or the court in which the action is brought, at any time, upon such terms as may be just.

History: En. Sec. 221, p. 89, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 244, p. 185, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 293, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 344, p. 135, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 344, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 356, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1266, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6854, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9460, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 720; re-en. Sec. 9460, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5907.

Cross-References

Property claimed by third persons, 25-13-503.

25-14-105. Requiring witnesses to testify. Witnesses may be required to appear and testify before the judge or referee, upon any proceeding under parts 1 and 2 of this chapter, in the same manner as upon the trial of an issue.

History: En. Sec. 219, p. 88, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 242, p. 185, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 291, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 342, p. 134, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 342, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 354, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1264, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6852, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9458, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 718; re-en. Sec. 9458, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5905.

Cross-References

Testify defined, 1-1-202.
Subpoenas and witnesses, Title 26, ch. 2.

25-14-106. Immunity of witnesses to criminal proceedings. A party or witness examined in proceedings authorized by parts 1 and 2 of this chapter is not excused from answering a question on the ground that his examination will tend to convict him of the commission of a fraud or to prove that he has been a party or privy to or knowing of a conveyance, assignment, transfer, or other disposition of property for any purpose or that he or any other person claims to be entitled, as against the judgment creditor or a receiver appointed or to be appointed in the proceedings, to hold property derived from or through the judgment debtor or to be discharged from the payment of a debt which was due to the judgment debtor or to a person in his behalf. But an answer cannot be used as evidence against the person so answering in a criminal action or criminal proceeding.

History: En. Sec. 1268, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6856, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9462, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9462, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5909.

Cross-References

Self-incrimination, Art. II, sec. 25, Mont. Const.

25-14-107. Order to apply property to satisfaction of judgment. The judge or referee may order any property of a judgment debtor, not exempt from execution, in the hands of such debtor or any other person or due to the judgment debtor, to be applied toward the satisfaction of the judgment.

History: En. Sec. 220, p. 89, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 243, p. 185, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 292, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 343, p. 135, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 343, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 355, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en Sec. 1265, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6853, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9459, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 719; re-en. Sec. 9459, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5906.

Cross-References

Debts owed to judgment debtor, 25-13-502.
Property claimed by third persons, 25-13-503.
Property exempt from execution, Title 25, ch. 13, part 6.

25-14-108. Contempt to disobey referee's orders. If any person, party, or witness disobey an order of the referee, properly made in the proceedings before him under parts 1 and 2 of this chapter, he may be punished by the court or judge ordering the reference for a contempt.

History: En. Sec. 222, p. 89, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 245, p. 185, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 294, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 345, p. 135, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 345, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 357, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1267, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6855, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9461, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 721; re-en. Sec. 9461, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5908.

Cross-References

Contempts, Title 3, ch. 1, part 5.

Part 2
Appointment of a Receiver

Part Cross-References

Receivers, Rule 66, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20); Title 27, ch. 20.

25-14-201. Appointment of a receiver — notice. At any time after making an order requiring the judgment debtor or any other person to attend and be examined, as prescribed in parts 1 and 2 of this chapter, the judge may make an order appointing a receiver of the property of the judgment debtor. At least 2 days' notice of the application for the order appointing a receiver must be given personally to the judgment debtor unless the judge is satisfied that he cannot, with reasonable diligence, be found within the state, in which case the order must recite that fact and may dispense with notice or direct notice to be given in any manner which the judge thinks proper. But where the order to attend and be examined has been served upon the judgment debtor, a receiver may be appointed upon the return day thereof or at the close of the examination without further notice to him.

History: En. Sec. 1269, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6857, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9463, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9463, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5910.

Cross-References

Service of process and other papers, Title 25, ch. 3.

Receivers — appointment procedure, Title 27, ch. 20, part 2.

25-14-202. Order appointing receiver to be filed. An order appointing a receiver must be filed in the office of the clerk of the court where the judgment is docketed or a transcript of the original docket is filed.

History: En. Sec. 1270, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6858, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9464, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9464, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5911(part); amd. Sec. 109, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Duties of County Clerk and Recorder, 7-4-2611.

25-14-203. Oath and undertaking. The receiver must take and subscribe the official oath and give an undertaking, if required by the judge.

History: En. Sec. 1270, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6858, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9464, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9464, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5911(part).

Cross-References

Undertakings for security, Title 25, ch. 1, part 4.

Oath and undertaking to faithfully discharge duties, 27-20-301.

25-14-204. When property vests in receiver. The property of the judgment debtor is vested in a receiver who has duly qualified from the time of filing the order appointing him, subject to the following exceptions:

(1) Real property is vested in the receiver only from the time when the order is filed with the clerk of the court or a certified copy thereof, as the case may be, is filed with the clerk of the county where it is situated.

(2) Where the judgment debtor, at the time when the order is filed, resides in another county of the state, his personal property is vested in the receiver only from the time when a copy of the order, certified by the clerk in whose office it is filed, is filed with the clerk of the district court of the county where he resides.

History: En. Sec. 1271, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6859, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9465, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9465, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5912.

Cross-References

Rules for determining residence, 1-1-215.

Powers of receiver, 27-20-302.

25-14-205. Relation back of receiver's title. (1) Where the receiver's title to personal property has become vested, as prescribed in 25-14-204, it also extends back by relation for the benefit of the judgment creditor in whose behalf the proceedings were instituted, as follows:

(a) Where an order requiring the judgment debtor to attend and be examined has been served before the appointment of a receiver or the judgment debtor has been brought before the judge on arrest, the receiver's title extends back so as to include the personal property of the judgment debtor at the time of the service of the order or his arrest.

(b) Where an order has not been served or no arrest, as specified in subsection (1)(a), but an order has been made requiring a person to attend and be examined concerning property belonging or a debt due to the judgment debtor, the receiver's title extends to the personal property belonging to the judgment debtor which was in the hands or under the control of the person or corporation thus required to attend at the time of the service of the order and to a debt then due him from that person or corporation.

(c) In every other case, where notice of the application for the appointment of the receiver was given to the judgment debtor, the receiver's title extends to the personal property of the judgment debtor at the time when the notice was served, either personally or by complying with the requirements of an order prescribing a substitute for personal service.

(2) Where the case is within two or more of subsections (1)(a) through (1)(c) of this section, the rule most favorable to the judgment creditor must be adopted.

(3) But this section does not affect the title of a purchaser in good faith, without notice, and for a valuable consideration or the payment of a debt in good faith and without notice.

History: En. Sec. 1272, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6860, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9466, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9466, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5913.

Cross-References

Notice — actual and constructive, 1-1-217.
Arrest and bail in civil actions, Title 27, ch. 16.

Part 3

Discharge of Imprisoned Judgment Debtor

Part Cross-References

Arrest and bail in civil actions, Title 27, ch. 16.

25-14-301. Persons imprisoned to be discharged. Any person confined in jail on an execution issued on a judgment rendered in a civil action must be discharged therefrom upon the conditions of this part specified.

History: En. Sec. 107, p. 48, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 145, p. 74, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 145, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 147, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2060, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7257, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9875, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1143; re-en. Sec. 9875, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9601.

25-14-302. Notice of application for discharge. Such person must cause a notice in writing to be given to the plaintiff or his agent or attorney that at a certain time and place he will apply to a judge of the district court of the county in which such person may be confined for the purpose of obtaining a discharge from his imprisonment.

History: En. Sec. 108, p. 48, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 146, p. 74, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 146, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 148, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2061, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7258, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9876, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1144; re-en. Sec. 9876, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9602.

25-14-303. Service of notice. Such notice must be served upon the plaintiff or his agent or attorney 1 day at least before the hearing of the application. If the plaintiff be not a resident of the county and have no agent or attorney in the county, no such notice will be served.

History: En. Sec. 109, p. 48, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 147, p. 74, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 147, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 149, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2062, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7259, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9877, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1145; re-en. Sec. 9877, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9603.

Cross-References

Rules for determining residence, 1-1-215.
Service of notice, Rules 4 and 5, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-14-304. Hearing on application. At the time and place specified in the notice, such person must be taken before the judge, who must examine him under oath concerning his estate and property and effects, the disposal thereof, and his ability to pay the judgment for which he is committed; and such judge may also hear any other legal or pertinent evidence that may be produced by the debtor or the creditor.

History: En. Sec. 110, p. 48, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 148, p. 74, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 148, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 150, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2063, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7260,

Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9878, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1146; re-en. Sec. 9878, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9604.

Cross-References

Relevancy and its limits, Art. IV, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

25-14-305. Interrogatories directed to prisoner by plaintiff. The plaintiff in the action may, upon such examination, propose to the prisoner any such interrogatories pertinent to the inquiry; and they must, if required by the plaintiff, be proposed and answered in writing, and the answer must be signed and sworn to by the prisoner.

History: En. Sec. 2064, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7261, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9879, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1147; re-en. Sec. 9879, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9605; amd. Sec. 110, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Interrogatories — procedures, Rule 33(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-14-306. Prisoner to take oath. If, upon the examination, the judge is satisfied that the prisoner is entitled to his discharge, he must administer to him the following oath: "I, ..., do solemnly swear that I have not any estate, real or personal, to the amount of $50, except such as is by law exempted from being taken in execution; and that I have not any other estate now conveyed or concealed or in any way disposed of with design to secure the same to my use or to hinder, delay, or defraud my creditors; so help me God."

History: En. Sec. 111, p. 48, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 149, p. 74, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 149, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 151, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2065, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7262, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9880, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1148; re-en. Sec. 9880, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9606.

Cross-References

Property exempt from execution, Title 25, ch. 13, part 6.

25-14-307. Order of discharge. After administering the oath, the judge must issue an order that the prisoner be discharged from custody, and the officer, upon the service of such order, must discharge the prisoner forthwith if he be imprisoned for no other cause.

History: En. Sec. 112, p. 48, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 150, p. 74, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 150, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 152, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2066, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7263, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9881, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1149; re-en. Sec. 9881, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9607.

25-14-308. Reapplication for discharge. If such judge does not discharge the prisoner, he may apply for his discharge at the end of every succeeding 10 days in the same manner as above provided, and the same proceedings must thereupon be had.

History: En. Sec. 113, p. 48, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 151, p. 74, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 151, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 153, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2067, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7264, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9882, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1150; re-en. Sec. 9882, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9608.

25-14-309. Effect of discharge. The prisoner, after being so discharged, is forever exempt from arrest or imprisonment for the same debt unless he be convicted of having willfully sworn falsely upon his examination before the judge or in taking the oath before prescribed.

History: En. Sec. 114, p. 48, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 152, p. 74, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 152, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 154, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2068, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7265, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9883, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1151; re-en. Sec. 9883, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9609.

Cross-References

Execution against person of judgment debtor, 25-13-308.
Procedure when debtor withholding property from execution — arrest, 25-14-102.
False swearing, 45-7-202.

25-14-310. Judgment unaffected. The judgment against any prisoner who is discharged remains in full force against any estate which may then or at any time afterward belong to him, and the plaintiff may take out a new execution against the goods and estate of the prisoner in like manner as if he had never been committed.

History: En. Sec. 2069, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7266, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9884, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1152; re-en. Sec. 9884, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9610.

Cross-References

Execution against person of judgment debtor, 25-13-308.

Procedure when debtor withholding property from execution — arrest, 25-14-102.

25-14-311. Discharge at instance of plaintiff. The plaintiff in the action may at any time order the prisoner to be discharged, and he is not thereafter liable to imprisonment for the same cause of action.

History: En. Sec. 115, p. 48, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 153, p. 74, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 153, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 155, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2070, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7267, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9885, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1153; re-en. Sec. 9885, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9611.

Cross-References

Execution against person of judgment debtor, 25-13-308.

Procedure when debtor withholding property from execution — arrest, 25-14-102.

25-14-312. Discharge upon failure of plaintiff to advance money for support of prisoner. Whenever a prisoner is committed to jail on an execution issued on a judgment recovered in a civil action, the creditor or his agent or attorney must advance to the jailer, on such commitment, sufficient money for the support of the prisoner for 1 week and must make the like advance for every successive week of his imprisonment, and in case of failure to do so, the jailer must forthwith discharge such prisoner from custody, and such discharge has the same effect as if made by order of the creditor.

History: En. Sec. 2071, C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7268, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9886, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1154; re-en. Sec. 9886, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9612.

Cross-References

Execution against person of judgment debtor, 25-13-308.

Procedure when debtor withholding property from execution — arrest, 25-14-102.

CHAPTER 15

LIABILITY OF JOINT DEBTORS

Part 1 — Applying Judgment to Joint Debtor

25-15-101. Summoning joint debtor not originally served.
25-15-102. Content and service of summons.
25-15-103. Affidavit to accompany summons — new complaint unnecessary.
25-15-104. Answer — time for filing, contents.
25-15-105. What constitute the pleadings.
25-15-106. Trial of issues — limit on verdict.

Part 2 — Discharge of Joint Debtor

25-15-201. Discharge of one joint debtor.
25-15-202. Effect of discharge — right of contribution.

Chapter Cross-References

Multiple defendants jointly and severally liable, 27-1-703.

Part 1
Applying Judgment to Joint Debtor

25-15-101. Summoning joint debtor not originally served. When a judgment is recovered against one or more of several persons, jointly indebted upon an obligation, by proceeding as provided in Rule 4D(10), M.R.Civ.P., those who were not originally served with the summons and did not appear to the action may be summoned to show cause why they should not be bound by the judgment in the same manner as though they had been originally served with the summons.

History: En. Sec. 291, p. 104, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 346, p. 205, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 420, p. 119, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 446, p. 161, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 446, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 459, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1780, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7129, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9762, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 989; re-en. Sec. 9762, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8101.

Cross-References

Execution when only some of defendants served, 25-13-303.

25-15-102. Content and service of summons. The summons, as provided in 25-15-101, must describe the judgment and require the person summoned to show cause why he should not be bound by it and must be served in the same manner and returnable within the same time as the original summons.

History: En. Sec. 292, p. 104, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 347, p. 205, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 421, p. 119, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 447, p. 161, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 447, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 460, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1781, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7130, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9763, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 990; re-en. Sec. 9763, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8102(part).

Cross-References

Service, Rule 4D, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-15-103. Affidavit to accompany summons — new complaint unnecessary. The summons must be accompanied by an affidavit of the plaintiff or his agent, representative, or attorney that the judgment or some part thereof remains unsatisfied and must specify the amount due thereon. It is not necessary to file a new complaint.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 293, p. 104, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 348, p. 205, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 422, p. 119, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 448, p. 161, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 448, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 461, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1782, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7131, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9764, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 991; re-en. Sec. 9764, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-8103, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 292, p. 104, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 347, p. 205, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 421, p. 119, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 447, p. 161, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 447, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 460, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1781, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7130, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9763, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 990; re-en. Sec. 9763, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-8102, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8102(part), 93-8103.

Cross-References

Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.

25-15-104. Answer — time for filing, contents. Upon such summons, the defendant may answer within the time specified therein, denying the judgment or setting up any defense which may have arisen subsequently; or he may deny his liability on the obligation upon which the judgment was recovered, except a discharge from such liability by the statute of limitations.

History: En. Sec. 294, p. 105, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 349, p. 205, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 423, p. 119, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 449, p. 161, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 449, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 462, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1783, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7132, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9765, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 992; re-en. Sec. 9765, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8104.

Cross-References

Statutes of limitations, Title 27, ch. 2.

25-15-105. What constitute the pleadings. If the defendant in his answer deny the judgment or set up any defense which may have arisen subsequently, the summons, with the affidavit annexed, and the answer constitute the written allegations in the case; if he deny his liability on the obligation upon which the judgment was recovered, a copy of the original complaint and judgment, the summons, with the affidavit annexed, and the answer constitute such written allegations.

History: En. Sec. 295, p. 105, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 350, p. 205, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 424, p. 119, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 450, p. 161, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 450, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 463, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1784, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7133, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9766, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 993; re-en. Sec. 9766, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8105.

25-15-106. Trial of issues — limit on verdict. The issues formed may be tried as in other cases; but when the defendant denies in his answer any liability on the obligation upon which the judgment was rendered, if a verdict be found against him, it must be for not exceeding the amount remaining unsatisfied on such original judgment, with interest thereon.

History: En. Sec. 296, p. 105, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 351, p. 205, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 425, p. 119, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 451, p. 161, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 451, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 464, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1785, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7134, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9767, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 994; re-en. Sec. 9767, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8106.

Cross-References

Trials, Title 25, ch. 7.
Amount of interest, 25-9-205.

Part 2
Discharge of Joint Debtor

25-15-201. Discharge of one joint debtor. Any joint debtor, including a partner, may compromise with a creditor, and a discharge to him by such creditor is as effectual as if made to all debtors, but such discharge does not relieve the other joint debtors. Any creditor can release a judgment in his favor against any one or more joint debtors, and such release does not discharge the others.

History: En. Sec. 1786, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7135, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9768, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9768, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8107.

25-15-202. Effect of discharge — right of contribution. Except as provided in 27-1-703, the discharge of a joint debtor operates as a payment to the creditor equal to the proportionate interest of the debtor discharged, but the discharge of such debtor does not prevent his codebtors from enforcing the right of contribution in case they are compelled to pay the whole of the debt.

History: En. Sec. 1787, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7136, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9769, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9769, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8108; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 253, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Compelling contribution or repayment — joint debtor — surety, 25-13-104.
Multiple defendants jointly and severally liable — right of contribution, 27-1-703.
Right to contribution from joint debtor, 28-1-303.

CHAPTERS 16 THROUGH 18
RESERVED

CHAPTER 19
UNIFORM DISTRICT COURT RULES

Rule
1. Form of papers presented for filing.
2. Motions.
3. Ex parte matters.
4. Filing of discovery.
5. Pre-trial order and pre-trial conference.
6. Briefs.
7. Jury instructions and verdict forms.
8. Findings and conclusions.
9. Juror questionnaire.
10. Death or removal of attorney.
11. Judgments and decrees.
12. Exhibits.
13. Regulation of attorneys not admitted to practice in Montana.
14. Chief district judge.
15. Local rules allowed.

Rule 1. Form of papers presented for filing.

(a) Papers defined. The word "papers" as used in this rule includes all documents and copies except exhibits and records on appeal from lower courts.

(b) pagination, printing, etc. All papers shall be:

(1) typewritten, printed, or equivalent;

(2) clear and permanent;

(3) equally legible to printing;

(4) of type not smaller than pica;

(5) on standard quality opaque, unglazed white paper, 8 ½" X 11" in size; or standard quality, opaque, unglazed, acid-free recycled paper, and be a minimum of 25% cotton fiber

content, with a minimum 50% recycled content, of which 10% shall be post-consumer waste, 8 ½" X 11" in size. After January 1, 1994, only on standard quality opaque, unglazed, acid-free recycled paper, and be a minimum of 25% cotton fiber content, minimum 50% recycled content, of which 10% shall be post-consumer waste, 8 ½" X 11" in size.

(6) printed one side only; except copies of briefs may be printed on both sides. The original brief shall be printed on one side.

(7) lines unnumbered or numbered consecutively from the top;

(8) spaced one and one-half or double;

(9) page numbered consecutively at the bottom; and

(10) bound firmly at the top.

Matters such as property descriptions or direct quotes may be single spaced.

Extraneous documents not in the above format and not readily conformable may be filed in their original form and length.

(c) Format. The first page of all papers shall conform to the following:

(1) Commencing at line 1 at the left margin, single spaced, shall be the name of the attorney or party responsible for the pleadings, together with telephone number and the complete mailing address for service of papers.

(2) Lines 1 through 7 of the right one-half of the page shall be left blank for the use of the clerk.

(3) On or below line 8, the title of the court.

(4) Commencing at line 9 or below on the left, the title of the case.

(5) On the right and opposite the title of the case, the case number and identification of the document being filed.

(6) Nonconforming papers may not be filed without leave of the court.

(d) Changes, conformance of copies. Additions, deletions, or interlineations shall be initialed by the clerk or judge at the time of filing. All copies served shall conform to the original as filed.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 29, 1987, eff. June 1, 1987; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993.

Rule 2. Motions.

(a) Upon filing a motion or within five days thereafter, the moving party shall file a brief. The brief may be accompanied by appropriate supporting documents. Within ten days thereafter the adverse party shall file an answer brief which also may be accompanied by appropriate supporting documents. Within ten days thereafter, movant may file a reply brief or other appropriate responsive documents.

(b) Failure to file briefs. Failure to file briefs may subject the motion to summary ruling. Failure to file a brief within five days by the moving party shall be deemed an admission that the motion is without merit. Failure to file an answer brief by the adverse party within ten days shall be deemed an admission that the motion is well taken. Reply briefs by movant are optional, and failure to file will not subject a motion to summary ruling.

(c) Oral argument. The court may order oral argument sua sponte or upon application of a party.

(d) When motion deemed submitted. Unless oral argument is ordered or unless the time is enlarged by the court, the motion is deemed submitted at the expiration of any of the applicable time limits set forth above without supporting briefs having been filed.

If oral argument is ordered, the motion will be deemed submitted at the close of argument unless the court orders additional briefs, in which case the motion will be deemed submitted as of the date designated as the time for filing the final brief.

(e) In the event of conflict, the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure shall control. Time computation shall be governed by Rule 6(a), M.R.Civ.P.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 29, 1987, eff. June 1, 1987.

Rule 3. Ex parte matters.

(a) Extensions of time to further plead, file briefs, continue a hearing on a motion and other permissible ex parte matters, may be granted by order of the court upon written application.

(b) Prior to the issuance of an ex parte order, the attorney seeking such order must file a written certification with the court declaring that opposing counsel has been contacted and given reasonable notice of:

(A) the time and place of the ex parte conference or meeting;
(B) the substance of the order sought;
(C) whether counsel opposes the motion.

(c) All requests for extension of time or continuance or other ex parte matters shall be accompanied by an appropriate form or order, with sufficient copies for the clerk to mail to adverse parties.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 29, 1987, eff. June 1, 1987.

Rule 4. Filing of discovery.

(a) Depositions upon oral or written examinations, interrogatories and answers thereto, requests for production of documents and responses thereto, requests for admissions and responses thereto, shall not be routinely filed. When any motion is filed making reference to discovery, the party filing the motion shall submit with the motion relevant unfiled documents.

(b) The pre-trial order shall identify all those portions of depositions, interrogatories, requests for admissions, and answers and responses thereto that the parties intend to introduce into evidence.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 29, 1987, eff. June 1, 1987.

Rule 5. Pre-trial order and pre-trial conference.

(a) Pre-trial. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, a pre-trial conference shall be held in all contested civil cases.

(b) Not later than five days prior to the pre-trial conference, plaintiff's counsel shall convene a conference of all counsel for the purpose of preparing a pre-trial order. The proposed pre-trial order shall be presented for signature at the pre-trial conference. In the event of a dispute as to the contents of the order, such dispute shall be presented to the judge for resolution at the pre-trial conference.

(c) Pre-trial order. The pre-trial order shall be substantially in the following form:

(TITLE OF COURT AND CAUSE)

Pursuant to Rule 16 of the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure, a pre-trial conference was held in the above-entitled cause on the ..... day of ....., 19.., at ..... o'clock ...m.

....represented the plaintiff(s).
....represented the defendant(s).
....
....(other appearances) were also present.

AGREED FACTS

The following facts are admitted, agreed to be true, and require no proof:
(Here enumerate all agreed facts, including facts admitted in the pleadings.)

PLAINTIFF'S CONTENTIONS

Plaintiff's contentions are as follows:
1.
2.

DEFENDANT'S CONTENTIONS

1.
2.

EXHIBITS

Attached to the pre-trial order are exhibit lists identifying by number and brief description each exhibit and stating any objections to the exhibits. Any exhibit offered at the trial to which no objection was made in the pre-trial order will be admitted into evidence.

WITNESSES

The following witnesses and no others will (may) be called to testify except on rebuttal:
Plaintiff
1.
2.
Defendant
1.
2.

ISSUES OF FACT

The following issues of fact, and no others, remain to be litigated upon the trial: (Here specify each issue.)
1.
2.

ISSUES OF LAW

The following issues of law, and no others, remain to be litigated upon the trial: (Here set forth a concise statement of each.)
1.
2.

DISCOVERY

The final pre-trial order shall refer to all those portions of depositions upon oral examination and interrogatories, requests for admissions, and answers and responses that the parties intend to introduce into evidence. Any objections to the use of the above documents shall be stated, and if not stated, shall be deemed waived. (Because this rule relates to filing and is designed to consolidate in one place all of the fruits of discovery and because there can be no surprise element involved, the court shall be liberal in permitting the amendment of the pre-trial order to include any material not originally listed.)

ADDITIONAL PRE-TRIAL DISCOVERY

(Here specify any additional discovery contemplated by either party and the time within which such discovery will be completed.)

STIPULATIONS

(Here include any stipulations in addition to the agreed facts set forth above.)

DETERMINATION OF LEGAL QUESTIONS IN ADVANCE OF TRIAL

It was agreed that the following legal issues should be determined by the court in advance of the trial.

(Here specify issues and make provision for filing briefs with respect to such issues.)

ADDITIONAL ISSUES

Additional issues to be determined and/or addressed include:
order of proof where there is a counterclaim;
attorney's fees testimony and/or proof;
time of filing and service of trial briefs and other issues.

JURY SELECTION AND PROCESS

Order and method of selection, stipulation that jury will be selected or drawn, numbering of panel, number of challenges, time to file instructions, length of time on voir dire.

TRIAL

It is estimated that the case will require ..... hours/days for trial.
The case will be tried before the court with (without) a jury.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this pre-trial order shall supersede the pleadings and govern the course of the trial of this cause, unless modified to prevent manifest injustice.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that all pleadings herein shall be amended to conform to this pre-trial order.

DATED this ..... day of ...., 19... .

....
District Judge

Approved as to form and content.

....
Attorney for Plaintiff

....
Attorney for Defendant

History: **En. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 29, 1987, eff. June 1, 1987.**

Rule 6. Briefs.

All briefs presented to the court at any time will be filed with the court and must forthwith be served on all opposing counsel.

History: **En. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 29, 1987, eff. June 1, 1987.**

Rule 7. Jury instructions and verdict forms.

(a) Submission. All proposed jury instructions and verdict forms must be delivered to the court in duplicate and a copy served upon all opposing parties at the time fixed in the pre-trial order. Thereafter, additional instructions may be allowed to prevent manifest injustice.

(b) Citation of authorities. Each proposed instruction shall contain at the bottom the source thereof and a citation of authorities, if any, supporting the statement of law therein.

(c) Form. Each instruction shall be on 8 ½" X 11" paper and shall, after the citation of authorities, indicate the party on whose behalf it is requested and be numbered consecutively. One copy of the instructions filed with the court shall not be firmly bound together.

(d) Request for special findings by jury. Whenever a party desires special findings by a jury he shall file with the court and serve a copy upon all opposing parties, in writing, the issues or questions of fact upon which such findings are requested, in proper form for submission to the jury.

History: **En. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 29, 1987, eff. June 1, 1987.**

Rule 8. Findings and conclusions.

In all matters where the court must enter findings of fact and conclusions of law pursuant to Rule 52, M.R.Civ.P., all parties shall file with the court and serve upon opposing counsel, at least five days prior to the scheduled trial or hearing, proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law. Failure to file proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law in a timely manner shall be cause for appropriate sanction, including removal of the case from the trial calendar, dismissal or granting of a judgment, precluding the offending party from presentation of evidence or objecting to evidence submitted by the other party, or such other action as the court deems appropriate. Post-trial amended and supplemental findings of fact and conclusions of law may be submitted in appropriate circumstances and only upon order of the court.

History: **En. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 29, 1987, eff. June 1, 1987.**

Rule 9. Juror questionnaire.

All jurors are requested to complete a questionnaire, the form of which is on file with the clerk in his general order file and which contains basic vital statistics and other pertinent information. The completed questionnaires will be available for examination or copying by counsel in the clerk's office in advance of trial and should be used so as to expedite the examination of jurors. The attorneys shall not unduly reiterate the information contained in the questionnaires during their voir dire examination.

History: **En. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 29, 1987, eff. June 1, 1987.**

Rule 10. Death or removal of attorney.

(a) Whenever an attorney representing a party to an action, or in another civil proceeding of any kind, is removed, withdraws or ceases to act as such, said attorney must inform the court and all other parties of the full name and address of his client and any other information which the court may find appropriate to assist in contacting said party.

(b) When the attorney representing a party to an action or proceeding dies, is removed, withdraws, or ceases to act as such, that party, before any further proceedings are had against him must be given notice by any adverse party:

(1) That such party must appoint another attorney or appear in person, and

(2) The date of the trial or of the next hearing or action required in the case, and

(3) That if he fails to appoint an attorney or appear in person by a date certain, which may not be less than twenty days from the date of the notice, the action or other proceeding will proceed and may result in a judgment or other order being entered against him, by default or otherwise.

(c) Such notice may be by personal service or by certified mail to said party's last known address.

(d) If said party does not appoint another attorney or appear in person within twenty days of the service or mailing of said notice, the action may proceed to judgment. However, copies of all papers and documents required to be served by these rules and the Rules of Civil Procedure shall be mailed to said party at his last known address.

(e) In addition to the foregoing requirements of Rule 10 and before any change or substitution of attorney is effective, whether such change or substitution is occasioned by the death of the attorney or by his removal, withdrawal, ceasing to act, suspension or disbarment, the requirements of sections 37-61-403, 37-61-404 and 37-61-405, MCA, shall have been fully satisfied.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 29, 1987, eff. June 1, 1987.

Rule 11. Judgments and decrees.

Whenever a judgment or decree is signed by the presiding judge, it shall be delivered to the clerk and immediately filed in the records of the court, and the fee required by law shall be forthwith paid to the clerk. Failure of counsel to observe this rule shall be deemed a contempt of court.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 29, 1987, eff. June 1, 1987.

Rule 12. Exhibits.

(a) Every exhibit placed on file or offered in evidence shall be held in the custody of the clerk. Unless there be good reason why the original of an exhibit should be retained, upon application, the court may order a copy filed in its place. Public records offered in evidence may be withdrawn at the conclusion of the hearing on order of the court.

(b) Exhibits may be withdrawn by the party offering them thirty days after a judgment has become final. Forty-five days after a judgment has become final, the clerk may apply to the court for an order to dispose of exhibits and shall notify counsel of record of said application. Twenty days after mailing of said notice, the court may enter its order authorizing the clerk to dispose of exhibits.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 29, 1987, eff. June 1, 1987.

Rule 13. Regulation of attorneys not admitted to practice in Montana.

An attorney seeking to be admitted to practice before this court on a particular case who is not admitted to the Bar of Montana and who is authorized to practice law in the highest courts of another state must, at the time of his/her first appearance in a district court in Montana or within ten days thereafter and before any further proceedings are had in the matter, join with, of record, an attorney who is admitted to practice in Montana and who is a resident of Montana.

In order to help secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action, such local counsel must be furnished with all factual, evidentiary, and legal information necessary to act on behalf of the party and must also be vested with full and complete authority to act on behalf of and bind the party in all matters connected with the litigation.

A failure of local counsel to take any action required by the Rules of Civil Procedure or these rules by lack of authority shall, for the purpose of imposing sanctions, be treated as a refusal to act.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 29, 1987, eff. June 1, 1987.

Rule 14. Chief district judge.

(a) In a multijudge district court of Montana, a chief district judge shall be selected at the beginning of each calendar year, and the position shall rotate among the judges of the distict annually, unless the judges of the district agree otherwise. The rotation shall commence with the most senior district judge.

(b) The duties of the chief district judge shall be to provide for the efficient management of the district court business, in cooperation with the other judges of the district.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Jan. 30, 1996, eff. Jan. 30, 1996.

Rule 15. Local rules allowed.

Nothing in these rules shall be construed as limiting the power of the district courts from promulgating rules that do not conflict with these rules.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 29, 1987, eff. June 1, 1987; redes. Sup. Ct. Ord. Jan. 30, 1996, eff. Jan. 30, 1996.

CHAPTER 20

RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

I. Scope of Rules — One Form of Action

Rule

1. Scope of rules.
2. One form of action.

II. Commencement of Action — Service of Process, Pleadings, Motions, and Orders

3. Commencement of action.
4. Persons subject to jurisdiction — process — service.
    A. Definition of person.
    B. Jurisdiction of persons.
        (1) Subject to jurisdiction.
        (2) Acquisition of jurisdiction.
    C. Process.
        (1) Summons — issuance.
        (2) Summons — form.
    D. Service.
        (1) By whom served.
        (2) Personal service within the state.
        (3) Personal service outside the state.
        (4) Other service.
        (5) Service by publication — when permitted — effect — manner — proof.
            (a) When permitted.
            (b) Effect of service by publication.
            (c) Filing of pleading and affidavit for service by publication; and order for publication.
            (d) Number of publications.
            (e) Mailing summons and complaint.
            (f) Time when first publication or service outside state must be made.
            (g) When service by publication or outside state complete.
            (h) Additional information to be published.
        (6) (a) Service on secretary of state.
            (b) Continuance to allow defense.
        (7) Amendment.
        (8) Proof of service.
        (9) Contents of affidavit of service.
        (10) Procedure where only part of defendants are served.
    E. Time limit for issuance and service of process.
5. Service and filing of pleadings and other papers.
    (a) Service — when required.
    (b) Service — how made.
    (c) Service — numerous defendants.
    (d) Filing; certificate of service.
    (e) Filing with the court defined.
    (f) Proof of service.

6. Time.
  (a) Computation.
  (b) Enlargement.
  (c) Unaffected by expiration of term.
  (d) For motions — affidavits.
  (e) Additional time after service by mail.

III. Pleadings and Motions

7. Pleadings allowed — form of motions.
  (a) Pleadings.
  (b) Motions and other papers.
  (c) Demurrers, pleas, etc., abolished.
8. General rules of pleading.
  (a) Claims for relief.
  (b) Defenses — form of denials.
  (c) Affirmative defenses.
  (d) Effect of failure to deny.
  (e) Pleading to be concise and direct — consistency.
  (f) Construction of pleadings.
9. Pleading special matters.
  (a) Capacity.
  (b) Fraud, mistake, condition of the mind.
  (c) Conditions precedent.
  (d) Official document, act, ordinance or statute.
  (e) Judgment.
  (f) Time and place.
  (g) Special damage.
10. Form of pleadings.
  (a) Caption — names of parties.
  (b) Paragraphs — separate statements.
  (c) Adoption by reference — exhibits.
11. Signing of pleadings, motions, and other papers — sanctions.
12. Defenses and objections — when and how presented — by pleading or motion — motion for judgment on pleadings.
  (a) When presented.
  (b) How presented.
  (c) Motion for judgment on the pleadings.
  (d) Preliminary hearings.
  (e) Motion for more definite statement.
  (f) Motion to strike.
  (g) Consolidation of defenses in motion.
  (h) Waiver or preservation of certain defenses.
13. Counterclaim and cross-claim.
  (a) Compulsory counterclaims.
  (b) Permissive counterclaims.
  (c) Counterclaim exceeding opposing claim.
  (d) Counterclaim against the state.
  (e) Counterclaim maturing or acquired after pleading.
  (f) Omitted counterclaim.
  (g) Cross-claim against coparty.
  (h) Joinder of additional parties.
  (i) Separate trials — separate judgment.
14. Third-party practice.
  (a) When defendant may bring in third party.
  (b) When plaintiff may bring in third party.
15. Amended and supplemental pleadings.
  (a) Amendments.
  (b) Amendments to conform to the evidence.
  (c) Relation back of amendments.
  (d) Supplemental pleadings.
16. Pretrial conferences — scheduling — management.
  (a) Pretrial conferences — objectives.
  (b) Scheduling and planning.
  (c) Subjects to be discussed at pretrial conferences.
  (d) Final pretrial conference.
  (e) Pretrial orders.
  (f) Sanctions.

IV. Parties

17. Parties plaintiff and defendant — capacity.
    (a) Real party in interest.
    (b) Capacity to sue or be sued.
    (c) Infants or incompetent persons.
18. Joinder of claims and remedies.
    (a) Joinder of claims.
    (b) Joinder of remedies — fraudulent conveyances.
19. Joinder of persons needed for just adjudication.
    (a) Persons to be joined if feasible.
    (b) Determination by court of whenever joinder not feasible.
    (c) Pleading reasons for nonjoinder.
    (d) Exception of class actions.
20. Permissive joinder of parties.
    (a) Permissive joinder.
    (b) Separate trials.
21. Misjoinder and nonjoinder of parties.
22. Interpleader.
    (a) By joinder, cross-claim or counterclaim.
    (b) By substitution.
23. Class actions.
    (a) Prerequisites to a class action.
    (b) Class actions maintainable.
    (c) Determination by order whether class action to be maintained — notice — judgment — actions conducted partially as class actions.
    (d) Order in conduct of actions.
    (e) Dismissal or compromise.
    (f) Security for costs.
23.1 Derivative actions by shareholders.
23.2 Actions relating to unincorporated associations.
24. Intervention.
    (a) Intervention of right.
    (b) Permissive intervention.
    (c) Procedure.
25. Substitution of parties.
    (a) Death.
    (b) Incompetency.
    (c) Transfer of interest.
    (d) Public officers — death or separation from office.

V. Depositions and Discovery

26. General provisions governing discovery.
    (a) Discovery methods.
    (b) Discovery scope and limits.
    (c) Protective orders.
    (d) Sequence and timing of discovery.
    (e) Supplementation of responses.
    (f) Discovery conference.
    (g) Signing of discovery requests, responses, and objections.
27. Depositions before action or pending appeal.
    (a) Before action.
    (b) Pending appeal.
    (c) Perpetuation by petition.
28. Persons before whom depositions may be taken.
    (a) Within the United States.
    (b) In foreign countries.
    (c) Disqualification for interest.
    (d) Depositions to be used in other states.
    (e) Deposition to be taken in sister states and foreign countries for use in this state.
29. Stipulations regarding discovery procedure.
30. Depositions upon oral examination.
    (a) When depositions may be taken.
    (b) Notice of examination; general requirements — special notice — nonstenographic recording — production of documents and things — deposition of organization — deposition by telephone — limitations.
    (c) Examination and cross-examination — record of examination — oath — objections.
    (d) Motion to terminate or limit examination.
    (e) Submission to witness — changes — signing.
    (f) Certification by officer — exhibits — copies — notice of receipt.

  - (g) Failure to attend or to serve subpoena — expenses.
  - (h) Audio-visual and tape recorded depositions.
- 31. Depositions upon written questions.
  - (a) Serving questions — notice.
  - (b) Officer to take responses and prepare record.
  - (c) Notice of receipt.
- 32. Use of depositions in court proceedings.
  - (a) Use of depositions.
  - (b) Objections to admissibility.
  - (c) Deleted.
  - (d) Effect of errors and irregularities in depositions.
- 33. Interrogatories to parties.
  - (a) Availability — procedures for use — limitations.
  - (b) Scope — use at trial.
  - (c) Option to produce business records.
- 34. Production of documents and things and entry upon land for inspection and other purposes.
  - (a) Scope.
  - (b) Procedure.
  - (c) Persons not parties.
- 35. Physical and mental examination of persons.
  - (a) Order for examination.
  - (b) Report of examiner.
  - (c) Repealed.
- 36. Requests for admissions.
  - (a) Request for admission.
  - (b) Effect of admission.
- 37. Failure to make discovery: sanctions.
  - (a) Motion for order compelling discovery.
  - (b) Failure to comply with order.
  - (c) Expenses on failure to admit.
  - (d) Failure of party to attend at own deposition or serve answers to interrogatories or respond to request for inspection.
  - (g) Failure to participate in the framing of a discovery plan.

VI. Trials

- 38. Jury trial of right.
  - (a) Right reserved.
  - (b) Demand.
  - (c) [Demand] — specification of issues.
  - (d) Waiver.
- 39. Trial by jury or by the court.
  - (a) By jury.
  - (b) By the court.
  - (c) Advisory jury and trial by consent.
- 40. Assignment of cases for trial.
- 41. Dismissal of actions.
  - (a) Voluntary dismissal — effect thereof.
    - (1) By plaintiff — by stipulation.
    - (2) By order of court.
  - (b) Involuntary dismissal — effect thereof.
  - (c) Dismissal of counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim.
  - (d) Costs of previously-dismissed action.
  - (e) Deleted.
- 42. Consolidation — separate trials.
  - (a) Consolidation.
  - (b) Separate trials.
- 43. Evidence.
  - (b) Deleted.
  - (c) Deleted.
  - (d) Affirmation in lieu of oath.
  - (e) Evidence on motions.
  - (f) Interpreters.
- 44. Proof of official record.
  - (a) Authentication.
  - (b) Lack of record.
  - (c) Other proof.
- 44.1 Determination of foreign law.
- 45. Subpoena.
  - (a) Form — issuance.

   (b) Service.
   (c) Protection of persons subject to or affected by subpoenas.
   (d) Duties in responding to subpoena.
   (e) Contempt.
46. Exceptions unnecessary.
47. Jurors.
   (a) Examination of jurors.
   (b) Manner of selection and order of examination of jurors.
   (c) Alternate jurors.
48. Juries — verdict.
49. Special verdicts and interrogatories.
   (a) Special verdicts.
   (b) General verdict accompanied by answer to interrogatories.
50. Judgment as a matter of law in actions tried by jury; alternative motion for new trial; conditional rulings.
   (a) Judgment as a matter of law.
   (b) Renewal of motion for judgment after trial; alternative motion for new trial.
   (c) Conditional rulings on grant of motion for judgment as a matter of law.
   (d) Denial of motion for judgment as a matter of law.
51. Instructions to jury — objection.
52. Findings by the court; judgment on partial findings.
   (a) Effect.
   (b) Amendment.
   (c) Judgment on partial findings.
   (d) Time for determining motions.
53. Masters.
   (a) Appointment and compensation.
   (b) Reference.
   (c) Powers.
   (d) Proceedings.
      (1) Meetings.
      (2) Witnesses.
      (3) Statement of accounts.
   (e) Report.

VII. Judgment

54. Judgments — costs.
   (a) Definition — form.
   (b) Judgment upon multiple claims or involving multiple parties.
   (c) Demand for judgment.
   (d) Costs.
55. Default.
   (a) Entry.
   (b) Judgment.
   (c) Default — setting aside — extension of time by court or stipulation of parties.
   (d) Plaintiffs, counterclaimants, cross-claimants.
56. Summary judgment.
   (a) For claimant.
   (b) For defending party.
   (c) Motion and proceedings thereon.
   (d) Case not fully adjudicated on motion.
   (e) Form of affidavits — further testimony — defense required.
   (f) When affidavits are unavailable.
   (g) Affidavits made in bad faith.
57. Declaratory judgments.
58. Entry of judgment.
59. New trials — amendment of judgment.
   (a) Grounds.
   (b) Time for motion.
   (c) Time for serving affidavits.
   (d) Time for ruling on motion.
   (e) On initiative of court.
   (f) Order granting new trial.
   (g) Motion to alter or amend a judgment.
60. Relief from judgment or order.
   (a) Clerical mistakes.
   (b) Mistakes — inadvertence — excusable neglect — newly discovered evidence — fraud, etc.
   (c) Time for determining motions.
61. Harmless error.
62. Stay of proceedings to enforce a judgment.

    (a) Superseded. M.R.App.P., Rule 7.
    (b) Stay on motion for new trial or for judgment.
    (c) Injunction pending appeal.
    (d) Superseded. M.R.App.P., Rule 7.
    (e) Stay in favor of the state of Montana or agency thereof.
    (g) Power of appellate court not limited.
    (h) Stay of judgment upon multiple claims.

VIII. Provisional and Final Remedies and Special Proceedings

64. Seizure of person or property.
65. Injunctions.
66. Receivers.
67. Deposit in court.
68. Offer of judgment.
69. Execution.
70. Judgment for specific acts — vesting title.
71. Process in behalf of and against persons not parties.

IX. Appeals

72. Appeal from a district court to the supreme court.

X. District Courts and Clerks

77. District courts and clerk.
    (a) District courts always open.
    (b) Trials and hearings — orders in chambers.
    (c) Clerk's office and orders by clerk.
    (d) Notice of entry of judgment or order served.
    (e) Transmittal of file on removal.
80. Stenographer — stenographic report or transcript as evidence.

XI. General Provisions

81. Applicability in general.
    (a) Special statutory proceedings.
    (b) Appeals to district courts.
    (c) Rules incorporated into statutes.
82. Jurisdiction and venue unaffected.
83. Rules by district courts.
84. Forms.
85. Title.
86. Effective date — statutes superseded.
    (a) Effective date and application to pending proceedings.
    (b) Statutes superseded.

Appendix of Forms

Form

1. Summons — official form in the district court of the .... judicial district of the state of Montana, in and for the county of .....
2. Complaint on a promissory note.
3. Complaint on an account.
4. Complaint for goods sold and delivered.
5. Complaint for money lent.
6. Complaint for money paid by mistake.
7. Complaint for money had and received.
8. Complaint for negligence.
9. Complaint for negligence where plaintiff is unable to determine definitely whether the person responsible is C.D. or E.F. or whether both are responsible and where plaintiff's evidence may justify a finding of willfulness or of recklessness or of negligence.
10. Complaint for conversion.
11. Complaint for specific performance of contract to convey land.
12. Complaint on claim for debt and to set aside fraudulent conveyance under Rule 18(b).
13. Complaint for negligence under Federal Employers' Liability Act (45 U.S.C.A., 51-58).
14. Complaint for interpleader and declaratory relief.
15. Motion to dismiss.
16. Answer presenting defenses under Rule 12(b).
17. Answer to complaint set forth in Form 7, with counterclaim for interpleader.
18. Summons and third-party complaint — interpleader.
18-A Notice and acknowledgment for service by mail.

19. Motion to intervene as a defendant under Rule 24.
20. Motion for production, etc., under Rule 34.
21. Request for admission under Rule 36.
22. Allegation of reason for omitting necessary party.
23. Supersedeas bond.

Chapter Cross-References

Supreme Court jurisdiction, Art. VII, sec. 2, Mont. Const.

Montana Rules of Civil Procedure applicable in District Court, 2-9-311.

Courts and judicial officers generally, Title 3, ch. 1.

Adoption of Montana Rules of Civil Procedure, Title 3, ch. 2, part 7.

Attorneys at law — Supreme Court to make procedural rules, 37-61-307.

Attorney's or litigant's liability for excess costs, 37-61-421.

Application of Montana Rules of Civil Procedure to marriage, parenting, and support proceedings, 40-1-105, 40-4-103.

Application of Montana Rules of Civil Procedure to Uniform Parentage Act, 40-6-115.

Application of Montana Rules of Civil Procedure to proceedings for grandparent-grandchild contact, 40-9-101.

Application of Montana Rules of Civil Procedure to abuse, neglect, and dependency petitions, 41-3-422, 41-3-423.

Application of Montana Rules of Civil Procedure to actions for attorney fees in discrimination cases, 49-2-505.

Application of Montana Rules of Civil Procedure to actions to enjoin violations of state or municipal building codes, 50-60-109.

Application of Montana Rules of Civil Procedure to hearings for persons with developmental disabilities, 53-20-125, 53-20-127.

Application of Montana Rules of Civil Procedure to hearings on petition for commitment of the mentally ill, 53-21-126.

Application of Montana Rules of Civil Procedure to actions on bond of motor vehicle owners, 61-6-137.

Application of Montana Rules of Civil Procedure to proceedings under Uniform Probate Code, 72-1-207.

Application of Montana Rules of Civil Procedure to actions against Board of Hail Insurance, 80-2-243.

Application of Montana Rules of Civil Procedure to proceedings to declare appropriation rights abandoned, 85-2-405.

I. Scope of Rules — One Form of Action

Rule 1. Scope of rules. These rules govern the procedure in the district courts of the state of Montana in all suits of a civil nature whether cognizable as cases at law or in equity, with the exceptions stated in Rule 81; provided, however, that the discovery procedures set forth in Rules 26 through 37, inclusive, shall be applicable to proceedings in probate. They shall be construed to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Probate law, Title 72, ch. 1 through 5.

Rule 2. One form of action. There shall be one form of action to be known as "Civil Action."

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

One form of civil action, 25-1-101.

II. Commencement of Action — Service of Process, Pleadings, Motions, and Orders

Rule 3. Commencement of action. A civil action is commenced by filing a complaint with the court.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

When action considered pending, 25-1-103.

When action commenced, 27-2-102.

Rule 4. Persons subject to jurisdiction — process — service

Cross-References

Service of process and other papers, Title 25, ch. 3.

Rule 4A. Definition of person. As used in this rule, the word "person," whether or not a citizen or resident of this state and whether or not organized under the laws of this state, includes an individual whether operating in the individual's own name or under a trade name; an individual's agent or personal representative; a corporation; a limited liability company; a business trust; an estate; a trust; a partnership; an unincorporated association; and any two or more persons having a joint or common interest or any other legal or commercial entity.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 189, L. 1963; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Apr. 1, 1965, eff. July 1, 1965; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 24, 1999, eff. Aug. 15, 1999.

Cross-References

Definition of person, 1-1-201.

Rule 4B. Jurisdiction of persons. (1) Subject to jurisdiction. All persons found within the state of Montana are subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state. In addition, any person is subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state as to any claim for relief arising from the doing personally, through an employee, or through an agent, of any of the following acts:

(a) the transaction of any business within this state;

(b) the commission of any act which results in accrual within this state of a tort action;

(c) the ownership, use or possession of any property, or of any interest therein, situated within this state;

(d) contracting to insure any person, property or risk located within this state at the time of contracting;

(e) entering into a contract for services to be rendered or for materials to be furnished in this state by such person; or

(f) acting as director, manager, trustee, or other officer of any corporation organized under the laws of, or having its principal place of business within this state, or as personal representative of any estate within this state.

(2) Acquisition of jurisdiction. Jurisdiction may be acquired by our courts over any person through service of process as herein provided; or by the voluntary appearance in an action by any person either personally, or through an attorney, or through any other authorized officer, agent or employee.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 189, L. 1963; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Apr. 1, 1965, eff. July 1, 1965; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984.

Cross-References

Subject matter jurisdiction of District Courts, 3-5-302.

Lack of jurisdiction as defense, Rule 12(b), M.R.Civ.P. (See title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 4C. Process. (1) Summons — issuance. Upon or after filing the complaint, the plaintiff or, if the plaintiff is represented by an attorney, the plaintiff's attorney shall present a summons to the clerk for issuance. If the summons is in proper form, the clerk shall issue it and deliver it to the plaintiff or to the plaintiff's attorney who shall thereafter deliver it for service upon the defendant in the manner prescribed by these rules. Issuance and service of the summons shall be accomplished within the times prescribed by Rule 4E of these rules. Upon request, the clerk shall issue separate or additional summons against any parties designated in the original action, or against any additional parties who may be brought into the action, which separate or additional summons shall also be served in the manner and within the times prescribed by these rules. The party requesting issuance of the summons shall bear the burden of having it properly issued and served and filed with the clerk.

(2) Summons — form. The summons shall be signed by the clerk, be under the seal of the court, contain the name of the court and the names of the parties, be directed to the defendant, state the name and address of the plaintiff's attorney, if any, otherwise the plaintiff's address, and the time within which these rules require the defendant to appear and defend, and shall notify the defendant that in case of the defendant's failure to do so judgment by default will be rendered against the defendant for the relief demanded in the complaint. In an action brought to quiet title to real estate, there shall be added to the foregoing, the following: "This action is brought for the purpose of quieting title to land situated in ... County, Montana, and described as follows: (Here insert descriptions of land.)." For exceptions to this form of summons see 4D(4) "Other service," set forth hereinafter.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 189, L. 1963; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Apr. 1, 1965, eff. July 1, 1965; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Jan. 7, 1997, eff. Feb. 14, 1997; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 28, 1999, eff. Jan. 1, 2000.

Cross-References

Process defined, 25-3-101.
Designating unknown persons as defendants, 25-3-504.
Summoning joint debtor not originally served, 25-15-101.
Summons in Municipal Courts, 25-30-103.
Summons in partition proceedings, 70-29-110.

Rule 4D. Service. (1) By whom served. (a) Service of all process shall be made in the county where the party to be served is found by a sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, or any other person over the age of 18 not a party to the action.

(b) (i) A summons and complaint may also be served upon a defendant who is an individual other than a minor or an incompetent person or upon a domestic or foreign corporation or partnership or other unincorporated association by mailing a copy of the summons and complaint (by first class mail, postage prepaid) to the person to be served, together with two copies of a notice and acknowledgment conforming substantially to form 18-A and a return envelope, postage prepaid, addressed to the sender. If no acknowledgment of service under this subdivision of this rule is received by the sender within 20 days after the date of mailing the summons and complaint, service of such summons and complaint shall be made by one of the persons mentioned in Rule 4D(1)(a) in the manner prescribed by Rule 4D(2) and Rule 4D(3).

(ii) Unless good cause is shown for not doing so, the court shall order the payment of costs of the personal service by the person served if such person does not complete and return within 20 days after mailing, the notice and acknowledgment of receipt of summons.

(iii) The notice and acknowledgment of receipt of summons and complaint shall be signed and dated. Service of summons and complaint will be deemed complete on the date of signature of the defendant as shown on the acknowledgment.

(2) Personal service within the state. The summons and complaint shall be served together. The plaintiff shall furnish the person making service with such copies as are necessary. Service shall be made as follows:

(a) Upon an individual other than an infant or an incompetent person, by delivering a copy of the summons and of the complaint to the individual personally or by delivering a copy of the summons and of the complaint to an agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process, provided that if the agent is one designated by statute to receive service, such further notice as the statute requires shall be given.

(b) Upon a minor over the age of 14 years, by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to the minor personally, and by leaving a copy thereof at the minor's dwelling house or usual place of abode with some adult of suitable discretion then residing therein, or by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to an agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process.

(c) Upon a minor under the age of 14 years, by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to the minor's guardian, if the minor has one within the state, and if not, then to the minor's father or mother or other person or agency having the minor's care or control, or with whom the minor resides, or if service cannot be made upon any of them, then as provided by order of the court.

(d) Upon a person who has been adjudged of unsound mind by a court of this state, or for whom a guardian has been appointed in this state by reason of incompetency, by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to the person's guardian, if there be a guardian residing in this state appointed and acting under the laws of this state. If there be no such guardian, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for the incompetent person, with or without personal service on the incompetent, as the court may direct. When a party is alleged to be of unsound mind, but has not been so adjudged by a court of this state, such party may be brought into court by service of process personally upon that party. The court may also stay any action pending against a person on learning that such person is of unsound mind.

(e) Upon a domestic corporation, limited liability company, partnership or other unincorporated association, or upon a foreign corporation, limited liability company, partnership or other unincorporated association, established by the laws of any other state or country, and having a place of business within this state or doing business herein either permanently or temporarily, or which was doing business herein either permanently, or temporarily at the time the claim for relief accrued: (i) by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to an officer, director, manager, member of a member-managed limited liability company, superintendent or managing or general agent, or partner, or associate for such corporation, limited liability company, partnership, or association; or by leaving such copies at the office or place of business of the corporation, limited liability company, partnership, or association within the state with the person in charge of such office; or (ii) by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to the registered agent of said corporation or limited liability company named on the records of the secretary of state, or to any other agent or attorney in fact authorized by appointment or by statute to receive or accept service on behalf of the corporation, limited liability company, partnership, or association, provided that if the agent or attorney in fact is one designated by statute to receive service, such further notice as the statute requires shall also be given; or (iii) if the sheriff shall make return that no person upon whom service may be made can be found in the county, then service may be made by leaving a copy of the summons and complaint at any office of the corporation, limited liability company, partnership, or unincorporated association within this state with the person in charge of such office; or (iv) if the suit is against a corporation or limited liability company whose charter or right to do business in the state has expired or been forfeited, by delivering a copy thereof to any one of the persons who have become trustees for the corporation or limited liability company and its stockholders or members.

(f) When a claim for relief is pending in any court of this state against a corporation or limited liability company organized under the laws of this state, or against a corporation or limited liability company organized under the laws of any other state or country, that has filed a copy of its charter in the office of the secretary of state of Montana and qualified to do business in Montana; or against a corporation or limited liability company organized under the laws of any other state or country which is subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state under the provisions of Rule 4B above, even though such corporation or limited liability company has never qualified to do business in Montana; or against a national banking corporation which, through insolvency or lapse of charter, has ceased to do business in Montana; and none of the persons designated in D(2)(e) immediately above can with the exercise of reasonable diligence be found within Montana, the party causing summons to be issued shall exercise reasonable diligence to ascertain the last known address of any such person. If, after exercising reasonable diligence, the party causing summons to be issued is unsuccessful in serving said parties, an affidavit must be filed with the clerk of court in which the claim for relief is pending reciting that none of the persons designated in D(2)(e) can after due diligence be found within Montana upon whom service of process can be made, and reciting the last known address of any such person, or reciting that after the exercise of reasonable diligence no such address for any such person could be found. The sum of $10 will be deposited with said clerk to be paid to the secretary of state as a fee for each of said defendants for whom the secretary of state is to receive said service; and where service is requested at more than one address, an additional $10 shall be paid for each party to be served at each additional address. The clerk of court shall issue an order directing process to be served upon the secretary of state of the state of Montana or, in the secretary of state's absence from the secretary of state's office, upon the deputy secretary of state of the state of Montana. Such affidavit shall be sufficient evidence of the diligence of inquiry made by affiant, if the affidavit recites that diligent inquiry was made, and the affidavit need not detail the facts constituting such inquiry. Whenever service is also to be made through publication as provided in 4D(5), or upon other persons as provided in 4D(6), the affidavit herein required may be combined in the same instrument with the affidavit required under 4D(5)(c) and 4D(6). The said clerk of court shall then mail to the secretary of state the original summons, one copy of the summons and one copy of the affidavit for the files of the secretary of state, one copy of the summons attached to a copy of the complaint for each of the defendants to be served by service upon the secretary of state, and the fee for service, to the office of the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall mail copy of the summons and complaint by certified or registered mail with a return receipt requested to the last known address of any of the persons designated in D(2)(e) above, if known, or, if none such is known and it is a corporation not organized in Montana, to the secretary of state of the state in which such corporation or limited liability company was originally incorporated, if known; and the secretary of state shall make a return as hereinafter provided under Rule 4D(6). When service is so made, it shall be deemed personal service on such corporation or limited liability company, and the said secretary of state, or a deputy when the secretary is absent from the secretary of state's office, is hereby appointed agent of such corporation or limited liability company for service of process in cases hereinbefore mentioned. In any action where due diligence has been exercised to locate and serve any of the persons designated in D(2)(e) above, service shall be deemed complete upon said corporation or limited liability company regardless of the receipt of any return receipt or advice of refusal of the addressee to receive the process mailed, as is hereinafter required by 4D(6); provided, however, that except in those actions where any of the persons designated in D(2)(e) above have been located and served personally as hereinabove provided, then service by publication shall also be made as provided hereafter in 4D(5)(d) and 4D(5)(h); the first publication must be made within 60 days from the date the original summons is mailed to the secretary of state as herein provided, and if said first publication is not so made, the action shall be deemed dismissed as to any such party intended to be served by such publication; and service shall be complete upon the date of the last publication of summons.

When service of process is made as herein provided, and there is no appearance thereafter made by any attorney for such corporation or limited liability company, service of all other notices required by law to be served in such action may be served upon the secretary of state.

(g) Upon a city, village, town, school district, county, or public agency or board of any such public bodies, by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to any commissioner, trustee, board member, mayor or head of the legislative department thereof.

(h) Upon the state, or any state board or state agency, by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to the attorney general and to any other party which may be prescribed by statute.

(i) Upon an estate by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to the personal representative thereof; upon a trust by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to any trustee thereof.

(3) Personal service outside the state. Where service upon any person cannot, with due diligence, be made personally within this state, service of summons and complaint may be made by service outside this state in the manner provided for service within this state, with the same force and effect as though service had been made within this state. Where service by publication is permitted as hereinafter provided, personal service of a summons and complaint upon the defendant out of the state shall be equivalent to and shall dispense with the procedures and the publication and mailing provided for hereafter in 4(5)(c), 4(5)(d) and 4(5)(e) of this rule.

(4) Other service. All process in any form of action shall be served in the manner specified in this rule with the exception that whenever a statute of this state or an order of the court or a citation by the court made pursuant thereto provides for the service of a notice or of an order or of a citation in lieu of summons upon any person, service shall be made under the circumstances and in the manner prescribed by the statute or order or citation; and with the further exception that all persons are required to comply with the provisions hereafter prescribed in D(5)(h), and with the provisions of 33-1-603, 33-1-613, 33-1-614, 33-2-314, 33-2-315, 70-28-207, 70-28-208, 70-28-209, and 70-28-212, Montana Code Annotated, when the action pertains to the provisions of such sections.

(5) Service by publication — when permitted — effect — manner — proof.

(a) When permitted. A defendant, whether known or unknown, who has not been served under the foregoing subsections of this rule can be served by publication in the following situations only:

(i) When the subject of the action is real or personal property in this state and the defendant has or claims a lien or interest, actual or contingent, therein, or the relief demanded consists wholly or partially in excluding the defendant from any interest therein. This subsection shall apply whether any such defendant is known or unknown.

(ii) When the action is to foreclose, redeem from or satisfy a mortgage, claim or lien upon real or personal property within this state.

(iii) When the action is for dissolution or for a declaration of invalidity of a marriage of a resident of this state or for modification of a decree of dissolution granted by a court of this state.

(iv) When the defendant has property within this state which has been attached or has a debtor within this state, who has been garnished. Jurisdiction under this subsection may be independent of or supplementary to jurisdiction acquired under subsections (5)(a)(i), (5)(a)(ii), and (5)(a)(iii) herein.

(b) Effect of service by publication. When a defendant, whether known or unknown, has been served by publication as provided in this rule, any court of this state having jurisdiction may render a decree which will adjudicate any interest of such defendant in the status, property, or thing acted upon, but it may not bind the defendant personally to the personal jurisdiction of the court unless some ground for the exercise of personal jurisdiction exists.

(c) Filing of pleading and affidavit for service by publication; and order for publication. Before service of the summons by publication is authorized in any case, there shall be filed with the clerk in the district court of the county in which the action is commenced (i) a pleading setting forth a claim in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant in one of the situations defined in (5)(a) above; and (ii) in situations defined in (5)(a)(i), (5)(a)(ii), (5)(a)(iii), upon return of the summons showing the failure to find any defendant designated in the complaint, an affidavit stating that such defendant resides out of the state, or has departed from the state, or cannot, after due diligence, be found within the state, or conceals defendant's person to avoid the service of summons; or, if the defendant is a domestic or foreign corporation, that none of the persons designated in D(2)(e) above can, after due diligence, be found within the state; or, if the defendant is an unknown claimant, by showing that the affiant has made diligent search and inquiry for all persons who claim, or might claim any right, title, estate, or interest in, or lien, or encumbrance upon, such property, or any thereof, adverse to plaintiff's ownership, or any cloud upon plaintiff's title thereto, whether such claim or possible claim be present or contingent, including any right of dower, inchoate or accrued, and that the affiant has specifically named as defendants in such action all such persons whose names can be ascertained; such affidavit shall be sufficient evidence of the diligence of any inquiry made by the affiant, if the affidavit recite the fact that diligent inquiry was made, and it need not detail the facts constituting such inquiry, and if desired, it may be combined in one instrument with the affidavit required under 4D(2)(f), or 4D(6); and (iii) in the situation defined in (5)(a)(iv) above, there must be first presented to the court proof that a valid attachment or garnishment has been effected. Upon complying herewith, the plaintiff may obtain an order for the service of summons to be made upon the defendants by publication, which order may be issued by either the judge or the clerk of the court.

(d) Number of publications. Service of the summons by publication may be made by publishing the same three times, once each week for 3 successive weeks, in a newspaper published in the county in which the action is pending, if a newspaper is published in such county, and if no newspaper is published in such county then in a newspaper published in an adjoining county and having a general circulation therein.

(e) Mailing summons and complaint. A copy of the summons for publication and complaint, at any time after the filing of the affidavit for publication and not later than 10 days after the first publication of the summons, shall be deposited in some post office in this state, postage prepaid, and directed to the defendant at defendant's place of residence unless the affidavit for publication states that the residence of the defendant is unknown. If the defendant is a corporation, and personal service cannot with due diligence be effected within Montana on any of the persons designated in D(2)(e) above, then service may be completed on said corporation by service upon the secretary of state in the manner, and following the procedure outlined in D(2)(f) above.

(f) Time when first publication or service outside state must be made. The first publication of summons, or personal service of the summons and complaint upon the defendant out of the state, must be made within 60 days after the filing of the affidavit for publication. If not so made, the action shall be deemed dismissed as to any party intended to be served by such publication.

(g) When service by publication or outside state complete. Service by publication is complete on the date of the last publication of the summons, or in case of personal service of the summons and complaint upon the defendant out of the state, on the date of such service.

(h) Additional information to be published. In addition to the form of summons prescribed above in "C. Process, (2) Summons—form," the published summons shall state in general terms the nature of the action, and in all cases where publication of summons is made in an action in which the title to, or any interest in or lien upon real property is involved, or affected, or brought into question, the publication shall also contain a description of the real property involved, affected or brought into question thereby, and a statement of the object of the action.

(6) (a) Service on secretary of state. Whenever service is to be made upon certain corporations as provided hereinabove in D(2)(f) and D(5)(e), the requirements of said D(2)(f) must be complied with. In all other cases, unless otherwise provided by statute, whenever the secretary of state of the state of Montana has been appointed, or is deemed by law to have been appointed, as the agent to receive service of process for any person who cannot with due diligence be found or served personally within Montana, the party, or the party's attorney, shall make an affidavit stating the facts showing that the secretary of state is such agent, and stating the residence and last known post-office address of the person to be served. Such affidavit shall be filed with the clerk of court in which the claim for relief is pending, accompanied by sufficient copies of the affidavit, summons and complaint for service upon the secretary of state. The sum of $10 will be deposited with said clerk to be paid to the secretary of state as a fee for each of said defendants for whom the secretary of state is to receive such service; and where service is requested at more than one address an additional $10 shall be paid for each party to be served at each additional address. The clerk shall forward the original summons, one copy of the summons and one copy of the affidavit for the files of the secretary of state, and one copy of the summons attached to copy of the complaint for each of the defendants to be served by service upon the secretary of state, and the fee, to the office of the secretary of state.

Such service on the secretary of state shall be sufficient personal service upon the person to be served, provided that notice of such service and a copy of the summons and complaint are forthwith sent by registered or certified mail by the secretary of state or a deputy to the party to be served at that party's last known address, marked "Deliver to Addressee Only" and "Return Receipt Requested," and provided further that such return receipt shall be received by the secretary of state purporting to have been signed by said addressee, or the secretary of state shall be advised by the postal authority that delivery of said registered or certified mail was refused by said addressee, except in those cases where compliance is excused under the provisions of D(2)(f) above. The date upon which the secretary of state receives said return receipt, or receives advice by the postal authority that delivery of said registered or certified mail was refused by the addressee, shall be deemed the date of service.

As an alternative to sending the summons and complaint by registered or certified mail, as herein provided, the secretary of state, or a deputy, may cause copy of the summons and complaint to be served by any qualified law enforcement officer, in accord with the procedure set out in D(1), (2) or (3) of this rule.

The secretary of state, or a deputy, shall make an original and two copies of an affidavit reciting: (1) the fact of service upon the secretary of state by the clerk of court, including the day, and hour of such service; (2) the fact of mailing a copy of the summons and complaint and notice to the defendant, including the day and hour thereof, except in those cases where the secretary of state is relieved from doing so under the provisions of D(2)(f) in which cases the affidavit shall so recite; and (3) the fact of receipt of a return from the postal department including the date, and hour thereof, and attaching to the affidavit a copy of such return. The secretary of state, or a deputy, shall then transmit the original summons, and original affidavit along with copy of the notice to the defendant where such notice was required, to the clerk of court in which the claim for relief is pending, and it shall be filed in the claim for relief by said clerk of court; and the secretary of state shall also transmit to the attorney for the plaintiff copy of the affidavit of the secretary of state along with copy of the notice to the defendant where such notice was required. The secretary of state shall keep on file in the secretary of state's office a copy of the summons, a copy of the affidavit served on the secretary of state by the clerk of court, and a copy of the affidavit executed and issued by the secretary of state.

(b) Continuance to allow defense. In any of the cases provided for in Rule 4D(2)(f) above, or provided for hereinabove in 4D(6)(a), the court in which the claim for relief is pending may order such continuance as may be necessary to afford reasonable opportunity to defend the action.

(7) Amendment. At any time, in its discretion, and upon such notice and terms as it deems just, the court may allow any process or proof of service thereof to be amended unless it clearly appears that material prejudice would result to the substantial rights of the party against whom the process issued.

(8) Proof of service. Proof of the service of the summons and of the complaint or notice, if any, accompanying the same must be as follows:

(a) If served by the sheriff or other officer, the sheriff's or other officer's certificate thereof;

(b) If by any other person, that person's affidavit thereof;

(c) In case of publication an affidavit of the publisher and an affidavit of the deposit of a copy of the summons and complaint in the post office as required by law, if the same shall have been deposited; or

(d) The written admission of the defendant showing the date and place of service.

(e) If service is made under Rule 4D(1)(b) above, return shall be made by the sender's filing with the court the acknowledgment received pursuant to such subdivision. Failure to make proof of service does not affect the validity of the service.

The certificate or affidavit of service mentioned in this subdivision must state the time, date, place, and manner of service.

(9) Contents of affidavit of service. Whenever a process, pleading, order of court, or other paper is served personally by a person other than the sheriff or person designated by law, the affidavit of service when made, shall state that the person so serving is of legal age, and the date and place of making the service. It also shall state that the person making such service knew the person served to be the person named in the papers served and the person intended to be served.

(10) Procedure where only part of defendants are served. If the summons is served on one or more, but not all, of the defendants, the plaintiff may proceed to trial and judgment against the defendant or defendants on whom the process is served, and may at any time thereafter have a summons against the defendant not served with the first process to cause that defendant to appear in said court to show cause why that defendant should not be made a party to such judgment. Upon such defendant being duly served with such process, the court shall hear and determine the matter in the same manner as if such defendant had been originally brought into court, and such defendant shall also be allowed the benefit of any payment or satisfaction which may have been made on the judgment before recovered.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 189, L. 1963; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Apr. 1, 1965, eff. July 1, 1965; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Sept. 7, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Nov. 28, 1966, eff. Jan. 1, 1967; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-10, Oct. 22, 1971, eff. Jan. 1, 1972; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 24, 1999, eff. Aug. 15, 1999; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Feb. 27, 2001, eff. May 1, 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: In (2)(f) at beginning of second sentence substituted "If, after exercising reasonable diligence, the party causing summons to be issued is unsuccessful in serving said parties, an affidavit must be filed" for "Upon the filing" and after "pending" deleted "of an affidavit" and in third sentence increased fee from $5 to $10 and at end inserted "and where service is requested at more than one address, an additional $10 shall be paid for each party to be served at each additional address"; in (6)(a) at end of third sentence deleted "and there has also been deposited with the clerk of court in which such claim for relief is pending" and in fourth sentence after "$10" inserted "will be deposited with said clerk", after "each" deleted "address", and at end inserted "and where service is requested at more than one address an additional $10 shall be paid for each party to be served at each additional address"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective May 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Service in national parks, 2-1-205, 2-1-207.
Service on Indian land, 2-1-307.
Service of process on state, 2-9-313.
Process of District Courts, 3-5-304.
Registration of process servers, Title 25, ch. 1, part 11.
Service of process and other papers, Title 25, ch. 3.
Designating unknown persons as defendants, 25-3-504.
Suing party by fictitious name, 25-5-103.
Secretary of State's fees for accepting service of process, 25-10-206.
No charge for copies furnished by party, 25-10-402.
Justice's Court — designating unknown person as defendant, 25-31-405.
Permissible use for affidavits, 26-1-1002.
Affidavit of printer or publisher as evidence of publication, 26-1-1011.
Corporate stock — service on Secretary of State, 27-18-410.
Duty of Secretary of State — fees, 27-18-411.
Service of writ of certiorari, 27-25-204.
Service of writ of mandamus, 27-26-205.
Service of summons in quo warranto action, 27-28-202, 27-28-203.
Commissioner of Insurance as attorney for service of process, 33-1-601.
Service of process on foreign, alien, and domestic insurance corporations, 33-1-602.
Serving process on insurance companies, 33-1-603.
Service of process on foreign corporation, 35-1-1034.
Service of summons in action for forcible entry and unlawful detainer, 70-27-114.
Action for partition of real property — manner of service, 70-29-111.

Rule 4E. Time limit for issuance and service of process. (1) A plaintiff shall have 3 years after filing a complaint to have a summons issued and accomplish service. Unless appearance has been made by the defendant(s), the court, upon motion or on its own initiative, shall dismiss an action without prejudice if a plaintiff fails to either have the summons issued or fails to accomplish service within 3 years from the date of the filing of a complaint. The plaintiff shall file the summons with the clerk of the court within 30 days after service, however, failure to do so shall not affect the validity of service or serve as a basis for dismissal of said action.

(2) A plaintiff who names a fictitious defendant in the complaint, pursuant to 25-5-103, MCA, may amend the complaint to substitute a real defendant for the fictitious defendant within 3 years of filing the original complaint in the action. The 3 year time period set forth in subparagraph (1) of this rule for issuance and service begins to run, as to the newly identified defendant, from the date of the filing of the original complaint.

(3) The time limit imposed by subparagraphs (1) and (2) above shall apply to all lawsuits in which the original complaints were filed on or after January 1, 2000. The provisions of Rule 41(e), M.R.Civ.P., replaced by this rule, shall apply to all lawsuits in which the original complaint was filed before January 1, 2000.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 28, 1999, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Nov. 16, 1999, eff. Jan. 1, 2000.

Rule 5. Service and filing of pleadings and other papers

Rule 5(a). Service — when required. Except as otherwise provided in these rules, every order required by its terms to be served, every pleading subsequent to the original complaint unless the court otherwise orders because of numerous defendants, every paper relating to discovery required to be served upon a party unless the court otherwise orders, every written motion other than one which may be heard ex parte, and every written notice, appearance, demand, offer of judgment, designation of record on appeal, and similar paper shall be served upon each of the parties. No service need be made on parties in default for failure to appear except that pleadings asserting new or additional claims for relief against them shall be served upon them in the manner provided for service of summons in Rule 4.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976.

Cross-References

Service of papers after defendant's appearance, Title 25, ch. 3, part 4.
Service of notice of intent to institute criminal forfeiture proceedings, 44-12-201.

Rule 5(b). Service — how made. Whenever under these rules service is required or permitted to be made upon a party represented by an attorney the service shall be made upon the attorney unless service upon the party is ordered by the court. Service upon the attorney or upon a party shall be made by delivering a copy to the attorney or the party or by mailing it to the attorney or the party at the attorney's or the party's last known address or, if no address is known, by leaving it with the clerk of the court. Delivery of a copy within this rule means: handing it to the attorney or to the party; or leaving it at the attorney's or the party's office with a clerk or other person in charge thereof; or, if there is no one in charge, leaving it in a conspicuous place therein; or, if the office is closed or the person to be served has no office, leaving it at that person's dwelling house or usual place of abode with some person of suitable age and discretion then residing therein. Service by mail is complete upon mailing.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Service by officer, Title 25, ch. 3, part 2.

Rule 5(c). Service — numerous defendants. In any action in which there are unusually large numbers of defendants, the court, upon motion or of its own initiative, may order that service of the pleadings of the defendants and replies thereto need not be made as between the defendants and that any cross-claim, counterclaim, or matter constituting an avoidance or affirmative defense contained therein shall be deemed to be denied or avoided by all other parties and that the filing of any such pleading and service thereof upon the plaintiff constitutes due notice of it to the parties. A copy of every such order shall be served upon the parties in such manner and form as the court directs.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 5(d). Filing; certificate of service. All papers after the complaint required to be served upon a party, together with a certificate of service, shall be filed with the court within a reasonable time after service except that depositions upon oral examinations, depositions upon written questions, interrogatories, requests for documents, requests for admissions, and answers and responses shall not be routinely filed. However, when any motion is filed relating to discovery, the parties filing the motion shall at the same time attach to the motion all of the documents relevant to the motion if the documents have not been previously filed. If for any reason a party believes that any of the foregoing named documents should be filed, the party may make an ex parte request that the document be filed, stating the reasons for filing. Proof of service of a notice to take a deposition shall continue to be filed.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 1, 1988, eff. Nov. 1, 1988; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993.

Rule 5(e). Filing with the court defined. The filing of papers with the court as required by these rules shall be made by filing them with the clerk of the court, except that the judge may permit the papers to be filed with the judge, in which event the judge shall note thereon the filing date and forthwith transmit them to the office of the clerk. Papers may be filed by facsimile or other electronic means, provided the original document must be filed with the clerk within five business days of the receipt of the facsimile copy or the filing will be treated as void.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993.

Rule 5(f). Proof of service. Proof of service shall be made by an affidavit of the party or the party's attorney making service, or by the certificate of the party's resident attorney making service or by an acknowledgment in writing from the party or attorney served, and such affidavit, certificate or acknowledgment shall be filed within 10 days after service. Failure to make proof of service does not affect the validity of the service.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 6. Time

Rule 6(a). Computation. In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by these rules, by order of court, or by any applicable statute, the day of the act, event, or default after which the designated period of time begins to run is not to be included. The last day of the period so computed is to be included, unless it is a Saturday, Sunday or a legal holiday, or, when the act to be done is the filing of a paper in court, a day on which weather or other conditions have made the office of the clerk of the district court inaccessible, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day which is not one of the aforementioned days. When the period of time prescribed or allowed is less than 11 days, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays and holidays shall be excluded in the computation. A half holiday shall be considered as other days and not as a holiday.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 1, 1988, eff. Nov. 1, 1988.

Cross-References

Computation of time, 1-1-306.
Postponement of day appointed for action when it falls on holiday, 1-1-307.
Service of extraordinary writs on legal holidays, 3-5-302.
Computation and extension of time in appellate procedure, Rule 21, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Rule 6(b). Enlargement. When by these rules or by a notice given thereunder or by order of court an act is required or allowed to be done at or within a specified time, the court for cause shown may at any time in its discretion (1) with or without motion or notice order the period enlarged if request therefor is made before the expiration of the period originally prescribed or as extended by a previous order or (2) upon motion made after the expiration of the specified period permit the act to be done where the failure to act was the result of excusable neglect; but it may not extend the time for taking any action under Rules 50(b) and (c)(2), 52(b), 59(b), (d), (e) and (g), and 60(b), except to the extent and under the conditions stated in them.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-9, May 21, 1969, eff. July 1, 1969; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984.

Cross-References

Rules concerning time, Title 1, ch. 1, part 3.
Extension of time, 25-1-301.
Computation and extension of time in appellate procedure, Rule 21, M.R.App.P.(see Title 25, ch. 21).

Rule 6(c). Unaffected by expiration of term. The period of time provided for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding is not affected or limited by the continued existence or expiration of a term of court. The continued existence or expiration of a term of court in no way affects the power of a court to do any act or take any proceeding in any civil action which has been pending before it.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 6(d). For motions — affidavits. A written motion, other than one which may be heard ex parte, and notice of the hearing thereof shall be served not later than 5 days before the time specified for the hearing, unless a different period is fixed by these rules or by order of the court. Such an order may for cause shown be made on ex parte application. When a motion is supported by affidavit, the affidavit shall be served with the motion; and, except as otherwise provided in Rule 59(c), opposing affidavits may be served not later than 1 day before the hearing, unless the court permits them to be served at some other time.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 6(e). Additional time after service by mail. Whenever a party has the right or is required to do some act or take some proceedings within a prescribed period after the service of a notice or other paper upon the party and the notice or paper is served upon the party by mail, 3 days shall be added to the prescribed period.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

III. Pleadings and Motions

Rule 7. Pleadings allowed — form of motions

Cross-References

Pleadings, motions, and other papers, Title 25, ch. 4.

Rule 7(a). Pleadings. There shall be a complaint and an answer; and there shall be a reply to a counterclaim denominated as such; and an answer to a cross-claim; a third-party complaint, if a person who was not an original party is summoned under Rule 14; and there shall be a third-party answer, if a third-party complaint is served. No other pleading shall be allowed, except that the court may order a reply to an answer or a third-party answer.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Sovereignty and style of process, 2-1-101.

Rule 7(b). Motions and other papers. (1) An application to the court for an order shall be by motion which, unless made during a hearing or trial, shall be made in writing, shall state with particularity the grounds therefor, and shall set forth the relief or order sought. The requirement of writing is fulfilled if the motion is stated in a written notice of the hearing of the motion.

(2) The rules applicable to captions and other matters of form of pleadings apply to all motions and other papers provided for by these rules.

(3) All motions shall be signed in accordance with Rule 11.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984.

Cross-References

Evidence on motions, Rule 43(e), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 7(c). Demurrers, pleas, etc., abolished. Demurrers, pleas, and exceptions for insufficiency of a pleading shall not be used.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Exceptions unnecessary, Rule 46, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 8. General rules of pleading

Cross-References

Pleadings, motions, and other papers, Title 25, ch. 4.

Rule 8(a). Claims for relief. A pleading which sets forth a claim for relief, whether an original claim, counterclaim, cross-claim or third-party claim, shall contain (1) a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief, and (2) a demand for judgment for the relief the pleader seeks. Relief in the alternative or of several different types may be demanded.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 8(b). Defenses — form of denials. A party shall state in short and plain terms the party's defenses to each claim asserted and shall admit or deny the averments upon which the adverse party relies. If a party is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of an averment, the party shall so state and this has the effect of a denial. Denials shall fairly meet the substance of the averments denied. When a pleader intends in good faith to deny only a part or a qualification of an averment, the pleader shall specify so much of it as is true and material and shall deny only the remainder. Unless the pleader intends in good faith to controvert all the averments of the preceding pleading, the pleader may make denials as specific denials of designated averments or paragraphs, or may generally deny all the averments except such designated averments or paragraphs as the pleader expressly admits; but, when the pleader does so intend to controvert all its averments, including averments of the grounds upon which the court's jurisdiction depends, the pleader may do so by general denial subject to the obligations set forth in Rule 11.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 1, 1964, eff. July 1, 1964; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Procedure when answer admits part of plaintiff's claim, 25-4-601.

Rule 8(c). Affirmative defenses. In pleading to a preceding pleading, a party shall set forth affirmatively accord and satisfaction, arbitration and award, assumption of risk, contributory negligence, discharge in bankruptcy, duress, estoppel, failure of consideration, fraud, illegality, injury by fellow servant, laches, license, payment, release, res judicata, statute of frauds, statute of limitations, waiver, and any other matter constituting an avoidance or affirmative defense. When a party has mistakenly designated a defense as a counterclaim or a counterclaim as a defense, the court on terms, if justice so requires, shall treat the pleading as if there had been a proper designation.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 1, 1964, eff. July 1, 1964.

Cross-References

Compromise or settlement of debt by unsealed writing, 1-4-207.
Pleading special matters, Title 25, ch. 4, part 3.
Cross-claim to be asserted in answer, 25-4-404.
Complete list of conclusive presumptions, 26-1-601.
Effect of former judgments and orders, Title 26, ch. 3.
Comparative negligence — extent to which contributory negligence bars recovery in action for damages, 27-1-702.
Statutes of limitations, Title 27, ch. 2.
Uniform Arbitration Act, Title 27, ch. 5.
Accord and satisfaction, Title 28, ch. 1, part 14.
Uniform Commercial Code — form, formation, and readjustment of contract, Title 30, ch. 2, part 2.
Uniform Commercial Code — remedies for fraud, 30-2-721.
Estoppel applicable to law of partnerships, 35-10-104.
Purported partner, 35-10-308.

Rule 8(d). Effect of failure to deny. Averments in a pleading to which a responsive pleading is required, other than those as to the amount of damage, are admitted when not denied in the responsive pleading. Averments in a pleading to which no responsive pleading is required or permitted shall be taken as denied or avoided.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Procedure after claims partially admitted, Title 25, ch. 4, part 6.
Effect of admission, Rule 36(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 8(e). Pleading to be concise and direct — consistency. (1) Each averment of a pleading shall be simple, concise, and direct. No technical forms of pleading or motion are required.

(2) A party may set forth two or more statements of a claim or defense alternately or hypothetically, either in one count or defense or in separate counts or defenses. When two or more statements are made in the alternative and one of them if made independently would be sufficient, the pleading is not made insufficient by the insufficiency of one or more of the alternative statements. A party may also state as many separate claims or defenses as the party has regardless of consistency and whether based on legal or on equitable grounds or on both. All statements shall be made subject to the obligations set forth in Rule 11.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 8(f). Construction of pleadings. All pleadings shall be so construed as to do substantial justice.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 9. Pleading special matters

Cross-References

Pleading special matters, Title 25, ch. 4, part 3.

Rule 9(a). Capacity. It is not necessary to aver the capacity of a party to sue or be sued or the authority of a party to sue or be sued in a representative capacity or the legal existence of an organized association of persons that is made a party. When a party desires to raise an issue as to the legal existence of any party or the capacity of any party to sue or be sued or the authority of a party to sue or be sued in a representative capacity, the party desiring to raise the issue shall do so by specific negative averment, which shall include such supporting particulars as are peculiarly within the pleader's knowledge.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 9(b). Fraud, mistake, condition of the mind. In all averments of fraud or mistake, the circumstances constituting fraud or mistake shall be stated with particularity. Malice, intent, knowledge, and other condition of mind of a person may be averred generally.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 9(c). Conditions precedent. In pleading the performance or occurrence of conditions precedent, it is sufficient to aver generally that all conditions precedent have been performed or have occurred. A denial of performance or occurrence shall be made specifically and with particularity.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Types of conditions, 28-1-402.

Rule 9(d). Official document, act, ordinance or statute. In pleading an official document or official act it is sufficient to aver that the document was issued or the act done in compliance with law. In pleading any ordinance or regulation of any county, city, village, or other political subdivision of this state, or any special, local or private statute, or any right derived therefrom, or the laws of another jurisdiction, it is sufficient to refer to the ordinance, regulation, statute or law by its title and the date of its passage, or by the appropriate designation in the official or recognized compilation thereof.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Judicial notice of law, Rule 202, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Rule 9(e). Judgment. In pleading a judgment or decision of a domestic or foreign court, judicial or quasi-judicial tribunal, or of a board or officer, it is sufficient to aver the judgment or decision without setting forth matter showing jurisdiction to render it.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Effect of former judgments and orders, Title 26, ch. 3.

Rule 9(f). Time and place. For the purpose of testing the sufficiency of a pleading, averments of time and place are material and shall be considered like all other averments of material matter.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 9(g). Special damage. When items of special damage are claimed, they shall be specifically stated.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 10. Form of pleadings

Rule 10(a). Caption — names of parties. Every pleading shall contain a caption setting forth the name, district and county of the court, the title of the action, the number of the action, and a designation as in Rule 7(a). In the complaint the title of the action shall include the names of all the parties, but in other pleadings it is sufficient to state the name of the first party on each side with an appropriate indication of other parties.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Designation of parties, Title 25, ch. 5, part 1.

Rule 10(b). Paragraphs — separate statements. All averments of claim or defense shall be made in numbered paragraphs, the contents of each of which shall be limited as far as practicable to a statement of a single set of circumstances; and a paragraph may be referred to by number in all succeeding pleadings. Each claim founded upon a separate transaction or occurrence and each defense other than denials shall be stated in a separate count or defense whenever a separation facilitates the clear presentation of the matters set forth.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Reply to counterclaim or new matter in Municipal Courts, 25-30-104.

Rule 10(c). Adoption by reference — exhibits. Statements in a pleading may be adopted by reference in a different part of the same pleading or in another pleading or in any motion. A copy of any written instrument which is an exhibit to a pleading is a part thereof for all purposes.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Copy of written instrument in pleadings, 25-4-202.

Rule 11. Signing of pleadings, motions, and other papers — sanctions. Every pleading, motion, or other paper of a party represented by an attorney shall be signed by at least one attorney of record in the attorney's individual name, whose address shall be stated. A party who is not represented by an attorney shall sign the party's pleading, motion, or other paper and state the party's address. Except when otherwise specifically provided by rule or statute, pleadings need not be verified or accompanied by affidavit. The signature of an attorney or party constitutes a certificate by the signer that the signer has read the pleading, motion, or other paper; that to the best of the signer's knowledge, information, and belief formed after reasonable inquiry it is well grounded in fact and is warranted by existing law or a good faith argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law, and that it is not interposed for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation. If a pleading, motion, or other paper is not signed, it shall be stricken unless it is signed promptly after the omission is called to the attention of the pleader or movant. If a pleading, motion, or other paper is signed in violation of this rule, the court, upon motion or upon its own initiative, shall impose upon the person who signed it, a represented party, or both, an appropriate sanction, which may include an order to pay to the other party or parties the amount of the reasonable expenses incurred because of the filing of the pleading, motion, or other paper, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Verification of pleadings, 25-4-203.
Permissible use of affidavits, 26-1-1002.

Rule 12. Defenses and objections — when and how presented — by pleading or motion — motion for judgment on pleadings

Rule 12(a). When presented. Except as otherwise provided by statute applicable to particular defendants or proceedings, the responsive pleadings shall be served as follows: A defendant shall serve an answer within 20 days after the service of the summons and complaint upon that defendant, or within 20 days after the completion of service of process as provided in Rule 4, unless the court directs otherwise when service of process is made pursuant to Rule 4D(4). A party served with a pleading stating a cross-claim against that party shall serve an answer thereto within 20 days after the service upon that party. The plaintiff shall serve a reply to a counterclaim in the answer within 20 days after service of the answer, or, if a reply is ordered by the court, within 20 days after service of the order or such time as the order otherwise directs. The state, or any state board or state agency shall serve an answer to the complaint within 40 days after service upon the attorney general. Unless a different time is fixed by the court, when a motion permitted by these rules is served, the responsive pleading shall be served within 20 days after notice of the court's action if the court denies the motion or postpones its disposition until trial on the merits, and shall be served within 20 days after the service of the more definite statement if the court grants a motion for a more definite statement.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1963; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Time for amendment or reply after motion on pleadings, 25-4-204.
Summons in Municipal Courts, 25-30-103.

Rule 12(b). How presented. Every defense, in law or fact, to a claim for relief in any pleading, whether a claim, counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim, shall be asserted in the responsive pleading thereto if one is required, except that the following defenses may at the option of the pleader be made by motion: (1) lack of jurisdiction over the subject matter, (2) lack of jurisdiction over the person, (4) insufficiency of process, (5) insufficiency of service of process, (6) failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, (7) failure to join a party under Rule 19. A motion making any of these defenses shall be made before pleading if a further pleading is permitted. No defense or objection is waived by being joined with one or more other defenses or objections in a responsive pleading or motion. If a pleading sets forth a claim for relief to which the adverse party is not required to serve a responsive pleading, the adverse party may assert at the trial any defense in law or fact to the claim for relief. If, on a motion asserting the defense numbered (6) to dismiss for failure of the pleading to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, matters outside the pleading are presented to and not excluded by the court, the motion shall be treated as one for summary judgment and disposed of as provided in Rule 56, and all parties shall be given reasonable opportunity to present all material made pertinent to such motion by Rule 56.

(i) The cases in which place of trial may be changed are specified in section 25-2-201, Montana Code Annotated.

(ii) If the county designated in the complaint is not the proper county for trial of the action, the defendant must at the time of defendant's first appearance request by motion that the trial be had in the proper county. Every defense in law or fact, to a claim for relief in any pleading which defendant desires to present by way of motion as hereinabove provided must be joined with, or inserted in, the motion requesting a change in the place of trial. If the court in which the action is commenced grants the request for change of venue, that court shall not consider nor pass upon other defenses in law, or fact, presented by the motion, but such shall be considered and decided by the court sitting in the proper county after the transfer has been completed. No request for change of venue is waived by being joined in a motion with other defenses or objections in law or fact.

(iii) Any request for change in place of trial for grounds 2 and 3 of section 25-2-201, Montana Code Annotated, must be presented by motion within 20 days after the answer to the complaint, or to the cross-claim where a cross-claim is filed, or the reply to any answer, in those cases in which a reply is authorized, has been filed; except that whenever at some time more than 20 days after the last pleading has been filed an event occurs which thereafter affords good cause to believe that an impartial trial cannot be had under ground 2 of said section 25-2-201, and competent proof is submitted to the court that such cause of impartiality did not exist within the 20-day period after the last pleading was filed, then the court may entertain a motion to change the place of trial under ground 2 of section 25-2-201 within 20 days after that later event occurs.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1963; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Apr. 1, 1965, eff. July 1, 1965; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Motions and orders when judge absent, 25-4-101.
Transfer when judge unable to hear motion or return of order, 25-4-102.
Vacating or modifying order made without notice, 25-4-103.
Costs of securing witnesses — substitution of judge, 25-10-205.
Motions and other papers, Rule 7(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Evidence on motions, Rule 43(e), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Findings of fact and conclusions of law unnecessary, Rule 52(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 12(c). Motion for judgment on the pleadings. After the pleadings are closed but within such time as not to delay the trial, any party may move for judgment on the pleadings. If, on a motion for judgment on the pleadings, matters outside the pleadings are presented to and not excluded by the court, the motion shall be treated as one for summary judgment and disposed of as provided in Rule 56, and all parties shall be given reasonable opportunity to present all material made pertinent to such a motion by Rule 56.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1963.

Rule 12(d). Preliminary hearings. The defenses specifically enumerated (1) - (7) in subdivision (b) of this rule whether made in a pleading or by motion, and the motion for judgment mentioned in subdivision (c) of this rule shall be heard and determined before trial on application of any party, unless the court orders that the hearing and determination thereof be deferred until trial.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1963; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984.

Rule 12(e). Motion for more definite statement. If a pleading to which a responsive pleading is permitted is so vague or ambiguous that a party cannot reasonably be required to frame a responsive pleading, the party may move for a more definite statement before interposing a responsive pleading. The motion shall point out the defects complained of and the details desired. If the motion is granted and the order of the court is not obeyed within 10 days after notice of the order or within such other time as the court may fix, the court may strike the pleading to which the motion was directed or make such order as it deems just.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1963; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 12(f). Motion to strike. Upon motion made by a party before responding to a pleading or, if no responsive pleading is permitted by these rules, upon motion made by a party within 20 days after the service of the pleading upon the party or upon the court's own initiative at any time, the court may order stricken from any pleading any insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous matter.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1963; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 12(g). Consolidation of defenses in motion. A party who makes a motion under this rule may join with it any other motions herein provided for and then available to the party. If a party makes a motion under this rule but omits therefrom any defense or objection then available to the party which this rule permits to be raised by motion, the party shall not thereafter make a motion based on the defense or objection so omitted, except a motion as provided in subdivision (h)(2) hereof on any of the grounds there stated.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1963; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 12(h). Waiver or preservation of certain defenses. (1) A defense of lack of jurisdiction over the person, insufficiency of process, or insufficiency of service of process is waived (A) if omitted from a motion in the circumstances described in subdivision (g), or (B) if it is neither made by motion under this rule nor included in a responsive pleading or an amendment thereof permitted by Rule 15(a) to be made as a matter of course.

(2) A defense of failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, a defense of failure to join a party indispensable under Rule 19, and an objection of failure to state a legal defense to a claim may be made in any pleading permitted or ordered under Rule 7(a), or by motion for judgment on the pleadings, or at the trial on the merits.

(3) Whenever it appears by suggestion of the parties or otherwise that the court lacks jurisdiction of the subject matter, the court shall dismiss the action.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1963; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968.

Cross-References

Subject matter jurisdiction of District Courts, 3-5-302.
Pleading special matters, Title 25, ch. 4, part 3.
Jurisdiction of persons, Rule 4B, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Service of process, Rule 4D, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 13. Counterclaim and cross-claim

Cross-References

Counterclaim and cross-claim, Title 25, ch. 4, part 4.
Mode of trial of counterclaim, 25-7-104.

Rule 13(a). Compulsory counterclaims. A pleading shall state as a counterclaim any claim which at the time of serving the pleading the pleader has against any opposing party, if it arises out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the opposing party's claim and does not require for its adjudication the presence of third parties of whom the court cannot acquire jurisdiction. But the pleader need not state the claim if (1) at the time the action was commenced the claim was the subject of another pending action, or (2) the opposing party brought suit upon the claim by attachment or other process by which the court did not acquire jurisdiction to render a personal judgment on that claim, and the pleader is not stating any counterclaim under this Rule 13.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 13(b). Permissive counterclaims. A pleading may state as a counterclaim any claim against an opposing party not arising out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the opposing party's claim.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 13, L. 1961.**

Cross-References

Effect on counterclaim of termination of action, 27-2-408.

Rule 13(c). Counterclaim exceeding opposing claim. A counterclaim may or may not diminish or defeat the recovery sought by the opposing party. It may claim relief exceeding in amount or different in kind from that sought in the pleading of the opposing party.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 13, L. 1961.**

Cross-References

Judgment for excess when plaintiff admits counterclaim, 25-4-602.

Rule 13(d). Counterclaim against the state. These rules shall not be construed to enlarge beyond the limits now fixed by law the right to assert counterclaims or to claim credits against the state of Montana or any of its governmental subdivisions, agencies or officers.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 13, L. 1961.**

Cross-References

Sovereign immunity abolished except as provided by statute, Art. II, sec. 18, Mont. Const.
Liability exposure and insurance coverage, Title 2, ch. 9.
Judgments against county or county officer, 25-13-205.
Governmental property exempt from execution, 25-13-613.

Rule 13(e). Counterclaim maturing or acquired after pleading. A claim which either matured or was acquired by the pleader after serving a pleading may, with the permission of the court, be presented as a counterclaim by supplemental pleading.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.**

Cross-References

Supplemental pleadings, Rule 15(d), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 13(f). Omitted counterclaim. When a pleader fails to set up a counterclaim through oversight, inadvertence, or excusable neglect, or when justice requires, the pleader may by leave of court set up the counterclaim by amendment.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.**

Rule 13(g). Cross-claim against coparty. A pleading may state as a cross-claim any claim by one party against a coparty arising out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter either of the original action or of a counterclaim therein or relating to any property that is the subject matter of the original action. Such cross-claim may include a claim that the party against whom it is asserted is or may be liable to the cross-claimant for all or part of a claim asserted in the action against the cross-claimant.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 13, L. 1961.**

Cross-References

Interpleader, Rule 22, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 13(h). Joinder of additional parties. Persons other than those made parties to the original action may be made parties to a counterclaim or cross-claim in accordance with the provisions of Rules 19 and 20.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968.**

Cross-References

Misjoinder and nonjoinder of parties, Rule 21, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 13(i). Separate trials — separate judgment. If the court orders separate trials as provided in Rule 42(b), judgment on a counterclaim or cross-claim may be rendered in accordance with the terms of Rule 54(b), even if the claims of the opposing party have been dismissed or otherwise disposed of.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 13, L. 1961.**

Cross-References

Mode of trial of counterclaim, 25-7-104.
Parties — separate trials, Rule 20(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Trials — separate trials, Rule 42 (b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 14. Third-party practice

Rule 14(a). When defendant may bring in third party. At any time after commencement of the action a defending party, as a third-party plaintiff, may cause a summons and complaint to be served upon a person not a party to the action who is or may be liable to the third-party plaintiff for all or part of the plaintiff's claim against the third-party plaintiff. The third-party plaintiff need not obtain leave to make the service if the third-party plaintiff files the third-party complaint not later than 30 days after serving the original answer. Otherwise the third-party plaintiff must obtain leave on motion upon notice to all parties to the action. The person served with the summons and third-party complaint, hereinafter called the third-party defendant, shall make any defenses to the third-party plaintiff's claim as provided in Rule 12 and any counterclaims against the third-party plaintiff and cross-claims against other third-party defendants as provided in Rule 13. The third-party defendant may assert against the plaintiff any defenses which the third-party plaintiff has to the plaintiff's claim. The third-party defendant may also assert any claim against the plaintiff arising out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the plaintiff's claim against the third-party plaintiff. The plaintiff may assert any claim against the third-party defendant arising out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the plaintiff's claim against the third-party plaintiff, and the third-party defendant thereupon shall assert any defenses as provided in Rule 12 and any counterclaims and cross-claims as provided in Rule 13. Any party may move to strike the third-party claim, or for its severance or separate trial; the court may direct a final judgment upon either the original claim or the third-party claim alone in accordance with the provisions of Rule 54(b). A third-party defendant may proceed under this rule against any person not a party to the action who is or may be liable to the third-party defendant for all or part of the claim made in the action against the third-party defendant.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Commencement of action, Rule 3, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Multiple defendants — determination of liability, 27-1-703.

Rule 14(b). When plaintiff may bring in third party. When a counterclaim is asserted against a plaintiff, the plaintiff may cause a third party to be brought in under circumstances which under this rule would entitle a defendant to do so.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Multiple defendants — determination of liability, 27-1-703.

Rule 15. Amended and supplemental pleadings

Rule 15(a). Amendments. A party may amend the party's pleading once as a matter of course at any time before a responsive pleading is served or, if the pleading is one to which no responsive pleading is permitted and the action has not been placed upon the trial calendar, the party may so amend it at any time within 20 days after it is served. Otherwise a party may amend the party's pleading only by leave of court or by written consent of the adverse party; and leave shall be freely given when justice so requires. A party shall plead in response to an amended pleading within the time remaining for response to the original pleading or within 10 days after service of the amended pleading, whichever period may be the longer, unless the court otherwise orders.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Time for amendment or reply after motion on pleading, 25-4-204.

Rule 15(b). Amendments to conform to the evidence. When issues not raised by the pleadings are tried by express or implied consent of the parties, they shall be treated in all respects as if they had been raised in the pleadings. Such amendment of the pleadings as may be necessary to cause them to conform to the evidence and to raise these issues may be made upon motion of any party at any time, even after judgment; but failure to so amend does not affect the result of the trial of these issues. If evidence is objected to at the trial on the ground that it is not within the issues made by the pleadings, the court may allow the pleadings to be amended and shall do so freely when the presentation of the merits of the action will be subserved thereby and the objecting party fails to satisfy the court that the admission of such evidence would prejudice the party in maintaining the party's action or defense upon the merits. The court may grant a continuance to enable the objecting party to meet such evidence.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 15(c). Relation back of amendments. Whenever the claim or defense asserted in the amended pleading arose out of the conduct, transaction, or occurrence set forth or attempted to be set forth in the original pleading, the amendment relates back to the date of the original pleading. An amendment changing the party against whom a claim is asserted relates back if the foregoing provision is satisfied and, within the period provided by law for commencing the action against the party to be brought in by amendment, that party (1) has received such notice of the institution of the action that the party will not be prejudiced in maintaining a defense on the merits, and (2) knew or should have known that, but for a mistake concerning the identity of the proper party, the action would have been brought against the party.

The requirements of clauses (1) and (2) hereof are satisfied with respect to any city, village, town, school district, county, or public agency, board or officer of such public bodies, and with respect to the state or any state board, agency or officer thereof, to be brought into the action as defendant, if process is served as provided by Rule 4D(2)(g) and (h) for service upon such defendant.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 15(d). Supplemental pleadings. Upon motion of a party the court may, upon reasonable notice and upon such terms as are just, permit the party to serve a supplemental pleading setting forth transactions or occurrences or events which have happened since the date of the pleading sought to be supplemented, whether or not the original pleading is defective in its statement of a claim for relief or defense. If the court deems it advisable that the adverse party plead thereto, it shall so order, specifying the time therefor.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 16. Pretrial conferences — scheduling — management

Rule 16(a). Pretrial conferences — objectives. In any action, the court may in its discretion direct the attorneys for the parties and any unrepresented parties to appear before it for a conference or conferences before trial for such purposes as

(1) expediting the disposition of the action;

(2) establishing early and continuing control so that the case will not be protracted because of lack of management;

(3) discouraging wasteful pretrial activities;

(4) improving the quality of the trial through more thorough preparation, and;

(5) facilitating the settlement of the case.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984.

Rule 16(b). Scheduling and planning. Except in categories of actions exempted by district court rule as inappropriate, the judge shall, after consulting with the attorneys for the parties and any unrepresented parties, by a scheduling conference, telephone, mail, or other suitable means, enter a scheduling order that limits the time

(1) to join other parties and to amend the pleadings;

(2) to file and hear motions; and

(3) to complete discovery.

The scheduling order also may include

(4) the date or dates for conferences before trial, final pretrial conference, and trial; and

(5) any other matters appropriate in the circumstances of the case.

The order shall issue as soon as practicable but in no event more than 120 days after filing of the complaint. A schedule shall not be modified except by leave of the judge upon a showing of good cause.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984.

Rule 16(c). Subjects to be discussed at pretrial conferences. The participants at any conference under this rule may consider and take action with respect to

(1) the formulation and simplification of the issues, including the elimination of frivolous claims or defenses;

(2) the necessity or desirability of amendments to the pleadings;

(3) the possibility of obtaining admissions of fact and of documents which will avoid unnecessary proof, stipulations regarding the authenticity of documents, and advance rulings from the court on the admissibility of evidence;

(4) the avoidance of unnecessary proof and of cumulative evidence;

(5) the identification of witnesses and documents, the need and schedule for filing and exchanging pretrial briefs, and the date or dates for further conferences and for trial;

(6) the advisability of referring matters to a master;

(7) the possibility of settlement or the use of extrajudicial procedures to resolve the dispute;

(8) the form and substance of the pretrial order;

(9) the disposition of pending motions;

(10) the need for adopting special procedures for managing potentially difficult or protracted actions that may involve complex issues, multiple parties, difficult legal questions, or unusual proof problems; and

(11) the time for submission of proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law in a non-jury action, or proposed instructions to the jury and the form of verdict in a jury action, and such other matters as may aid in the disposition of the action.

At least one of the attorneys for each party participating in any conference before trial shall have authority to enter into stipulations and to make admissions regarding all matters that the participants may reasonably anticipate may be discussed.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984.

Rule 16(d). Final pretrial conference. Any final pretrial conference shall be held as close to the time of trial as reasonable under the circumstances. The participants at any such conference shall formulate a plan for trial, including a program for facilitating the admission of evidence. The conference shall be attended by at least one of the attorneys who will conduct the trial for each of the parties and by any unrepresented parties.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984.

Rule 16(e). Pretrial orders. After any conference held pursuant to this rule, an order shall be entered reciting the action taken. This order shall control the subsequent course of the action unless modified by a subsequent order. The order following a final pretrial conference shall be modified only to prevent manifest injustice.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984.

Rule 16(f). Sanctions. If a party or party's attorney fails to obey a scheduling or pretrial order, or if no appearance is made on behalf of a party at a scheduling or pretrial conference, or if a party or party's attorney is substantially unprepared to participate in the conference, or if a party or party's attorney fails to participate in good faith, the judge, upon motion or the judge's own initiative, may make such orders with regard thereto as are just, and among others any of the orders provided in Rule 37(b)(2)(B), (C), (D). In lieu of or in addition to any other sanction, the judge shall require the party or the attorney representing the party or both to pay the reasonable expenses incurred because of any noncompliance with this rule, including attorney's fees, unless the judge finds that the noncompliance was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

IV. Parties

Part Cross-References

Parties, Title 25, ch. 5.

Rule 17. Parties plaintiff and defendant — capacity

Cross-References

Capacity to be party — joinder, Title 25, ch. 5, part 2.

Rule 17(a). Real party in interest. Every action shall be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest. A personal representative, guardian, bailee, trustee of an express trust, a party with whom or in whose name a contract has been made for the benefit of another, or a party authorized by statute may sue in that person's own name without joining the party for whose benefit the action is brought; and when a statute of the state of Montana so provides, an action for the use or benefit of another shall be brought in the name of the state of Montana. No action shall be dismissed on the ground that it is not prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest until a reasonable time has been allowed after objection for ratification of commencement of the action by, or joinder or substitution of, the real party in interest; and such ratification, joinder, or substitution shall have the same effect as if the action had been commenced in the name of the real party in interest.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Quo warranto, Title 27, ch. 28.
Nuisances, 27-30-103.
Paternity proceedings — parties, 40-6-110.
Forcible entry and detainer — parties, 70-27-111.
Partition — parties, 70-29-104, 70-29-105.
Foreclosure proceedings, 71-1-222.

Rule 17(b). Capacity to sue or be sued. The capacity of persons to sue or be sued shall be determined by appropriate statutory provisions.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Capacity to be party — joinder, Title 25, ch. 5, part 2.
Power of foreign corporation to sue and be sued, 32-1-103.
Power of credit union to sue and be sued, 32-3-401.
Power of religious corporation to sue and be sued, 35-3-205.
Power of business trust to sue and be sued, 35-5-103.

Rule 17(c). Infants or incompetent persons. Whenever an infant or incompetent person has a representative, such as a general guardian, or other like fiduciary, the representative may sue or defend on behalf of the infant or incompetent person. An infant or incompetent person who does not have a duly appointed representative may sue by a next friend or by a guardian ad litem. The court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for an infant or incompetent person not otherwise represented in an action or shall make such other order as it deems proper for the protection of the infant or incompetent person, or in any case where the court deems it expedient a guardian ad litem may be appointed to represent an infant or incompetent person, even though the infant or incompetent person may have a general guardian and may have appeared by that general guardian.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Guardian ad litem, Title 25, ch. 5, part 3.
Substitution of parties — incompetency, Rule 25(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Right of minor to bring civil action or other proceedings, 27-1-511.
Parties in paternity proceedings — guardian, 40-6-110.
When parental authority ceases, 40-6-234.
Enforcement of minor's rights, 41-1-202.
Appointment of guardian in proceedings for child abuse, neglect, and dependency, 41-3-112, 41-3-422.
Appointment of guardian ad litem in Youth Court proceedings, 41-5-1411.
Guardians of minors, Title 72, ch. 5, part 2.
Guardians of incapacitated persons, Title 72, ch. 5, part 3.

Rule 18. Joinder of claims and remedies

Rule 18(a). Joinder of claims. A party asserting a claim to relief as an original claim, counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim, may join, either as independent or as alternate claims, as many claims either legal or equitable or both as the party has against an opposing party or coparty.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Pleading inconsistent claims, Rule 8(e), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 18(b). Joinder of remedies — fraudulent conveyances. Whenever a claim is one heretofore cognizable only after another claim has been prosecuted to a conclusion, the two claims may be joined in a single action; but the court shall grant relief in that action only in accordance with the relative substantive rights of the parties. In particular, a plaintiff may state a claim for money and a claim to have set aside a conveyance fraudulent as to that plaintiff, without first having obtained a judgment establishing the claim for money. This rule shall not be applied in tort cases so as to permit the joinder of a liability or indemnity insurance carrier, unless such carrier is by law or contract directly liable to the person injured or damaged.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Availability of remedies, Title 27, ch. 1.

Rule 19. Joinder of persons needed for just adjudication

Cross-References

Capacity to be party — joinder, Title 25, ch. 5, part 2.
Multiple defendants — determination of liability, 27-1-703.

Rule 19(a). Persons to be joined if feasible. A person who is subject to service of process shall be joined as a party in the action if (1) in the person's absence complete relief cannot be accorded among those already parties, or (2) the person claims an interest relating to the subject of the action and is so situated that the disposition of the action in the person's absence may (i) as a practical matter impair or impede the person's ability to protect that interest or (ii) leave any of the persons already parties subject to a substantial risk of incurring double, multiple, or otherwise inconsistent obligations by reason of the claimed interest. If the person has not been so joined, the court shall order that the person be made a party. If the person should join as a plaintiff but refuses to do so, the person may be made a defendant, or, in a proper case, an involuntary plaintiff. If the joined party objects to venue and joinder of that party would render the venue of the action improper, that party shall be dismissed from the action.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 19(b). Determination by court of whenever joinder not feasible. If a person as described in subdivision (a)(1)-(2) hereof cannot be made a party, the court shall determine whether in equity and good conscience the action should proceed among the parties before it, or should be dismissed, the absent person being thus regarded as indispensable. The factors to be considered by the court include: first, to what extent a judgment rendered in the person's absence might be prejudicial to the person or those already parties; second, the extent to which, by protective provisions in the judgment, by the shaping of relief, or other measures, the prejudice can be lessened or avoided; third, whether a judgment rendered in the person's absence will be adequate; fourth, whether the plaintiff will have an adequate remedy if the action is dismissed for nonjoinder.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 19(c). Pleading reasons for nonjoinder. A pleading asserting a claim for relief shall state the names, if known to the pleader, of any persons as described in subdivision (a)(1)-(2) hereof who are not joined, and the reasons why they are not joined.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968.

Cross-References

Designating unknown persons as defendants, 25-3-504.
Suing party by fictitious name, 25-5-103.

Rule 19(d). Exception of class actions. This rule is subject to the provisions of Rule 23.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968.

Rule 20. Permissive joinder of parties

Rule 20(a). Permissive joinder. All persons may join in one action as plaintiffs if they assert any right to relief jointly, severally, or in the alternative in respect of or arising out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences and if any question of law or fact common to all these persons will arise in the action. All persons may be joined in one action as defendants if there is asserted against them jointly, severally, or in the alternative, any right to relief in respect of or arising out of the same transaction, occurrence or series of transactions or occurrences and if any question of law or fact common to all defendants will arise in the action. A plaintiff or defendant need not be interested in obtaining or defending against all the relief demanded. Judgment may be given for one or more of the plaintiffs according to their respective rights to relief, and against one or more defendants according to their respective liabilities.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968.

Cross-References

Defendants — adverse claims to real property, 25-5-203.
Joinder of state as defendant in actions affecting title to property, 25-5-204.
Action for accounting for royalty from oil or gas, 82-10-101.

Rule 20(b). Separate trials. The court may make such orders as will prevent a party from being embarrassed, delayed, or put to expense by the inclusion of a party against whom the party asserts no claim and who asserts no claim against the party, and may order separate trials or make other orders to prevent delay or prejudice.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Counterclaim and cross-claim — separate trials — separate judgment, Rule 13(i), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Trials — separate trials, Rule 42(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 21. Misjoinder and nonjoinder of parties. Misjoinder of parties is not ground for dismissal of an action. Parties may be dropped or added by order of the court on motion of any party or of its own initiative at any stage of the action and on such terms as are just. Any claim against a party may be severed and proceeded with separately.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 22. Interpleader

Rule 22(a). By joinder, cross-claim or counterclaim. Persons having claims against the plaintiff may be joined as defendants and required to interplead when their claims are such that the plaintiff is or may be exposed to double or multiple liability. It is not ground for objection to the joinder that the claims of the several claimants or the titles on which their claims depend do not have a common origin or are not identical but are adverse to and independent of one another, or that the plaintiff avers that the plaintiff is not liable in whole or in part to any or all of the claimants. A defendant exposed to similar liability may obtain such interpleader by way of cross-claim or counterclaim. The provisions of this rule supplement and do not in any way limit the joinder of parties permitted in Rule 20.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 22(b). By substitution. A defendant against whom an action is pending upon a contract, or for specific real or personal property, at any time before answer, upon affidavit that a person not a party to the action and without collusion with the defendant makes against the defendant a demand for the same debt or property, upon due notice to such person and the adverse party, may apply to the court for an order to substitute such person in the defendant's place and to discharge the defendant from liability to either party on the defendant's depositing in court the amount of the debt, or delivering the property or its value to such person as the court may direct, and the court, in its discretion, may make the order.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Deposit in court, Title 25, ch. 8; Rule 67, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.

Rule 23. Class actions

Cross-References

Taxes — alternative remedy — payment under protest for class action, 15-1-407.

Rule 23(a). Prerequisites to a class action. One or more members of a class may sue or be sued as representative parties on behalf of all only if (1) the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable, (2) there are questions of law or fact common to the class, (3) the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the class, and (4) the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968.

Rule 23(b). Class actions maintainable. An action may be maintained as a class action if the prerequisites of subdivision (a) are satisfied, and in addition: (1) the prosecution of separate actions by or against individual members of the class would create a risk of

(A) inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the class which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the party opposing the class, or

(B) adjudications with respect to individual members of the class which would as a practical matter be dispositive of the interests of the other members not parties to the adjudications or substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests; or

(2) the party opposing the class has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the class as a whole; or

(3) the court finds that the questions of law or fact common to the members of the class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and that a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. The matters pertinent to the findings include: (A) the interest of members of the class in individually controlling the prosecution or defense of separate actions; (B) the extent and nature of any litigation concerning the controversy already commenced by or against members of the class; (C) the desirability or undesirability of concentrating the litigation of the claims in the particular forum; (D) the difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of a class action.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968.

Rule 23(c). Determination by order whether class action to be maintained — notice — judgment — actions conducted partially as class actions. (1) As soon as practicable after the commencement of an action brought as a class action, the court shall determine by order whether it is to be so maintained. An order under this subdivision may be conditional, and may be altered or amended before the decision on the merits.

(2) In any class action maintained under subdivision (b)(3), the court shall direct to the members of the class the best notice practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort. The notice shall advise each member that (A) the court will exclude the member from the class if the member so requests by a specified date; (B) the judgment, whether favorable or not, will include all members who do not request exclusion; and (C) any member who does not request exclusion may, if the member desires, enter an appearance through counsel.

(3) The judgment in an action maintained as a class action under subdivision (b)(1) or (b)(2), whether or not favorable to the class, shall include and describe those whom the court finds to be members of the class. The judgment in an action maintained as a class action under subdivision (b)(3), whether or not favorable to the class, shall include and specify or describe those to whom the notice provided in subdivision (c)(2) was directed, and who have not requested exclusion, and whom the court finds to be members of the class.

(4) When appropriate (A) an action may be brought or maintained as a class action with respect to particular issues, or (B) a class may be divided into subclasses and each subclass treated as a class, and the provisions of this rule shall then be construed and applied accordingly.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 23(d). Order in conduct of actions. In the conduct of actions to which this rule applies, the court may make appropriate orders: (1) determining the course of proceedings or prescribing measures to prevent undue repetition or complication in the presentation of evidence or argument; (2) requiring, for the protection of the members of the class or otherwise for the fair conduct of the action, that notice be given in such manner as the court may direct to some or all of the members of any step in the action, or of the proposed extent of the judgment, or of the opportunity of members to signify whether they consider the representation fair and adequate, to intervene and present claims or defenses, or otherwise to come into the action; (3) imposing conditions on the representative parties or on intervenors; (4) requiring that the pleadings be amended to eliminate therefrom allegations as to representation of absent persons, and that the action proceed accordingly; (5) dealing with similar procedural matters. The orders may be combined with an order under Rule 16, and may be altered or amended as may be desirable from time to time.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968.

Cross-References

Order of trial, 25-7-301.

Rule 23(e). Dismissal or compromise. A class action shall not be dismissed or compromised without the approval of the court, and notice of the proposed dismissal or compromise shall be given to all members of the class in such manner as the court directs.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968.

Rule 23(f). Security for costs. Security for costs and charges, which may be awarded against a representative party, may be required by an opposing party. When required, all proceedings in the action must be stayed until an undertaking, executed by two or more persons, is filed with the clerk, to the effect that they will pay such costs and charges as may be awarded against the representative party by judgment, or in the progress of the action, not exceeding the sum of $1,000. A new or an additional undertaking may be ordered by the court or judge, upon proof that the original undertaking is insufficient security, and proceedings in the action stayed until such new or additional undertaking is executed and filed.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968.

Cross-References

Undertakings for security, Title 25, ch. 1, part 4.
Security for costs, Title 25, ch. 10, part 6.

Rule 23.1. Derivative actions by shareholders. In a derivative action brought by one or more shareholders or members to enforce a right of a corporation or of an unincorporated association, the corporation or association having failed to enforce a right which may properly be asserted by it, the complaint shall allege with particularity the efforts, if any, made by the plaintiff to obtain the action the plaintiff desires from the directors or comparable authority and, if necessary, from the shareholders or members, and the reasons for the plaintiff's failure to obtain the action or for not making the effort. The derivative action may not be maintained if it appears that the plaintiff does not fairly and adequately represent the interests of the shareholders or members similarly situated in enforcing the right of the corporation or association. The action shall not be dismissed or compromised without the approval of the court, and notice of the proposed dismissal or compromise shall be given to shareholders or members in such manner as the court directs.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 23.2. Actions relating to unincorporated associations. An action brought by or against the members of an unincorporated association as a class by naming certain members as representative parties may be maintained only if it appears that the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the association and its members. In the conduct of the action the court may make appropriate orders corresponding with those described in Rule 23(d), and the procedure for dismissal or compromise of the action shall correspond with that provided in Rule 23(e).

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968.

Rule 24. Intervention

Rule 24(a). Intervention of right. Upon timely application anyone shall be permitted to intervene in an action: (1) when a statute confers an unconditional right to intervene; or (2) when the applicant claims an interest relating to the property or transaction which is the subject of the action and the applicant is so situated that the disposition of the action may as a practical matter impair or impede the applicant's ability to protect that interest, unless the applicant's interest is adequately represented by existing parties.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 24(b). Permissive intervention. Upon timely application anyone may be permitted to intervene in an action: (1) when a statute confers a conditional right to intervene; or (2) when an applicant's claim or defense and the main action have a question of law or fact in common. When a party to an action relies for ground of claim or defense upon any statute or executive order administered by a state governmental officer or agency or upon any regulation, order, requirement, or agreement issued or made pursuant to the statute or executive order, the officer or agency upon timely application may be permitted to intervene in the action. In exercising its discretion the court shall consider whether the intervention will unduly delay or prejudice the adjudication of the rights of the original parties.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 24(c). Procedure. A person desiring to intervene shall serve a motion to intervene upon the parties as provided in Rule 5. The motion shall state the grounds therefor and shall be accompanied by a pleading setting forth the claim or defense for which intervention is sought. The same procedure shall be followed when a statute gives a right to intervene.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 9, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Cross-References

Notice to Attorney General, Title 25, ch. 1, part 5.
Service required on Attorney General, Rule 4D(2)(h), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Attorney General to be notified of constitutional questions, Rule 38, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Rule 24(d). Cases involving constitutional questions where the state is not a party. When the constitutionality of any act of the Montana legislature is drawn in question in any action, suit or proceeding to which neither the state nor any agency or any officer or employee thereof, as such officer or employee, is a party, the party raising the constitutionality of the act shall notify the Montana attorney general and the court of the constitutional issue. The notice shall be in writing, shall specify the section of the code or chapter of the session law to be construed and shall be given contemporaneously with the filing of the pleading or other document in which the constitutional issue is raised. The attorney general may within 20 days thereafter intervene as provided in Rule 24(c) on behalf of the state.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 9, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Rule 25. Substitution of parties

Cross-References

Vacancy and succession, Title 2, ch. 16, part 5.
Substitution of parties, Rule 37, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Right to bring action or assert defense, Title 27, ch. 1, part 5.
When party dies before action commenced, 27-2-404.

Rule 25(a). Death. (1) If a party dies and the claim is not thereby extinguished, the court may order substitution of the proper parties. The motion for substitution may be made by the successors or representatives of the deceased party or by any party and, together with the notice of hearing, shall be served on the parties as provided in Rule 5 and upon persons not parties in the manner provided in Rule 4 for the service of a summons, and may be served in any judicial district. If substitution is not made within a reasonable time, the action may be dismissed as to the deceased party.

(2) In the event of the death of one or more of the plaintiffs or of one or more of the defendants in an action in which the right sought to be enforced survives only to the surviving plaintiffs or only against the surviving defendants, the action does not abate. The death shall be suggested upon the record and the action shall proceed in favor of or against the surviving parties.

(3) After a verdict is rendered or an order for judgment is made in any action, such action shall not abate by the death of any party, but the case shall proceed thereafter in the same manner as in cases where the cause of action survives by law, and substitution of parties shall be allowed as in other cases.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Death of party after verdict — no lien, 25-9-103.

Rule 25(b). Incompetency. If a party becomes incompetent, the court upon motion served as provided in subdivision (a) of this rule may allow the action to be continued by or against the party's guardian or may appoint a guardian ad litem for that purpose.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Guardian ad litem, Title 25, ch. 5, part 3.
Infants or incompetent persons, Rule 17(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Guardians of incapacitated persons, Title 72, ch. 5, part 3.

Rule 25(c). Transfer of interest. In case of any transfer of interest, the action may be continued by or against the original party, unless the court upon motion directs the person to whom the interest is transferred to be substituted in the action or joined with the original party. Service of the motion shall be made as provided in subdivision (a) of this rule.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Right to bring action or assert defense, Title 27, ch. 1, part 5.

Rule 25(d). Public officers — death or separation from office. (1) When a public officer is a party to an action in an official capacity and during its pendency dies, resigns, or otherwise ceases to hold office, the action does not abate and the officer's successor is automatically substituted as a party. Proceedings following the substitution shall be in the name of the substituted party, but any misnomer not affecting the substantial rights of the parties shall be disregarded. An order of substitution may be entered at any time, but the omission to enter such an order shall not affect the substitution.

(2) A public officer who sues or is sued in an official capacity may be described as a party by the officer's official title rather than by name; but the court may require the officer's name to be added.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

V. Depositions and Discovery

Rule 26. General provisions governing discovery

Rule 26(a). Discovery methods. Parties may obtain discovery by one or more of the following methods: depositions upon oral examination or written questions; written interrogatories; production of documents or things or permission to enter upon land or other property, for inspection and other purposes; physical and mental examinations; and requests for admission.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984.

Rule 26(b). Discovery scope and limits. Unless otherwise limited by order of the court in accordance with these rules, the scope of discovery is as follows:

(1) In general. Parties may obtain discovery regarding any matter, not privileged, which is relevant to the subject matter involved in the pending action, whether it relates to the claim

or defense of the party seeking discovery or to the claim or defense of any other party, including the existence, description, nature, custody, condition and location of any books, documents, or other tangible things and the identity and location of persons having knowledge of any discoverable matter. It is not ground for objection that the information sought will be inadmissible at the trial if the information sought appears reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

The frequency or extent of use of the discovery methods set forth in subdivision (a) shall be limited by the court if it determines that: (i) the discovery sought is unreasonably cumulative or duplicative, or is obtainable from some other source that is more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive; (ii) the party seeking discovery has had ample opportunity by discovery in the action to obtain the information sought; or (iii) the discovery is unduly burdensome or expensive, taking into account the needs of the case, the amount in controversy, limitations on the parties' resources, and the importance of the issues at stake in the litigation. The court may act upon its own initiative after reasonable notice or pursuant to a motion under subdivision (c).

(2) Insurance agreements. A party may obtain discovery of the existence and contents of any insurance agreement under which any person carrying on an insurance business may be liable to satisfy part or all of a judgment which may be entered in the action or to indemnify or reimburse for payments made to satisfy the judgment. Information concerning the insurance agreement is not by reason of disclosure admissible in evidence at trial. For purposes of this paragraph, an application for insurance shall not be treated as part of an insurance agreement.

(3) Trial preparation: Materials. Subject to the provisions of subdivision (b)(4) of this rule, a party may obtain discovery of documents and tangible things otherwise discoverable under subdivision (b)(1) of this rule and prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for another party or by or for that other party's representative (including the other party's attorney, consultant, surety, indemnitor, insurer, or agent) only upon a showing that the party seeking discovery has substantial need of the materials in the preparation of the party's case and that the party is unable without undue hardship to obtain the substantial equivalent of the materials by other means. In ordering discovery of such materials when the required showing has been made, the court shall protect against disclosure of the mental impressions, conclusions, opinions, or legal theories of an attorney or other representative of a party concerning the litigation.

A party may obtain without the required showing a statement concerning the action or its subject matter previously made by that party. Upon request, a person not a party may obtain without the required showing a statement concerning the action or its subject matter previously made by that person. If the request is refused, the person may move for a court order. The provisions of Rule 37(a)(4) apply to the award of expenses incurred in relation to the motion. For purposes of this paragraph, a statement previously made is (A) a written statement signed or otherwise adopted or approved by the person making it, or (B) a stenographic, mechanical, electrical, or other recording, or a transcription thereof, which is a substantially verbatim recital of an oral statement by the person making it and contemporaneously recorded.

(4) Trial preparation: Experts. Discovery of facts known and opinions held by experts, otherwise discoverable under the provisions of subdivision (b)(1) of this rule and acquired or developed in anticipation of litigation or for trial, may be obtained only as follows:

(A)(i) A party may through interrogatories require any other party to identify each person whom the other party expects to call as an expert witness at trial, to state the subject matter on which the expert is expected to testify, and to state the substance of the facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify and a summary of the grounds for each opinion. (ii) Upon motion, the court may order further discovery by other means, subject to such restrictions as to scope and such provisions, pursuant to subdivision (b)(4)(C) of this rule, concerning fees and expenses as the court may deem appropriate.

(B) A party may discover facts known or opinions held by an expert who has been retained or specially employed by another party in anticipation of litigation or preparation for trial and who is not expected to be called as a witness at trial, only as provided in Rule 35(b) or upon a showing of exceptional circumstances under which it is impracticable for the party seeking discovery to obtain facts or opinions on the same subject by other means.

(C) Unless manifest injustice would result, (i) the court shall require that the party seeking discovery pay the expert a reasonable fee for time spent in responding to discovery under subdivisions (b)(4)(A)(ii) and (b)(4)(B) of this rule; and (ii) with respect to discovery obtained under subdivision (b)(4)(A)(ii) of this rule the court may require, and with respect to discovery obtained under subdivision (b)(4)(B) of this rule the court shall require the party seeking discovery to pay the other party a fair portion of the fees and expenses reasonably incurred by the latter party in obtaining facts and opinions from the expert.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Privileges, Title 26, ch. 1, part 8.

Rule 26(c). Protective orders. Upon motion by a party or by the person from whom discovery is sought, and for good cause shown, the court in which the action is pending or alternatively, on matters relating to a deposition, the court in the district where the deposition is to be taken may make any order which justice requires to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense, including one or more of the following: (1) that the discovery not be had; (2) that the discovery may be had only on specified terms and conditions, including a designation of the time or place; (3) that the discovery may be had only by a method of discovery other than that selected by the party seeking discovery; (4) that certain matters not be inquired into, or that the scope of the discovery be limited to certain matters; (5) that discovery be conducted with no one present except persons designated by the court; (6) that a deposition after being sealed be opened only by order of the court; (7) that a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information not be disclosed or be disclosed only in a designated way; (8) that the parties simultaneously file specified documents or information enclosed in sealed envelopes to be opened as directed by the court.

If the motion for a protective order is denied in whole or in part, the court may, on such terms and conditions as are just, order that any party or person provide or permit discovery. The provisions of Rule 37(a)(4) apply to the award of expenses incurred in relation to the motion.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976.

Cross-References

Private writings, 30-13-136.

Rule 26(d). Sequence and timing of discovery. Unless the court upon motion, for the convenience of parties and witnesses and in the interests of justice, orders otherwise, methods of discovery may be used in any sequence and the fact that a party is conducting discovery, whether by deposition or otherwise, shall not operate to delay any other party's discovery.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976.

Rule 26(e). Supplementation of responses. A party who has responded to a request for discovery with a response that was complete when made is under no duty to supplement the response to include information thereafter acquired, except as follows:

(1) A party is under a duty seasonably to supplement the response with respect to any question directly addressed to (A) the identity and location of persons having knowledge of discoverable matters, and (B) the identity of each person expected to be called as an expert witness at trial, the subject matter on which the person is expected to testify, and the substance of the person's testimony.

(2) A party is under a duty seasonably to amend a prior response if the party obtains information upon the basis of which (A) the party knows that the response was incorrect when made, or (B) the party knows that the response though correct when made is no longer true and

the circumstances are such that a failure to amend the response is in substance a knowing concealment.

(3) A duty to supplement responses may be imposed by order of the court, agreement of the parties, or at any time prior to trial through new requests for supplementation of prior responses.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Supplemental pleadings, Rule 15(d), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 26(f). Discovery conference. At any time after commencement of an action the court may direct the attorneys for the parties to appear before it for a conference on the subject of discovery. The court shall do so upon motion by the attorney for any party if the motion includes:

(1) A statement of the issues as they then appear;

(2) A proposed plan and schedule of discovery;

(3) Any limitations proposed to be placed on discovery;

(4) Any other proposed orders with respect to discovery; and

(5) A statement showing that the attorney making the motion has made a reasonable effort to reach agreement with opposing attorneys on the matters set forth in the motion. Each party and each party's attorney are under a duty to participate in good faith in the framing of a discovery plan if a plan is proposed by the attorney for any party. Notice of the motion shall be served on all parties. Objections or additions to matters set forth in the motion shall be served not later than 10 days after service of the motion.

Following the discovery conference, the court shall enter an order tentatively identifying the issues for discovery purposes, establishing a plan and schedule for discovery, setting limitations on discovery, if any; and determining such other matters, including the allocation of expenses, as are necessary for the proper management of discovery in the action. An order may be altered or amended whenever justice so requires.

Subject to the right of a party who properly moves for a discovery conference to prompt convening of the conference, the court may combine the discovery conference with a pretrial conference authorized by Rule 16.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 26(g). Signing of discovery requests, responses, and objections. Every request for discovery or response or objection thereto made by a party represented by an attorney shall be signed by at least one attorney of record in the attorney's individual name, whose address shall be stated. A party who is not represented by an attorney shall sign the request, response, or objection and state the party's address. The signature of the attorney or party constitutes a certification that the signer has read the request, response, or objection, and that to the best of the signer's knowledge, information, and belief formed after a reasonable inquiry it is: (1) consistent with these rules and warranted by existing law or a good faith argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law; (2) not interposed for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation; and (3) not unreasonable or unduly burdensome or expensive, given the needs of the case, the discovery already had in the case, the amount in controversy, and the importance of the issues at stake in the litigation. If a request, response, or objection is not signed, it shall be stricken unless it is signed promptly after the omission is called to the attention of the party making the request, response or objection and a party shall not be obligated to take any action with respect to it until it is signed.

If a certification is made in violation of the rule, the court, upon motion or upon its own initiative, shall impose upon the person who made the certification, the party on whose behalf the request, response, or objection is made, or both, an appropriate sanction, which may include an order to pay the amount of the reasonable expenses incurred because of the violation, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 27. Depositions before action or pending appeal

Rule 27(a). Before action. (1) Petition. A person who desires to perpetuate testimony regarding any matter that may be cognizable in any district court of the state of Montana may file a verified petition in the district court in the county of the residence of any expected adverse party. The petition shall be entitled in the name of the petitioner and shall show: 1, that the petitioner expects to be a party to an action cognizable in a district court of the state of Montana but is presently unable to bring it or cause it to be brought, 2, the subject matter of the expected action and the petitioner's interest therein, 3, the facts which the petitioner desires to establish by the proposed testimony and the reasons for desiring to perpetuate it, 4, the names or a description of the persons the petitioner expects will be adverse parties and their addresses so far as known, and 5, the names and addresses of the persons to be examined and the substance of the testimony which the petitioner expects to elicit from each, and shall ask for an order authorizing the petitioner to take the depositions of the persons to be examined named in the petition, for the purpose of perpetuating their testimony.

(2) Notice and service. The petitioner shall thereafter serve a notice upon each person named in the petition as an expected adverse party, together with a copy of the petition, stating that the petitioner will apply to the court, at a time and place named therein, for an order described in the petition. At least 20 days before the date of hearing the notice shall be served in the manner provided in Rule 4, and for persons not personally served in the manner provided in Rule 4D, who do not appear, an attorney shall be appointed who shall represent them and cross-examine the deponent. If an expected adverse party is a minor or incompetent the provisions of Rule 17(c) apply.

(3) Order and examination. If the court is satisfied that the perpetuation of the testimony may prevent a failure or delay of justice, it shall make an order designating or describing the persons whose depositions may be taken and specifying the subject matter of the examination and whether the depositions shall be taken upon oral examination or written interrogatories. The depositions may then be taken in accordance with these rules; and the court may make orders of the character provided for by Rules 34 and 35. For the purpose of applying these rules to depositions for perpetuating testimony, each reference therein to the court in which action is pending shall be deemed to refer to the court in which the petition for such deposition was filed.

(4) Use of deposition. If a deposition to perpetuate testimony is taken under these rules it may be used in any action involving the same subject matter subsequently brought in a district court of the state of Montana in accordance with the provisions of Rule 32(a).

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 27(b). Pending appeal. If an appeal has been taken from a judgment of a district court or before the taking of an appeal if the time therefor has not expired, the district court in which the judgment was rendered may allow the taking of the depositions of witnesses to perpetuate their testimony for use in the event of further proceedings in the district court. In such case the party who desires to perpetuate the testimony may make a motion in the district court for leave to take the depositions, upon the same notice and service thereof as if the action was pending in the district court. The motion shall show (1) the names and addresses of persons to be examined and the substance of the testimony which the party expects to elicit from each; (2) the reasons for perpetuating their testimony. If the court finds that the perpetuation of the testimony is proper to avoid a failure or delay of justice, it may make an order allowing the depositions to be taken and may make orders of the character provided for by Rules 34 and 35, and thereupon the depositions may be taken and used in the same manner and under the same conditions as are prescribed in these rules for depositions taken in actions pending in the district court.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Time for filing notice of appeal, Rule 5, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Rule 27(c). Perpetuation by petition. This rule does not limit the power of a court to entertain a proceeding to perpetuate testimony.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 28. Persons before whom depositions may be taken

Rule 28(a). Within the United States. Within the state of Montana, depositions shall be taken before a person authorized by the laws of this state to administer oaths; without the state, but within the United States, or within a territory or insular possession subject to the dominion of the United States, depositions shall be taken before a person authorized to administer oaths by the laws of this state, the United States, or of the place where the examination is held; within or without the state of Montana, depositions may also be taken before a person appointed by the court in which the action is pending, which persons so appointed shall have the power to administer oaths and take testimony.

History: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Officers who may administer oaths, 1-6-101.

Rule 28(b). In foreign countries. In a foreign country, depositions may be taken (1) on notice before a person authorized to administer oaths in the place in which the examination is held, either by the law thereof or by the law of the United States, or (2) before a person commissioned by the court, and a person so commissioned shall have the power by virtue of his commission to administer any necessary oath and take testimony, or (3) pursuant to letter rogatory. A commission or a letter rogatory shall be issued on application and notice, and on terms that are just and appropriate. It is not requisite to the issuance of a commission or a letter rogatory that the taking of the deposition in any other manner is impracticable or inconvenient; and both a commission and a letter rogatory may be issued in proper cases. A notice or commission may designate the person before whom the deposition is to be taken either by name or descriptive title. A letter rogatory may be addressed "To the Appropriate Authority in [here name the country]." Evidence obtained in response to a letter rogatory need not be excluded merely for the reason that it is not a verbatim transcript or that the testimony was not taken under oath or for any similar departure from the requirements for depositions taken within the United States under these rules.

History: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968.

Cross-References

Officers who may administer oaths, 1-6-101.

Affidavits made in other states — before whom taken, 26-1-1004.

Rule 28(c). Disqualification for interest. No deposition shall be taken before a person who is a relative or employee or attorney or counsel of any of the parties, or is a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or is financially interested in the action.

History: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 28(d). Depositions to be used in other states. Whenever the deposition of any person is to be taken in this state pursuant to the laws of another state or the United States or of another country for use in proceedings there, the district court of the county where the witness is to be served, upon proof that notice has been duly served, may issue, pursuant to Rule 45(d), the necessary subpoenas.

History: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 28(e). Deposition to be taken in sister states and foreign countries for use in this state. Whenever the deposition of any person is to be taken in a sister state or a foreign country, or any other jurisdiction, foreign or domestic, for use in this state, pursuant either to notice or stipulation, the clerk or equivalent officer of any court having jurisdiction at the place where the witness is to be served or the deposition taken, upon proof that notice has been duly served for taking of the deposition or that the parties have stipulated to such taking, may issue the necessary subpoenas or equivalent court instruments to require such witness to attend for the taking of the deposition at the time and place in the sister state or foreign country, or any other jurisdiction, foreign or domestic, designated in the notice or stipulation.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-8, Sept. 10, 1968, eff. Jan. 1, 1969.

Cross-References

Effect of judicial record of another state, 26-3-203.

Rule 29. Stipulations regarding discovery procedure. Unless the court orders otherwise, the parties may by written stipulation (1) provide that depositions may be taken before any person, at any time or place, upon any notice, and in any manner and when so taken may be used like other depositions, and (2) modify the procedures provided by these rules for other methods of discovery.

History: En. Sec. 29, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976.

Rule 30. Depositions upon oral examination

Cross-References

Securing testimony of witness who is prisoner, Title 26, ch. 2, part 2.
Duties of witnesses, Title 26, ch. 2, part 3.
Protection of witnesses, Title 26, ch. 2, part 4.
Depositions in criminal proceedings, Title 46, ch. 15, part 2.

Rule 30(a). When depositions may be taken. After commencement of the action, any party may take the testimony of any person, including a party, by deposition upon oral examination. Leave of court, granted with or without notice, must be obtained only if the plaintiff seeks to take a deposition prior to the expiration of 30 days after service of the summons and complaint upon any defendant or service made under Rule 4D, except that leave is not required (1) if a defendant has served a notice of taking deposition or otherwise sought discovery, or (2) if special notice is given as provided in subdivision (b)(2) of this rule. The attendance of witnesses may be compelled by subpoena as provided in Rule 45. The deposition of a person confined in prison may be taken only by leave of court on such terms as the court prescribes.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984.

Cross-References

Deposition of witness upon postponement, 25-4-504.

Rule 30(b). Notice of examination; general requirements — special notice — nonstenographic recording — production of documents and things — deposition of organization — deposition by telephone — limitations. (1) A party desiring to take the deposition of any person upon oral examination shall give reasonable notice in writing to every other party to the action. The notice shall state the time and place for taking the deposition and the name and address of each person to be examined, if known, and, if the name is not known, a general description sufficient to identify the person or the particular class or group to which the person belongs. If a subpoena duces tecum is to be served on the person to be examined, the designation of the materials to be produced as set forth in the subpoena shall be attached to or included in the notice.

(2) Leave of court is not required for the taking of a deposition by plaintiff if the notice (A) states that the person to be examined is about to go out of the district where the action is pending and more than 100 miles from the place of trial, or is about to go out of the United States, or is bound on a voyage to sea, and will be unavailable for examination unless the person's deposition is taken before expiration of the 30-day period, and (B) sets forth facts to support the statement. The plaintiff's attorney shall sign the notice, and the attorney's signature constitutes a certification by the attorney that to the best of the attorney's knowledge, information, and belief the statement and supporting facts are true. The sanctions provided by Rule 11 are applicable to the certification.

If a party shows that when the party was served with notice under this subdivision (b)(2) the party was unable through the exercise of diligence to obtain counsel to represent the party at the taking of the deposition, the deposition may not be used against the party.

(3) The court may for cause shown enlarge or shorten the time for taking the deposition.

(4) The court may upon motion order that the testimony at a deposition be recorded by other than stenographic, audio-visual, or tape recorded means, in which event the order shall

designate the manner of recording, preserving, and filing the deposition, and may include other provisions to assure that the recorded testimony will be accurate and trustworthy. If the order is made, a party may nevertheless arrange to have a stenographic transcription made at the party's own expense.

(5) The notice to a party deponent may be accompanied by a request made in compliance with Rule 34 for the production of documents and tangible things at the taking of the deposition. The procedure of Rule 34 shall apply to the request.

(6) A party may in the party's notice and in a subpoena name as the deponent a public or private corporation or a partnership or association or governmental agency and describe with reasonable particularity the matters on which examination is requested. In that event, the organization so named shall designate one or more officers, directors or managing agents, or other persons who consent to testify on its behalf, and may set forth, for each person designated, the matters on which the person will testify. A subpoena shall advise a nonparty organization of its duty to make such a designation. The persons so designated shall testify as to matters known or reasonably available to the organization. This subdivision (b)(6) does not preclude taking a deposition by any other procedure authorized in these rules.

(7) The parties may stipulate in writing or the court may upon motion order that a deposition be taken by telephone. For the purposes of this rule and Rules 28(a), 37(a)(1), 37(b)(1) and 45(d), a deposition taken by telephone is taken in the district and at the place where the deponent is to answer questions propounded to the deponent.

(8) Unless otherwise ordered or stipulated, each deposition shall not last more than eight hours nor take place on more than one day. Additional time may be obtained for good cause by leave of court.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993.

Cross-References

Subpoenas, Rule 45, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Subpoenas, Title 26, ch. 2, part 1.

Rule 30(c). Examination and cross-examination — record of examination — oath — objections. Examination and cross-examination of witnesses may proceed as permitted at the trial under the provisions of Rules 607, 611(b) and 611(c), Montana Rules of Evidence. The officer before whom the deposition is to be taken shall put the witness on oath and shall personally, or by someone acting under the officer's direction and in the officer's presence, record the testimony of the witness. The testimony shall be taken stenographically or recorded by any other means ordered in accordance with subdivision (b)(4) of this rule. If requested by one of the parties, the testimony shall be transcribed.

All objections made at time of the examination to the qualifications of the officer taking the deposition, or to the manner of taking it, or to the evidence presented, or to the conduct of any party, and any other objection to the proceedings, shall be noted by the officer upon the deposition. Evidence objected to shall be taken subject to the objections. In lieu of participating in the oral examination, parties may serve written questions in a sealed envelope on the party taking the deposition and the party taking the deposition shall transmit them to the officer, who shall propound them to the witness and record the answers verbatim.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Deposition before notary public, 1-5-416.

Officers who may administer oaths, 1-6-101.

Rule 30(d). Motion to terminate or limit examination. At any time during the taking of the deposition, on motion of a party or of the deponent and upon a showing that the examination is being conducted in bad faith or in such manner as unreasonably to annoy, embarrass, or oppress the deponent or party, the court in which the action is pending or the court in the district where the deposition is being taken may order the officer conducting the examination to cease forthwith from taking the deposition, or may limit the scope and manner of the taking of the deposition as provided in Rule 26(c). If the order made terminates the examination, it shall be resumed thereafter only upon the order of the court in which the action is pending. Upon demand of the objecting party or deponent, the taking of the deposition shall be suspended for the time necessary to make a motion for an order. The provisions of Rule 37(a)(4) apply to the award of expenses incurred in relation to the motion.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976.

Rule 30(e). Submission to witness — changes — signing. When the testimony is fully transcribed the deposition shall be submitted to the witness for examination and shall be read to or by the witness, unless such examination and reading are waived by the witness and by the parties. Any changes in form or substance which the witness desires to make shall be entered upon the deposition by the officer with a statement of the reasons given by the witness for making them. The deposition shall then be signed by the witness, unless the parties by stipulation waive the signing or the witness is ill or cannot be found or refuses to sign. If the deposition is not signed by the witness within 30 days of its submission to the witness, the officer shall sign it and state on the record the fact of the waiver or of the illness or absence of the witness or the fact of the refusal to sign together with the reason, if any, given therefor; and the deposition may then be used as fully as though signed unless on a motion to suppress under Rule 32(d)(4) the court holds that the reasons given for the refusal to sign require rejection of the deposition in whole or in part.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 30(f). Certification by officer — exhibits — copies — notice of receipt. (1) The officer shall certify on the deposition that the witness was duly sworn by the officer and that the deposition is a true record of the testimony given by the witness. The officer shall then securely seal the deposition in an envelope endorsed with the title of the action and marked "Deposition of (here insert name of witness)" and shall promptly deliver it or send it by registered or certified mail to the party taking the deposition.

Documents and things produced for inspection during the examination of the witness, shall, upon the request of a party, be marked for identification and annexed to the deposition, and may be inspected and copied by any party, except that if the person producing the materials desires to retain them the person may (A) offer copies to be marked for identification and annexed to the deposition and to serve thereafter as originals if the person affords to all parties fair opportunity to verify the copies by comparison with the originals, or (B) offer the originals to be marked for identification, after giving to each party an opportunity to inspect and copy them, in which event the materials may then be used in the same manner as if annexed to the deposition. Any party may move for an order that the original be annexed to and returned with the deposition to the court, pending final disposition of the case.

(2) Upon payment of reasonable charges therefor, the officer shall furnish a copy of the deposition to any party or to the deponent.

(3) The party taking the deposition shall give prompt notice of its receipt to all other parties.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 1, 1988, eff. Nov. 1, 1988; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Authentication and identification, Rule 901, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Admissibility of duplicates — copies of certain entries, Rule 1003, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Rule 30(g). Failure to attend or to serve subpoena — expenses. (1) If the party giving the notice of the taking of a deposition fails to attend and proceed therewith and another party attends in person or by attorney pursuant to the notice, the court may order the party giving the notice to pay such other party the reasonable expenses incurred by that party and that party's attorney in attending, including reasonable attorney's fees.

(2) If the party giving the notice of the taking of a deposition of a witness fails to serve a subpoena upon the witness and the witness because of such failure does not attend, and if another party attends in person or by attorney because that party expects the deposition of that witness to be taken, the court may order the party giving the notice to pay to such other party

the reasonable expenses incurred by that party and that party's attorney in attending, including reasonable attorney's fees.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Attorney fees as costs, Title 25, ch. 10, part 3.

Subpoenas, Rule 45, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 30(h). Audio-visual and tape recorded depositions. (1) (a) Any deposition may be recorded by audio-visual or tape recorded means without a stenographic record. Any party may make at the party's own expense a simultaneous stenographic, audio record or tape recording of the deposition. Upon the party's request and at the party's own expense, any party is entitled to an audio-visual or tape recorded copy of the deposition.

(b) If a deposition is taken by means of an audio-visual or tape recording, such recording is an official record of the deposition. A transcript prepared by any court reporter is also an official record of the deposition.

(c) On motion the court, for good cause, may order the party taking, or who took, a deposition by audio-visual or by tape recording to furnish, at the party's expense, a transcript of the deposition.

(2) An audio-visual or tape recorded deposition may be used for any purpose and under any circumstances in which a stenographic deposition may be used.

(3) The notice for taking an audio-visual or tape recorded deposition and the subpoena for attendance at that deposition must specify the means, either audio-visual or tape recording, by which the deposition will be taken.

(4) The following procedure must be observed in recording an audio-visual or tape recorded deposition:

(a) The deposition must begin with an oral or written statement on tape or camera which includes:

(i) the operator's name and business address;

(ii) the name and business address of the operator's employer;

(iii) the date, time and place of deposition;

(iv) the caption of the case;

(v) the name of the witness;

(vi) the party on whose behalf the deposition is being taken; and

(vii) any stipulation by the parties.

(b) Counsel shall identify themselves on camera or on tape.

(c) The oath must be administered to the witness on camera or on tape.

(d) If the length of a deposition requires the use of more than one recording unit, the end of each unit and the beginning of each succeeding unit must be announced on camera or on tape.

(e) At the conclusion of a deposition, a statement must be made on camera or on tape that the deposition is concluded. A statement may be made on camera or on tape setting forth any stipulation made by counsel concerning the custody of the audio-visual or the tape recording and exhibits or other pertinent matters.

(f) Depositions must be indexed by a time generator or other adequate indexing device.

(g) An objection must be made as in the case of stenographic depositions.

(h) If the court issues an editing order, the original audio-visual or tape recording must not be altered.

(i) Unless otherwise stipulated by the parties, the original audio-visual or tape recording of a deposition, any copy edited pursuant to an order of the court, and exhibits must be filed forthwith with the clerk of court.

(5) The reasonable expense of recording, editing, and using an audio-visual or tape recorded deposition may be taxed as costs as provided by law.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 31. Depositions upon written questions

Rule 31(a). Serving questions — notice. After commencement of the action, any party may take the testimony of any person, including a party, by deposition upon written questions. The attendance of witnesses may be compelled by the use of subpoena as provided in Rule 45. The deposition of a person confined in prison may be taken only by leave of court on such terms as the court prescribes.

A party desiring to take a deposition upon written questions shall serve them upon every other party with a notice stating (1) the name and address of the person who is to answer them, if known, and if the name is not known, a general description sufficient to identify the person or the particular class or group to which the person belongs, and (2) the name or descriptive title and address of the officer before whom the deposition is to be taken. A deposition upon written questions may be taken of a public or private corporation or a partnership or association or governmental agency in accordance with the provisions of Rule 30(b)(6).

Within 30 days after the notice and written questions are served, a party may serve cross questions upon all other parties. Within 10 days after being served with cross questions, a party may serve redirect questions upon all other parties. Within 10 days after being served with redirect questions, a party may serve recross questions upon all other parties. The court may for cause shown enlarge or shorten the time.

History: En. Sec. 31, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Enlargement of time, Rule 6(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Subpoenas, Title 26, ch. 2, part 1.

Rule 31(b). Officer to take responses and prepare record. A copy of the notice and copies of all questions served shall be delivered by the party taking the deposition to the officer designated in the notice, who shall proceed promptly, in the manner provided by Rule 30(c), (e), and (f), to take the testimony of the witness in response to the questions and to prepare, certify, and deliver or mail the deposition to the party taking the deposition, attaching thereto the copy of the notice and the questions received by the officer.

History: En. Sec. 31, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 1, 1988, eff. Nov. 1, 1988; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 31(c). Notice of receipt. The party taking the deposition shall give prompt notice of its receipt to all other parties.

History: En. Sec. 31, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 1, 1988, eff. Nov. 1, 1988.

Rule 32. Use of depositions in court proceedings

Rule 32(a). Use of depositions. At the trial or upon the hearing of a motion or an interlocutory proceeding, any part or all of a deposition, so far as admissible under the rules of evidence applied as though the witness were then present and testifying, may be used against any party who was present or represented at the taking of the deposition or who had reasonable notice thereof, in accordance with any of the following provisions:

(1) Any deposition may be used by any party for the purpose of contradicting or impeaching the testimony of deponent as a witness or for any other purpose permitted by the Montana Rules of Evidence.

(2) The deposition of a party or of anyone who at the time of taking the deposition was an officer, director, or managing agent, or a person designated under Rule 30(b)(6) or 31(a) to testify on behalf of a public or private corporation, partnership or association or governmental agency which is a party may be used by an adverse party for any purpose.

(3) The deposition of a witness, whether or not a party, may be used by any party for any purpose if the court finds: (A) that the witness is dead; or (B) that the witness is at a greater distance than 100 miles from the place of trial or hearing, or is out of the United States, unless it appears that the absence of the witness was procured by the party offering the deposition; or (C) that the witness is unable to attend or testify because of age, illness, infirmity, or imprisonment; or (D) that the party offering the deposition has been unable to procure the

attendance of the witness by subpoena; or (E) upon application and notice, that such exceptional circumstances exist as to make it desirable, in the interest of justice and with due regard to the importance of presenting the testimony of witnesses orally in open court, to allow the deposition to be used.

(4) If only part of a deposition is offered in evidence by a party, an adverse party may require the offeror to introduce any other part which ought in fairness to be considered with the part introduced, and any party may introduce any other parts.

Substitution of parties pursuant to Rule 25 does not affect the right to use depositions previously taken; and, when an action in any court of the United States or of any state has been dismissed and another action involving the same subject matter is afterward brought between the same parties or their representatives or successors in interest, all depositions lawfully taken and duly filed in the former action may be used in the latter as if originally taken therefor. A deposition previously taken may also be used as permitted by the Montana Rules of Evidence.

History: En. Sec. 32, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 32(b). Objections to admissibility. Subject to the provisions of Rule 28(b) and subdivision (d)(3) of this rule, objection may be made at the trial or hearing to receiving in evidence any deposition or part thereof for any reason which would require the exclusion of the evidence if the witness were then present and testifying.

History: En. Sec. 32, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976.

Rule 32(c). Deleted. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984.

History: En. Sec. 32, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976.

Rule 32(d). Effect of errors and irregularities in depositions. (1) As to notice. All errors and irregularities in the notice for taking a deposition are waived unless written objection is promptly served upon the party giving the notice.

(2) As to disqualification of officer. Objection to taking a deposition because of disqualification of the officer before whom it is to be taken is waived unless made before the taking of the deposition begins or as soon thereafter as the disqualification becomes known or could be discovered with reasonable diligence.

(3) As to taking of deposition. (A) Objections to the competency of a witness or to the competency, relevancy, or materiality of testimony are not waived by failure to make them before or during the taking of the deposition, unless the ground of the objection is one which might have been obviated or removed if presented at that time.

(B) Errors and irregularities occurring at the oral examination in the manner of taking the deposition, in the form of the questions or answers, in the oath or affirmation, or in the conduct of parties, and errors of any kind which might be obviated, removed, or cured if promptly presented, are waived unless reasonable objection thereto is made at the taking of the deposition.

(C) Objections to the form of written questions submitted under Rule 31 are waived unless served in writing upon the party propounding them within the time allowed for serving the succeeding cross or other questions and within 5 days after service of the last questions authorized.

(4) As to completion and return of deposition. Errors and irregularities in the manner in which the testimony is transcribed or the deposition is prepared, signed, certified, sealed, endorsed, transmitted, or otherwise dealt with by the officer under Rules 30 and 31 are waived unless a motion to suppress the deposition or some part thereof is made with reasonable promptness after such defect is, or with due diligence might have been, ascertained.

History: En. Sec. 32, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 1, 1988, eff. Nov. 1, 1988.

Rule 33. Interrogatories to parties

Rule 33(a). Availability — procedures for use — limitations. Any party may serve upon any other party written interrogatories to be answered by the parties served or, if the party served is a public or private corporation or a partnership or association or governmental agency, by any officer or agent, who shall furnish such information as is available to the party. Interrogatories may, without leave of court, be served upon the plaintiff after commencement of the action and upon any other party with or after service of the summons and complaint upon that party. Unless otherwise ordered or stipulated, no party may serve on any other party more than 50 interrogatories in the aggregate. Each subpart shall be counted as a separate interrogatory. Additional interrogatories may be submitted for good cause only by leave of court.

Each interrogatory shall be answered separately and fully in writing under oath unless it is objected to in which event the reasons for objection shall be stated in lieu of an answer. The party answering the interrogatories shall set forth a verbatim recopy of each of the interrogatories, followed by the answer thereto. The answers are to be signed by the person making them, and the objections signed by the attorney making them. The party upon whom the interrogatories have been served shall serve a copy of the answers, and objections if any, within 30 days after the service of the interrogatories, except that a defendant may serve answers or objections within 45 days after service of the summons and complaint upon that defendant. The court may allow a shorter or longer time. The party submitting the interrogatories may move for an order under Rule 37(a) with respect to any objection to or other failure to answer an interrogatory.

History: En. Sec. 33, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Apr. 1, 1965, eff. July 1, 1965; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Nov. 28, 1966, eff. Jan. 1, 1967; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 1, 1988, eff. Nov. 1, 1988; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993.

Rule 33(b). Scope — use at trial. Interrogatories may relate to any matters which can be inquired into under Rule 26(b), and the answers may be used to the extent permitted by the rules of evidence.

An interrogatory otherwise proper is not necessarily objectionable merely because an answer to the interrogatory involves an opinion or contention that relates to fact or the application of law to fact, but the court may order that such an interrogatory need not be answered until after designated discovery has been completed or until a pretrial conference or other later time.

History: En. Sec. 33, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Apr. 1, 1965, eff. July 1, 1965; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Nov. 28, 1966, eff. Jan. 1, 1967; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976.

Cross-References

Montana Rules of Evidence, Title 26, ch. 10.

Rule 33(c). Option to produce business records. Where the answer to an interrogatory may be derived or ascertained from the business records of the party upon whom the interrogatory has been served or from an examination, audit or inspection of such business records, including a compilation, abstract or summary thereof and the burden of deriving or ascertaining the answer is substantially the same for the party serving the interrogatory as for the party served, it is a sufficient answer to such interrogatory to specify the records from which the answer may be derived or ascertained and to afford to the party serving the interrogatory reasonable opportunity to examine, audit or inspect such records and to make copies, compilations, abstracts or summaries. A specification shall be in sufficient detail to permit the interrogating party to locate and identify, as readily as can the party served, the records from which the answer may be ascertained.

History: En. Sec. 33, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Apr. 1, 1965, eff. July 1, 1965; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Nov. 28, 1966, eff. Jan. 1, 1967; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984.

Rule 34. Production of documents and things and entry upon land for inspection and other purposes

Rule 34(a). Scope. Any party may serve on any other party a request (1) to produce and permit the party making the request, or someone acting on the requestor's behalf, to inspect and copy, any designated documents (including writings, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, phono-records, and other data compilations from which information can be obtained, translated, if necessary, by the respondent through detection devices into reasonably usable form), or to inspect and copy, test, or sample any tangible things which constitute or contain matters within the scope of Rule 26(b) and which are in the possession, custody or control of the party upon whom the request is served; or (2) to permit entry upon designated land or other property in the possession or control of the party upon whom the request is served for the purpose of inspection and measuring, surveying, photographing, testing, or sampling the property or any designated object or operation thereon, within the scope of Rule 26(b).

History: En. Sec. 34, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 34(b). Procedure. The request may, without leave of court, be served upon the plaintiff after commencement of the action and upon any other party with or after service of the summons and complaint upon that party. The request shall set forth the items to be inspected either by individual item or by category, and describe each item and category with reasonable particularity. The request shall specify a reasonable time, place, and manner of making the inspection and performing the related acts.

The party upon whom the request is served shall serve a written response within 30 days after the service of the request, except that a defendant may serve a response within 45 days after service of the summons and complaint upon that defendant. The court may allow a shorter or longer time. The response shall state, with respect to each item or category, that inspection and related activities will be permitted as requested, unless the request is objected to, in which event the reasons for objection shall be stated. If objection is made to part of an item or category, the part shall be specified. The party submitting the request may move for an order under Rule 37(a) with respect to any objection to or other failure to respond to the request or any part thereof, or any failure to permit inspection as requested.

A party who produces documents for inspection shall produce them as they are kept in the usual course of business or shall organize and label them to correspond with the categories in the request.

History: En. Sec. 34, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984.

Rule 34(c). Persons not parties. A person not a party to the action may be compelled to produce documents and things or to submit to an inspection as provided in Rule 45.

History: En. Sec. 34, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993.

Rule 35. Physical and mental examination of persons

Rule 35(a). Order for examination. When the mental or physical condition (including the blood group) of a party, or of a person in the custody or under the legal control of a party, is in controversy, the court in which the action is pending may order the party to submit to a physical or mental examination by a suitably licensed or certified examiner or to produce for examination the person in the party's custody or legal control. The order may be made only on motion for good cause shown and upon notice to the person to be examined and to all parties and shall specify the time, place, manner, conditions, and scope of the examination and the person or persons by whom it is to be made.

History: En. Sec. 35, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993.

Rule 35(b). Report of examiner. (1) If requested by the party against whom an order is made under Rule 35(a) or the person examined, the party causing the examination to be made shall deliver to the requesting party a copy of the detailed written report of the examiner setting out the examiner's findings, including results of all tests made, diagnosis and conclusions, together with like reports of all earlier examinations of the same condition. After delivery the party causing the examination shall be entitled upon request to receive from the party against whom the order is made a like report of any examination, previously or thereafter made, of the same condition, unless, in the case of a report of examination of a person not a party, the party shows that the party is unable to obtain it. The court on motion may make an order against a party requiring delivery of a report on such terms as are just, and if an examiner fails or refuses to make a report the court may exclude the examiner's testimony if offered at the trial.

(2) Waiver of privilege. Either by (1) requesting and obtaining a report of the examination ordered as provided herein, or by taking the deposition of the examiner, or by (2) commencing an action or asserting a defense which places in issue the mental or physical condition of a party to the action, the party examined or a party to the action waives any privilege the party may have in that action or any other action involving the same controversy, regarding the testimony of every person who has treated, prescribed, consulted, or examined or may thereafter treat, consult, prescribe or examine, such party in respect to the same mental or physical condition; but such waiver shall not apply to any treatment, consultation, prescription or examination for any mental or physical condition not related to the pending action. Upon motion seasonably made, and upon notice and for good cause shown, the court in which the action is pending, may make an order prohibiting the introduction in evidence of any such portion of the medical record of any person as may not be relevant to the issues in the pending action.

(3) This subdivision applies to examinations made by agreement of the parties, unless the agreement expressly provides otherwise. This subdivision does not preclude discovery of a report of an examiner or the taking of a deposition of the examiner in accordance with the provisions of any other rule.

History: En. Sec. 35, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-6, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-10, Oct. 22, 1971, eff. Jan. 1, 1972; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993.

Cross-References

Doctor-patient privilege, 26-1-805.
Speech-language pathologist- or audiologist-client privilege, 26-1-806.
Psychologist-client privilege, 26-1-807.
Privileges, Rules 501 through 505, 25-20-536.2;P. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Rule 35(c). Repealed. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 27, 1993.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 36. Requests for admissions

Rule 36(a). Request for admission. A party may serve upon any other party a written request for the admission, for purposes of the pending action, only, of the truth of any matters within the scope of Rule 26(b) set forth in the request that relate to statements or opinions of fact or of the application of law to fact, including the genuineness of any documents described in the request. Copies of documents shall be served with the request unless they have been or are otherwise furnished or made available for inspection and copying. The request may, without leave of court, be served upon the plaintiff after commencement of the action and upon any other party with or after service of the summons and complaint upon that party.

Each matter of which an admission is requested shall be separately set forth. The matter is admitted unless, within 30 days after service of the request, or within such shorter or longer time as the court may allow, the party to whom the request is directed serves upon the party requesting the admission a written answer or objection addressed to the matter, signed by the party or by the party's attorney, but, unless the court shortens the time, a defendant shall not be required to serve answers or objections before the expiration of 45 days after service of the summons and complaint upon that defendant. If objection is made, the reasons therefor shall be stated. The answers shall specifically deny the matter or set forth in detail the reasons why the answering party cannot truthfully admit or deny the matter. A denial shall fairly meet the substance of the requested admission, and when good faith requires that a party qualify an answer or deny only a part of the matter of which an admission is requested, the party shall specify so much of it as is true and qualify or deny the remainder. An answering party may not give lack of information or knowledge as a reason for failure to admit or deny unless the party states that the party has made reasonable inquiry and that the information known or readily obtainable by the party is insufficient to enable the party to admit or deny. A party who considers that a matter of which an admission has been requested presents a genuine issue for trial may not, on that ground alone, object to the request; the party may, subject to the provisions of Rule 37(c), deny the matter or set forth reasons why the party cannot admit or deny it.

The party who has requested the admissions may move to determine the sufficiency of the answers or objections. Unless the court determines that an objection is justified, it shall order that an answer be served. If the court determines that an answer does not comply with the requirements of this rule, it may order either that the matter is admitted or that an amended answer be served. The court may, in lieu of these orders, determine that final disposition of the request be made at a pretrial conference or at a designated time prior to trial. The provisions of Rule 37(a)(4) apply to the award of expenses incurred in relation to the motion.

History: En. Sec. 36, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 36(b). Effect of admission. Any matter admitted under this rule is conclusively established unless the court on motion permits withdrawal or amendment of the admission. Subject to the provisions of Rule 16 governing amendment of a pretrial order, the court may permit withdrawal or amendment when the presentation of the merits of the action will be subserved thereby and the party who obtained the admission fails to satisfy the court that withdrawal or amendment will prejudice that party in maintaining the action or defense on the merits. Any admission made by a party under this rule is for the purpose of the pending action only and is not an admission for any other purpose nor may it be used against the party in any other proceeding.

History: En. Sec. 36, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Procedure when answer admits part of plaintiff's claim, 25-4-601.

Effect of failure to deny averments in pleadings, Rule 8(d), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 37. Failure to make discovery: sanctions

Rule 37(a). Motion for order compelling discovery. A party, upon reasonable notice to other parties and all persons affected thereby, may apply for an order compelling discovery as follows:

(1) Appropriate court. An application for an order to a party may be made to the court in which the action is pending, or, on matters relating to a deposition, to the court in the district where the deposition is being taken. An application for an order to a deponent who is not a party shall be made to the court in the district where the deposition is being taken.

(2) Motion. If a deponent fails to answer a question propounded or submitted under Rules 30 or 31, or a corporation or other entity fails to make a designation under Rule 30(b)(6) or 31(a), or a party fails to answer an interrogatory submitted under Rule 33, or if a party, in response to a request for inspection submitted under Rule 34, fails to respond that inspection will be permitted as requested or fails to permit inspection as requested, the discovering party may move for an order compelling an answer, or a designation, or an order compelling inspection in accordance with the request. When taking a deposition on oral examination, the proponent of the question may complete or adjourn the examination before applying for an order.

If the court denies the motion in whole or in part, it may make such protective order as it would have been empowered to make on a motion made pursuant to Rule 26(c).

(3) Evasive or incomplete answer. For purposes of this subdivision an evasive or incomplete answer is to be treated as a failure to answer.

(4) Award of expenses of motion. If the motion is granted, the court shall, after opportunity for hearing, require the party or deponent whose conduct necessitated the motion or the party or attorney advising such conduct or both of them to pay to the moving party the reasonable expenses incurred in obtaining the order, including attorney's fees, unless the court finds that the opposition to the motion was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

If the motion is denied, the court shall, after opportunity for hearing, require the moving party or the attorney advising the motion or both of them to pay to the party or deponent who opposed the motion the reasonable expenses incurred in opposing the motion, including attorney's fees, unless the court finds that the making of the motion was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

If the motion is granted in part and denied in part, the court may apportion the reasonable expenses incurred in relation to the motion among the parties and persons in a just manner.

History: En. Sec. 37, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Attorney fees as costs, Title 25, ch. 10, part 3.

Rule 37(b). Failure to comply with order. (1) Sanctions by court in district where deposition is taken. If a deponent fails to be sworn or to answer a question after being directed to do so by the court in the district in which the deposition is being taken, the failure may be considered a contempt of that court.

(2) Sanctions by court in which action is pending. If a party or an officer, director, or managing agent of a party or a person designated under Rule 30(b)(6) or 31(a) to testify on behalf of a party fails to obey an order to provide or permit discovery, including an order made under subdivision (a) of this rule or Rule 35, or if a party fails to obey an order entered under Rule 26(f), the court in which the action is pending may make such orders in regard to the failure as are just and among others the following:

(A) An order that the matters regarding which the order was made or any other designated facts shall be taken to be established for the purposes of the action in accordance with the claim of the party obtaining the order;

(B) An order refusing to allow the disobedient party to support or oppose designated claims or defenses, or prohibiting that party from introducing designated matters in evidence;

(C) An order striking out pleadings or parts thereof, or staying further proceedings until the order is obeyed, or dismissing the action or proceeding or any part thereof, or rendering a judgment by default against the disobedient party;

(D) In lieu of any of the foregoing orders or in addition thereto, an order treating as a contempt of court the failure to obey any orders except an order to submit to a physical or mental examination;

(E) Where a party has failed to comply with an order under Rule 35(a) requiring that party to produce another for examination, such orders as are listed in paragraphs (A), (B), and (C) of this subdivision, unless the party failing to comply shows that that party is unable to produce such person for examination.

In lieu of any of the foregoing orders or in addition thereto, the court shall require the party failing to obey the order or the attorney advising that party or both to pay the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, caused by the failure, unless the court finds that the failure was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

History: En. Sec. 37, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Contempts, Title 3, ch. 1, part 5.

Motion to strike, Rule 12(f), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 37(c). Expenses on failure to admit. If a party fails to admit the genuineness of any document or the truth of any matter as requested under Rule 36, and if the party requesting the admissions thereafter proves the genuineness of the document or the truth of the matter, the requesting party may apply to the court for an order requiring the other party, the other party's attorney or both to pay the reasonable expenses incurred in making that proof, including reasonable attorney's fees. The court shall make the order unless it finds that (1) the request was held objectionable pursuant to Rule 36(a), or (2) the admission sought was of no substantial importance, or (3) the party failing to admit had reasonable ground to believe that the party might prevail on the matter, or (4) there was other good reason for the failure to admit.

History: En. Sec. 37, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 15, 1998, eff. Dec. 1, 1998.

Cross-References

Attorney fees as costs, Title 25, ch. 10, part 3.

Rule 37(d). Failure of party to attend at own deposition or serve answers to interrogatories or respond to request for inspection. If a party or an officer, director, or managing agent of a party or a person designated under Rule 30(b)(6) or 31(a) to testify on behalf of a party fails (1) to appear before the officer who is to take the deposition, after being served with a proper notice, or (2) to serve answers or objections to interrogatories submitted under Rule 33, after proper service of the interrogatories, or (3) to serve a written response to a request for inspection submitted under Rule 34, after proper service of the request, the court in which the action is pending on motion may make such orders in regard to the failure as are just, and among others it may take any action authorized under paragraphs (A), (B), and (C) of subdivision (b)(2) of this rule. In lieu of any order or in addition thereto, the court shall require the party failing to act or the attorney advising that party or both to pay the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, caused by the failure, unless the court finds that the failure was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

The failure to act described in this subdivision may not be excused on the ground that the discovery sought is objectionable unless the party failing to act has applied for a protective order as provided by Rule 26(c).

History: En. Sec. 37, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Attorney fees as costs, Title 25, ch. 10, part 3.

Rule 37(g). Failure to participate in the framing of a discovery plan. If a party or a party's attorney fails to participate in good faith in the framing of a discovery plan by agreement as is required by Rule 26(f), the court may, after opportunity for hearing, require such party or attorney to pay to any other party the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, caused by the failure.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Costs, Title 25, ch. 10.

VI. Trials

Rule 38. Jury trial of right

Cross-References

Right to trial by jury, Art. II, sec. 26, Mont. Const.
Trials, Title 25, ch. 7.

Rule 38(a). Right reserved. The right of trial by jury as declared by The Constitution of the State of Montana or as given by a statute of the state of Montana shall be preserved to the parties inviolate.

History: En. Sec. 38, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Right to trial by jury, Art. II, sec. 26, Mont. Const.
Trials, Title 25, ch. 7.
Right to jury trial in Municipal Courts, 25-30-105.
Right to jury trial in Justice's Court, 25-31-803.
Right to jury trial in criminal proceedings in District Court, 46-16-110.

Rule 38(b). Demand. Any party may demand a trial by jury of any issue triable of right by a jury by serving upon the other parties a demand therefor in writing at any time after the commencement of the action and not later than 10 days after the service of the last pleading directed to such issue. Such demand may be endorsed upon a pleading of the party.

History: En. Sec. 38, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 38(c). [Demand] — specification of issues. In the demand a party may specify the issues which the party wishes so tried; otherwise the party shall be deemed to have demanded trial by jury for all the issues so triable. If the party has demanded trial by jury for only some of the issues, any other party within 10 days after service of the demand or such lesser time as the court may order, may serve a demand for trial by jury of any other or all of the issues of fact in the action.

History: **En. Sec. 38, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.**

Cross-References

Issues defined — types, 25-7-101.

Rule 38(d). Waiver. The failure of a party to serve a demand as required by this rule and to file it as required by Rule 5(d) constitutes a waiver by the party of trial by jury. A waiver of trial by jury is not revoked by an amendment of a pleading asserting only a claim or defense arising out of the conduct, transaction, or occurrence set forth or attempted to be set forth in the original pleading. A demand for trial by jury made as herein provided may not be withdrawn without the consent of the parties.

History: **En. Sec. 38, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.**

Rule 39. Trial by jury or by the court

Cross-References

Province of court and jury, Title 26, ch. 1, part 2.

Rule 39(a). By jury. When trial by jury has been demanded as provided in Rule 38, the action shall be designated upon the register of actions as a jury action. The trial of all issues so demanded shall be by jury, unless (1) the parties or their attorneys of record, by written stipulation filed with the court or by an oral stipulation made in open court and entered in the record, consent to trial by the court sitting without a jury or (2) the court upon motion or of its own initiative finds that a right of trial by jury of some or all of those issues does not exist.

History: **En. Sec. 39, Ch. 13, L. 1961.**

Cross-References

When issues of fact to be decided by jury, 25-7-103.

Rule 39(b). By the court. Issues not demanded for trial by jury as provided in Rule 38 shall be tried by the court; but, notwithstanding the failure of a party to demand a jury in an action in which such a demand might have been made of right, the court upon motion or of its own initiative may on 10 days' notice to the parties order a trial by a jury of any or all issues.

History: **En. Sec. 39, Ch. 13, L. 1961.**

Cross-References

Issues defined — types, 25-7-101.

Rule 39(c). Advisory jury and trial by consent. In all actions not triable of right by a jury the court upon motion or of its own initiative may try any issue with an advisory jury or, the court, with the consent of both parties, may order a trial with a jury whose verdict has the same effect as if trial by jury had been a matter of right.

History: **En. Sec. 39, Ch. 13, L. 1961.**

Rule 40. Assignment of cases for trial. The district courts shall provide by rule for the placing of actions upon the trial calendar (1) without request of the parties or (2) upon request of a party and notice to the other parties or (3) in such other manner as the court deem expedient. Precedence shall be given to actions entitled thereto by any statute of the state of Montana.

History: **En. Sec. 40, Ch. 13, L. 1961.**

Cross-References

Rules for courts of record, 3-1-112.

Rule 41. Dismissal of actions

Cross-References

Judgment to be on merits, 25-9-101.

Rule 41(a). Voluntary dismissal — effect thereof. (1) By plaintiff — by stipulation. Subject to the provisions of Rule 23(e), of Rule 66, and of any statute of the state of Montana, an action may be dismissed by the plaintiff without order of court (i) by filing a notice of dismissal at any time before service by the adverse party of an answer or of a motion for summary judgment, which ever first occurs, or (ii) by filing a stipulation of dismissal signed by all parties who have appeared in the action. Unless otherwise stated in the notice of dismissal or stipulation, the dismissal is without prejudice.

(2) By order of court. Except as provided in paragraph (1) of this subdivision of this rule, an action shall not be dismissed at the plaintiff's instance save upon order of the court and upon such terms and conditions as the court deems proper. If a counterclaim has been pleaded by a defendant prior to the service upon the defendant of the plaintiff's motion to dismiss, the action shall not be dismissed against the defendant's objection unless the counterclaim can remain pending for independent adjudication by the court. Unless otherwise specified in the order, a dismissal under this paragraph is without prejudice.

History: En. Sec. 41, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1963; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 41(b). Involuntary dismissal — effect thereof. For failure of the plaintiff to prosecute or to comply with these rules or any order of court, a defendant may move for dismissal of an action or of any claim against the defendant. Unless the court in its order for dismissal otherwise specifies, a dismissal under this subdivision and any dismissal not provided for in this rule, other than a dismissal for lack of jurisdiction or failure to join a party under Rule 19, operates as an adjudication upon the merits.

History: En. Sec. 41, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1963; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993.

Cross-References

Dismissal when security not given, 25-10-602.

Rule 41(c). Dismissal of counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim. The provisions of this rule apply to the dismissal of any counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim. A voluntary dismissal by the claimant alone pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of this rule shall be made before a responsive pleading is served, or, if there is none, before the introduction of evidence at the trial or hearing.

History: En. Sec. 41, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1963.

Cross-References

Counterclaim and cross-claim, Title 25, ch. 4, part 4.
Mode of trial of counterclaim, 25-7-104.

Rule 41(d). Costs of previously-dismissed action. If a plaintiff who has once dismissed an action in any court commences an action based upon or including the same claim against the same defendant, the court may make such order for the payment of costs of the action previously dismissed as it may deem proper and may stay the proceedings in the action until the plaintiff has complied with the order.

History: En. Sec. 41, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1963.

Cross-References

Costs, Title 25, ch. 10.

Rule 41(e). Deleted. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 28, 1999, eff. Jan. 1, 2000.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1963; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Apr. 1, 1965, eff. July 1, 1965; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993.

Rule 42. Consolidation — separate trials

Rule 42(a). Consolidation. When actions involving a common question of law or fact are pending before the court, it may order a joint hearing or trial of any or all the matters in issue in the actions; it may order all the actions consolidated; and it may make such orders concerning proceedings therein as may tend to avoid unnecessary costs or delay.

History: En. Sec. 42, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 42(b). Separate trials. The court in furtherance of convenience or to avoid prejudice may order a separate trial of any claim, cross-claim, counterclaim, or third-party claim, or of any separate issue or of any number of claims, cross-claims, counterclaims, third-party claims, or issues.

History: En. Sec. 42, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Multiple claims or defendants — proper place of trial, 25-2-116, 25-2-117.
Counterclaim and cross-claim, Rule 13(i), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Parties — separate trials, Rule 20(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 43. Evidence

Rule 43(b). Deleted. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984.

History: En. Sec. 43, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 43(c). Deleted. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984.

History: En. Sec. 43, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 43(d). Affirmation in lieu of oath. Whenever under these rules an oath is required to be taken, a solemn affirmation may be accepted in lieu thereof.

History: En. Sec. 43, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Form of ordinary oath, 1-6-102.

Rule 43(e). Evidence on motions. Except as otherwise provided in Rule 56, when a motion is based on facts not appearing of record the court may hear the matter on affidavits presented by the respective parties, but the court may direct that the matter be heard wholly or partly on oral testimony or depositions.

History: En. Sec. 43, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 43(f). Interpreters. The court may appoint an interpreter of its own selection and may fix the interpreter's reasonable compensation. The compensation shall be paid out of funds provided by law or by one or more of the parties as the court may direct, and may be taxed ultimately as costs, in the discretion of the court.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Costs, Title 25, ch. 10.

Interpreters to be paid as witnesses, 26-2-504.

Interpreters for the deaf in official proceedings, Title 49, ch. 4, part 5.

Rule 44. Proof of official record

Rule 44(a). Authentication. (1) Domestic. An official record kept within the United States, or any state, district, or commonwealth, or within a territory subject to the administrative or judicial jurisdiction of the United States, or an entry therein, when admissible for any purposes, may be evidenced by an official publication thereof or by a copy attested by the officer having the legal custody of the record, or by the officer's deputy, and accompanied by a certificate that such officer has the custody. The certificate may be made by a judge of a court of record of the district or political subdivision in which the record is kept, authenticated by the seal of the court, or may be made by any public officer having a seal of office and having official duties in the district or political subdivision in which the record is kept, authenticated by the seal of the officer's office.

(2) Foreign. A foreign official record, or an entry therein, when admissible for any purpose, may be evidenced by an official publication thereof; or a copy thereof, attested by a person authorized to make the attestation, and accompanied by a final certification as to the genuineness of the signature and official position (i) of the attesting person, or (ii) of any foreign official whose certificate of genuineness of signature and official position relates to the attestation or is in a chain of certificates of genuineness of signature and official position relating to the attestation. A final certification may be made by a secretary of embassy or legation, consul general, vice-consul, or consular agent of the United States, or a diplomatic or consular official of the foreign country assigned or accredited to the United States. If reasonable opportunity has been given to all parties to investigate the authenticity and accuracy of the documents, the court may, for good cause shown, (i) admit an attested copy without final certification or (ii) permit the foreign official record to be evidenced by an attested summary with or without a final certification. The final certification is unnecessary if the record and the attestation are certified as provided in a treaty or convention to which the United States and the foreign country in which the official record is located are parties.

History: En. Sec. 44, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993.

Cross-References

Effect of former judgments and orders, Title 26, ch. 3.

Public records and reports as hearsay — exception, Rule 803, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Former testimony as hearsay — exception, Rule 804, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Requirement of authentication or identification, Rule 901, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Self-authentication, Rule 902, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Public records, Rule 1005, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Rule 44(b). Lack of record. A written statement that after diligent search no record or entry of a specified tenor is found to exist in the records designated by the statement, authenticated as provided in subdivision (a)(1) of this rule in the case of a domestic record, or complying with the requirements of subdivision (a)(2) of this rule for a summary in the case of a foreign record, is admissible as evidence that the records contain no such record or entry.

History: En. Sec. 44, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968.

Cross-References

Absence of public record as hearsay — exception, Rule 803, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Rule 44(c). Other proof. This rule does not prevent the proof of official records or of entry or lack of entry therein by any other method authorized by law.

History: En. Sec. 44, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968.

Cross-References

Effect of former judgments and orders, Title 26, ch. 3.
Public records and reports as hearsay — exception, Rule 803, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Absence of public record as hearsay — exception, Rule 803, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Former testimony as hearsay — exception, Rule 804, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Requirement of authentication or identification, Rule 901, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Self-authentication, Rule 902, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Public records, Rule 1005, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Rule 44.1. Determination of foreign law. A party who intends to raise an issue concerning the law of a foreign country shall give notice by pleadings or other reasonable written notice. The court, in determining foreign law, may consider any relevant material or source, including testimony, whether or not submitted by a party or admissible under the Montana Rules of Evidence. The court's determination shall be treated as a ruling on a question of law.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Books containing laws presumed correct, 26-1-603.
Judicial notice of law, Rule 202, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Uniform Transboundary Pollution Reciprocal Access Act, Title 75, ch. 16.

Rule 45. Subpoena

Cross-References

Subpoenas and witnesses, Title 26, ch. 2.

Rule 45(a). Form—issuance. (1) Every subpoena shall

(A) state the name of the court from which it is issued; and

(B) state the title of the action, the name of the court in which it is pending, and its civil action number; and

(C) command each person to whom it is directed to attend and give testimony or to produce and permit inspection and copying of designated books, documents, or tangible things in the possession, custody or control of that person, or to permit inspection of premises, at a time and place therein specified; and

(D) set forth the text of subparagraphs (c) and (d) of this rule. A command to produce evidence or to permit inspection may be joined with a command to appear at trial or hearing or at deposition, or may be issued separately.

(2) A subpoena shall issue from the court in which the action is pending.

(3) The clerk shall issue a subpoena, signed but otherwise in blank, to a party requesting it, who shall complete it before service. An attorney as officer of the court may also issue and sign a subpoena on behalf of a court in which the action is pending.

History: En. Sec. 45, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 28, 1999, eff. Jan. 1, 2000.

Cross-References

Documents requiring seals, 3-1-206.
Issuance of subpoena, 26-2-102.

Rule 45(b). Service. (1) A subpoena may be served by any person who is not a party and is not less than 18 years of age. Service of a subpoena upon a person named therein shall be made by delivering a copy thereof to such person and, if the person's attendance is commanded, by tendering to that person the fees for one day's attendance and the mileage allowed by law. Prior notice of any commanded production of documents and things or inspection of premises before trial shall be served on each party in the manner prescribed by rule 5(b).

(2) Subject to the provisions of clause (ii) of subparagraph (c)(3)(A) of this rule, a subpoena

(A) for attendance at a hearing or trial may be served at any place within the state and may require the person subpoenaed to appear at the hearing or trial irrespective of the person's place of residence, place of employment, or where such person regularly transacts business in person;

(B) for the production of documentary evidence and/or the taking of a deposition may require a person to attend an examination or produce documentary evidence only at a place within the state; and

(i) in the case of residents or entities located within the state, within 100 miles of where that person resides or is employed or transacts business in person, or, if on an entity, within 100 miles of the principal location of that entity, or at such other convenient place as is fixed by order of court;

(ii) in the case of non-residents who have been served within the state, within 100 miles of where the non-resident is served, or at any other convenient place as is fixed by order of court.

(3) Proof of service when necessary shall be made by filing with the clerk of the court by which the subpoena is issued a statement of the date and manner of service and of the names of the persons served, certified by the person who made the service.

History: En. Sec. 45, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May. 1, 1990, eff. May. 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 28, 1999, eff. Jan. 1, 2000.

Cross-References

Mileage — allowance, 2-18-503.
Duties of District Court Clerk relating to jurors and witnesses, 3-5-510.
Statement to Board of County Commissioners concerning witnesses, 3-5-512.
Witness fees, Title 26, ch. 2, part 5.

Rule 45(c). Protection of persons subject to or affected by subpoenas. (1) A party or an attorney responsible for the issuance and service of a subpoena shall take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to that subpoena. The court on behalf of which the subpoena was issued shall enforce this duty and impose upon the party or attorney in breach of this duty an appropriate sanction, which may include, but is not limited to, lost earnings and a reasonable attorney's fee.

(2) (A) A person commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of designated books, papers, documents or tangible things, or inspection of premises need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless commanded to appear for deposition, hearing or trial.

(B) Subject to subparagraph (d)(2) of this rule, a person commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying, or any person affected thereby, may, within 14 days after service of the subpoena or before the time specified for compliance if such time is less than 14 days after service, serve upon the party or attorney designated in the subpoena written objection to inspection or copying of any or all of the designated materials or of the premises. If objection is made, the party serving the subpoena shall not be entitled to inspect and copy the materials or inspect the premises except pursuant to an order of the court by which the subpoena was issued. If objection has been made, the party serving the subpoena may, upon notice to the person commanded to produce, and to any affected person who has served written objection, move at any time for an order to compel the production. Such an order to compel production shall protect any person who is not a party or an officer of a party from significant expense resulting from the inspection and copying commanded.

(3) (A) On timely motion, the court by which a subpoena was issued shall quash or modify the subpoena if it

(i) fails to allow reasonable time for compliance; or

(ii) requires in the case of a deposition or production prior to hearing or trial, a person to travel beyond the 100 mile radius provided in subparagraph (b)(2) of this rule; or

(iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter and no exception or waiver applies; or

(iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

(B) If a subpoena

(i) requires disclosure of a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information; or

(ii) requires disclosure of an unretained expert's opinion or information not describing specific events or occurrences in dispute and resulting from the expert's study made not at the request of any party; or

(iii) requires a person who is not a party or an officer of a party to incur substantial expense to travel more than 100 miles to attend trial, the court may, to protect a person subject to or affected by the subpoena, quash or modify the subpoena or, if the party in whose behalf the subpoena is issued shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship and assures that the person to whom the subpoena is addressed will be reasonably compensated, the court may order appearance or production only upon specified conditions.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 28, 1999, eff. Jan. 1, 2000.

Rule 45(d). Duties in responding to subpoena. (1) A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents shall produce them as they are kept in the usual course of business or shall organize and label them to correspond with the categories in the demand.

(2) When information subject to a subpoena is withheld on a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial preparation materials, the claim shall be made expressly and shall be supported by a description of the nature of the documents, communications, or things not produced that is sufficient to enable the demanding party to contest the claim.

History: En. Sec. 45, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 26, 1990, eff. June 26, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 28, 1999, eff. Jan 1, 2000.

Rule 45(e). Contempt. Failure by any person without adequate excuse to obey a subpoena served upon that person may be deemed a contempt of the court from which the subpoena issued. An adequate cause for failure to obey exists when a subpoena purports to require a non-party to attend or produce at a place not within the limits provided by clause (ii) of subparagraph (c)(3)(A) of this rule.

History: En. Sec. 45, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 28, 1999, eff. Jan. 1, 2000.

Cross-References

Contempts, Title 3, ch. 1, part 5.
Contempts in Justices' Courts, Title 3, ch. 10, part 4.
Disobedience — how punished, 26-2-104.
Criminal contempt, 45-7-309.

Rule 46. Exceptions unnecessary. Formal exceptions to rulings, orders, or findings of the court are unnecessary; but for all purposes it is sufficient that a party, at the time the ruling or order of the court is made or sought, makes known to the court the action which the party desires the court to take, or the party's objection to the action of the court and the grounds therefor; and, if a party has no opportunity to object to a ruling or order at the time it is made, the absence of an objection does not thereafter prejudice the party.

History: En. Sec. 46, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-9, May 21, 1969, eff. July 1, 1969; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-10, Oct. 22, 1971, eff. Jan. 1, 1972; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Demurrers, pleas, etc., abolished, Rule 7(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
What court may review on appeal from judgment, Rule 2, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Rule 47. Jurors

Cross-References

Juries and jurors, Title 3, ch. 15.

Rule 47(a). Examination of jurors. The court shall permit the parties or their attorneys to conduct the examination of prospective jurors under its supervision. The court may supplement the examination by such further inquiry as it deems proper. Challenges for cause must be tried by the court. The juror challenged and any other person may be examined as a witness on the trial of the challenge.

History: En. Sec. 47, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 47(b). Manner of selection and order of examination of jurors. From the entire jury panel, an initial panel of 20 jurors shall be called in the first instance, and before any voir dire examination of the jury shall be had. Examination of all jurors in the initial panel shall be completed by the plaintiff before examination by the defendant. If challenges for cause are allowed, an additional juror shall be called from the entire panel immediately upon the allowance of challenge, and the juror called to replace the juror excused for cause shall take the number of the juror who has been excused, to provide a full initial panel of 20 jurors, whose examination shall be completed before any peremptory challenges are made. When the voir dire examination has been completed, each side shall have four peremptory challenges, and they shall be exercised by the plaintiff first striking one, the defendant than striking one, and so on, until each side has exhausted or waived its right. In event one or more alternate jurors are called, the next jurors remaining in the initial panel, if any, shall be called by the clerk to be the alternate jurors. In event all jurors remaining of original initial panel of 20 jurors, including those substituted for those jurors excused for cause, have been subjected to peremptory challenge, then the clerk shall call additional jurors from the remainder of the jury panel to provide alternate jurors who will be subject to challenge as provided by law. In event there is more than one party defendant, and should it appear that each defendant is entitled to peremptory challenges, then the original panel shall be increased to provide four additional jurors for each defendant who is entitled to exercise peremptory challenges. The clerk shall keep a record of the order in which jurors are called, and in event the entire initial panel has not been exhausted by challenges, the court shall excuse sufficient of the last called jurors until a jury of 12 persons and the determined number of alternates shall remain to make up the trial jury.

History: En. Sec. 47, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-9, May 21, 1969, eff. July 1, 1969.

Cross-References

Selection of jury, Title 25, ch. 7, part 2.

Rule 47(c). Alternate jurors. The court may direct that one or two jurors in addition to the regular panel be called and impaneled to sit as alternate jurors. Alternate jurors in the order in which they are called shall replace jurors who, prior to the time the jury arrives at its verdict, become unable or disqualified to perform their duties. An alternate juror shall not join the jury in its deliberation unless called upon by the court to replace a member of the jury. The alternate juror's conduct during the period in which the jury is considering its verdict shall be regulated by instructions of the trial court. Alternate jurors shall be drawn in the same manner, shall have the same qualifications, shall be subject to the same examination and challenges, shall take the same oath, and shall have the same functions, powers, facilities, and privileges as the principal jurors. An alternate juror who does not replace a principal juror shall be discharged after the jury arrives at its verdict. If one or two alternate jurors are called each party is entitled to one peremptory challenge in addition to those otherwise allowed by subdivision (b) of this rule. The additional peremptory challenge may be used only against an alternate juror, and the other peremptory challenges allowed by law shall not be used against the alternates.

History: En. Sec. 47, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Procedure when juror becomes sick, 25-7-304.

Rule 48. Juries — verdict. At least two-thirds in number of any jury may render a verdict or finding, and such verdict or finding so rendered shall have the same force and effect as if all such jury concurred therein. The parties may stipulate that the jury shall consist of less number than 12.

History: En. Sec. 48, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Trial by jury, Art. II, sec. 26, Mont. Const.
Jury defined, 3-15-101.
Number of jurors in trial jury, 3-15-106.
Conduct of jury after case submitted to it, 25-7-403.
Jury's verdict, Title 25, ch. 7, part 5.

Rule 49. Special verdicts and interrogatories

Cross-References

Jury's verdict, Title 25, ch. 7, part 5.

Rule 49(a). Special verdicts. The court may require a jury to return only a special verdict in the form of a special written finding upon each issue of fact. In that event the court may submit to the jury written questions susceptible of categorical or other brief answer or may submit written forms of the several special findings which might properly be made under the pleadings and evidence; or it may use such other method of submitting the issues and requiring the written findings thereon as it deems most appropriate. The court shall give to the jury such explanation and instruction concerning the matter thus submitted as may be necessary to enable the jury to make its findings upon each issue. If in so doing the court omits any issue of fact raised by the pleadings or by the evidence, each party waives the right to a trial by jury of the issue so omitted unless before the jury retires the party demands its submission to the jury. As to an issue omitted without such demand the court may make a finding; or if it fails to do so, it shall be deemed to have made a finding in accord with the judgment on the special verdict.

History: En. Sec. 49, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 49(b). General verdict accompanied by answer to interrogatories. The court may submit to the jury, together with appropriate forms for a general verdict, written interrogatories upon one or more issues of fact the decision of which is necessary to a verdict. The court shall give such explanation or instruction as may be necessary to enable the jury both to make answers to the interrogatories and to render a general verdict, and the court shall direct the jury both to make written answers and to render a general verdict. When the general verdict and the answers are harmonious, the court shall direct the entry of the appropriate judgment upon the verdict and answers. When the answers are consistent with each other but one or more is inconsistent with the general verdict, the court may direct the entry of judgment in accordance with the answers, notwithstanding the general verdict or may return the jury for further consideration of its answers and verdict or may order a new trial. When the answers are inconsistent with each other and one or more is likewise inconsistent with the general verdict, the court shall not direct the entry of judgment but may return the jury for further consideration of its answers and verdict or may order a new trial.

History: En. Sec. 49, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 50. Judgment as a matter of law in actions tried by jury; alternative motion for new trial; conditional rulings

Cross-References

Pleadings, motions, and other papers, Title 25, ch. 4.

Rule 50(a). Judgment as a matter of law. (1) If during a trial by jury a party has been fully heard on an issue and there is no legally sufficient evidentiary basis for a reasonable jury to find for that party on that issue, the court may determine the issue against that party and may grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law against that party with respect to a claim or defense that cannot under the controlling law be maintained or defeated without a favorable finding on that issue.

(2) Motions for judgment as a matter of law may be made at any time before submission of the case to the jury. Such a motion shall specify the judgment sought and the law and the facts on which the moving party is entitled to the judgment.

History: En. Sec. 50, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 9, 1999, eff. June 7, 1999.

Cross-References

Evidence on motions, Rule 43(e), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 50(b). Renewal of motion for judgment after trial; alternative motion for new trial. Whenever a motion for a judgment as a matter of law made at the close of all the evidence is denied or for any reason is not granted, the court is deemed to have submitted the action to the jury subject to a later determination of the legal questions raised by the motion. Such a motion may be renewed by service and filing not later than 10 days after service of notice of entry of judgment. A motion for a new trial under Rule 59 may be joined with a renewal of the motion for judgment as a matter of law, or a new trial may be requested in the alternative. If a verdict was returned, the court may, in disposing of the renewed motion, allow the judgment to stand or may reopen the judgment and either order a new trial or direct the entry of judgment as a matter of law. If no verdict was returned, the court may, in disposing of the renewed motion, direct the entry of judgment as a matter of law or may order a new trial.

Motions provided by this subdivision shall be heard and determined within the times provided by Rule 59 for the hearing and determination of motions for new trial.

History: En. Sec. 50, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Sept. 7, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-9, May 21, 1969, eff. July 1, 1969; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993.

Cross-References

New trial, Title 25, ch. 11.

Rule 50(c). Conditional rulings on grant of motion for judgment as a matter of law. (1) If the renewed motion for judgment as a matter of law is granted, the court shall also rule on the motion for a new trial, if any, by determining whether it should be granted if the judgment is thereafter vacated or reversed, and shall specify the grounds for granting or denying the motion for the new trial. If the motion for a new trial is thus conditionally granted, the order thereon does not affect the finality of the judgment. In case the motion for a new trial has been conditionally granted and the judgment is reversed on appeal, the new trial shall proceed unless the supreme court has otherwise ordered. In case the motion for a new trial has been conditionally denied, the respondent on appeal may assert error in that denial; and if the judgment is reversed on appeal, subsequent proceedings shall be in accordance with the order of the supreme court.

(2) The party against whom judgment as a matter of law has been rendered may serve a motion for a new trial pursuant to Rule 59 not later than 10 days after service of notice of entry of the judgment.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993.

Cross-References

New trial, Title 25, ch. 11.

Rule 50(d). Denial of motion for judgment as a matter of law. If the motion for judgment as a matter of law is denied, the party who prevailed on that motion may, as respondent, assert grounds entitling the party to a new trial in the event the supreme court concludes that the trial court erred in denying the motion for judgment. If the supreme court reverses the judgment, nothing in this rule precludes it from determining that the respondent is entitled to a new trial, or from directing the trial court to determine whether a new trial shall be granted.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993.

Cross-References

New trial, Title 25, ch. 11.

Rule 51. Instructions to jury — objection. The court may, during the trial or at the close of the evidence, request each of the parties to submit proposed written instructions on the law of the case. No party may assign as error the failure to instruct on any point of law unless that party offers an instruction thereon. The court shall rule upon the proposed instructions and may prepare other written instructions to be given of its own motion and shall submit to the parties the instructions that will be given and provide opportunity to make objections. Objections made shall specify and state the particular grounds on which the instruction is objected to and it shall not be sufficient in stating the ground of such objection to state generally the instruction does not state the law or is against the law, but such ground of objection shall specify particularly wherein the instruction is insufficient or does not state the law, or what particular clause therein is objected to. All objections and rulings thereon shall be made out of the presence of the jury. No exceptions are necessary to the rulings of the court on the giving or the refusal of instructions. The court shall read to the jury the instructions given before the arguments of counsel are commenced.

History: **En. Sec. 51, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.**

Cross-References

Admonition when jury permitted to separate, 25-7-402.
Conduct of jury after case submitted to it, 25-7-403.
Papers that may be taken into jury room, 25-7-404.
Jury's request for further information, 25-7-405.

Rule 52. Findings by the court; judgment on partial findings

Rule 52(a). Effect. In all actions tried upon the facts without a jury or with an advisory jury, the court shall find the facts specially and state separately its conclusions of law thereon, and judgment shall be entered pursuant to Rule 58; and in granting or refusing interlocutory injunctions the court shall similarly set forth the findings of fact and conclusions of law which constitute the grounds of its action. Requests for findings are not necessary for purposes of review. Findings of fact, whether based on oral or documentary evidence, shall not be set aside unless clearly erroneous, and due regard shall be given to the opportunity of the trial court to judge of the credibility of the witnesses. The findings of a master, to the extent that the court adopts them, shall be considered as the findings of the court. It will be sufficient if the findings of fact and conclusions of law are stated orally and recorded in open court following the close of the evidence or appear in an opinion or memorandum of decision filed by the court. Findings of fact and conclusions of law are unnecessary on decisions of motions under Rule 12 or 56 or any other motion except as provided in subdivision (c) of this rule. However, any order of the court granting a motion under Rules 12 or 56 which is appealable to an appellate court shall specify the grounds therefor with sufficient particularity as to apprise the parties and the appellate court of the rationale underlying the ruling and this may be done in the body of the order or in an attached opinion. The court may require any party to submit proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law for the court's consideration and the court may adopt any such proposed findings or conclusions so long as they are supported by the evidence and law of the case.

History: **En. Sec. 52, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-9, May 21, 1969, eff. July 1, 1969; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-10, Oct. 22, 1971, eff. Jan. 1, 1972; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993.**

Cross-References

Trial by court, Title 25, ch. 7, part 6.
Questions of fact, 26-1-202.
Contents and filing of restraining order granted without notice, 27-19-316.

Rule 52(b). Amendment. Upon motion of a party made not later than 10 days after notice of entry of judgment the court may amend its findings or make additional findings and may amend the judgment accordingly. The motion may be made with a motion for a new trial pursuant to Rule 59. When findings of fact are made in actions tried by the court without a jury, the question of the sufficiency of the evidence to support the findings may thereafter be raised whether or not the party raising the question has made in the district court an objection to such findings or has made a motion to amend them or a motion for judgment.

History: **En. Sec. 52, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Aug. 1, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Sept. 7, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, May 21, 1969, eff. July 1, 1969; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-10, Oct. 22, 1971, eff. Jan. 1, 1972.**

Cross-References

Effect in time for appeal, Rule 5, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Rule 52(c). Judgment on partial findings. If during a trial without a jury a party has been fully heard on an issue and the court finds against the party on that issue, the court may enter judgment as a matter of law against that party with respect to a claim or defense that cannot under the controlling law be maintained or defeated without a favorable finding on that issue, or the court may decline to render any judgment until the close of all the evidence. Such a judgment shall be supported by findings of fact and conclusions of law as required by subdivision (a) of this rule.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 9, 1999, eff. June 7, 1999.

Rule 52(d). Time for determining motions. Motions provided under subdivision (b) of this rule shall be determined within the time provided by Rule 59 in the cases of motions for new trial and amendment of judgment and if the court shall fail to rule on the motion within the 60 day period, the motion shall be deemed denied.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; Rule 52(c) redes. Rule 52(d) Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 9, 1999, eff. June 7, 1999.

Rule 53. Masters

Cross-References

Water masters, Title 3, ch. 7, part 3.

Referees, Title 25, ch. 7, part 7.

Rule 53(a). Appointment and compensation. Each district court with the concurrence of a majority of all the judges thereof may appoint one or more standing masters for its district, and the court in which any action is pending may appoint a special master therein. As used in these rules the word "master" includes a referee, an auditor, an examiner, and an assessor. The compensation to be allowed to a master shall be fixed by the court, and shall be charged upon such of the parties or paid out of any fund or subject matter of the action, which is in the custody and control of the court as the court may direct. The master shall not retain the master's report as security for the master's compensation; but when the party ordered to pay the compensation allowed by the court does not pay it after notice and within the time prescribed by the court, the master is entitled to a writ of execution against the delinquent party.

History: En. Sec. 53, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Execution of judgment, Title 25, ch. 13.

Rule 53(b). Reference. A reference to a master shall be the exception and not the rule. In actions to be tried by a jury, a reference shall be made only when the issues are complicated; in actions to be tried without a jury, save in matters of account, a reference shall be made only upon a showing that some exceptional condition requires it.

History: En. Sec. 53, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Pleading account, 25-4-302.

Rule 53(c). Powers. The order of reference to the master may specify or limit the master's powers and may direct the master to report only upon particular issues or to do or perform particular acts or to receive and report evidence only and may fix the time and place for beginning and closing the hearings and for the filing of the master's report. Subject to the specifications and limitations stated in the order, the master has and shall exercise the power to regulate all proceedings in every hearing before the master and to do all acts and take all measures necessary or proper for the efficient performance of the master's duties under the order. The master may require the production before the master of evidence upon all matters embraced in the reference, including the production of all books, papers, vouchers, documents, and writings applicable thereto. The master may rule upon the admissibility of evidence unless otherwise directed by the order of reference and has the authority to put witnesses on oath and may examine them and may call the parties to the action and examine them upon oath. When a party so requests, the master shall make a record of the evidence offered and excluded in the same manner and subject to the same limitations as provided in the Montana Rules of Evidence for a court sitting without a jury.

History: En. Sec. 53, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Form of ordinary oath, 1-6-102.

Rule 53(d). Proceedings. (1) Meetings. When a reference is made, the clerk shall forthwith furnish the master with a copy of the order of reference. Upon receipt thereof unless the order of reference otherwise provides, the master shall forthwith set a time and place for the first meeting of the parties or their attorneys to be held within 20 days after the date of the order of reference and shall notify the parties or their attorneys. It is the duty of the master to proceed with all reasonable diligence. Either party, on notice to the parties and master, may apply to the court for an order requiring the master to speed the proceedings and to make the report. If a party fails to appear at the time and place appointed, the master may proceed ex parte, or, in the master's discretion, adjourn the proceedings to a future day, giving notice to the absent party of the adjournment.

(2) Witnesses. The parties may procure the attendance of witnesses before the master by the issuance and service of subpoenas as provided in Rule 45. If without adequate excuse a witness fails to appear or give evidence, the witness may be punished as for a contempt and be subjected to the consequences, penalties, and remedies provided in Rules 37 and 45.

(3) Statement of accounts. When matters of accounting are in issue before the master, the master may prescribe the form in which the accounts shall be submitted and in any proper case may require or receive in evidence a statement by a certified public accountant who is called as a witness. Upon objection of a party to any of the items thus submitted or upon a showing that the form of statement is insufficient, the master may require a different form of statement to be furnished, or the accounts or specific items thereof to be proved by oral examination of the accounting parties or upon written interrogatories or in such other manner as the master directs.

History: **En. Sec. 53, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.**

Cross-References

Contempts, Title 3, ch. 1, part 5.
Pleading account, 25-4-302.
Subpoenas and witnesses, Title 26, ch. 2.

Rule 53(e). Report. (1) Contents and filing. The master shall prepare a report upon the matters submitted to the master by the order of reference and, if required to make findings of fact and conclusions of law, the master shall set them forth in the report. The master shall file the report with the clerk of the court and serve on all parties notice of the filing. In an action to be tried without a jury, unless otherwise directed by the order of reference, the master shall file with the report a transcript of the proceedings and of the evidence and the original exhibits. Unless otherwise directed by the order of reference, the master shall serve a copy of the report on each party.

(2) In nonjury actions. In an action to be tried without a jury the court shall accept the master's findings of fact unless clearly erroneous. Within 10 days after being served with notice of the filing of the report any party may serve written objections thereto upon the other parties. Application to the court for action upon the report and upon objections thereto shall be by motion and upon notice as prescribed in Rule 6(d). The court after hearing may adopt the report or may modify it or may reject it in whole or in part or may receive further evidence or may recommit it with instructions.

(3) In jury actions. In an action to be tried by a jury the master shall not be directed to report the evidence. The master's findings upon the issues submitted to the master are admissible as evidence of the matters found and may be read to the jury, subject to the ruling of the court upon any objections in point of law which may be made to the report.

(4) Stipulations as to findings. The effect of a master's report is the same whether or not the parties have consented to the reference; but, when the parties stipulate that a master's findings of fact shall be final, only questions of law arising upon the report shall thereafter be considered.

(5) Draft report. Before filing the master's report a master may submit a draft thereof to counsel for all parties for the purpose of receiving their suggestions.

History: **En. Sec. 53, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993.**

VII. Judgment

Part Cross-References

Power of court to compel obedience, 3-1-111.
Disobedience of judgment as contempt, 3-1-501, 3-10-401, 3-11-303.
Judgment in contempt cases final, 3-1-523.
Territorial extent, 3-5-312.
Judgment book, 3-5-507.
Illegality of confession of judgment in contract, 28-2-709.

Rule 54. Judgments — costs

Cross-References

Judgment, Title 25, ch. 9.
Costs, Title 25, ch. 10.
Effect of former judgments and orders, Title 26, ch. 3.

Rule 54(a). Definition — form. A judgment is the final determination of the rights of the parties in an action or proceeding and as used in these rules includes a decree and any order from which an appeal lies. A judgment shall not contain a recital of pleadings, the report of a master, or the record of prior proceedings.

History: En. Sec. 54, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

From what judgment or order appeal may be taken, Rule 1, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
What court may review on appeal from judgment, Rule 2, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Rule 54(b). Judgment upon multiple claims or involving multiple parties. When multiple claims for relief or multiple parties are involved in an action, the court may direct the entry of a final judgment as to one or more but fewer than all of the claims or parties only upon an express determination that there is no just reason for delay and upon an express direction for the entry of judgment. In the absence of such determination and direction, any order or other form of decision, however designated, which adjudicates less than all the claims or the rights and liabilities of less than all the parties shall not terminate the action as to any of the claims or parties, and the order or other form of decision is subject to revision at any time before the entry of judgment adjudicating all the claims and the rights and liabilities of all the parties.

History: En. Sec. 54, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Whose rights determined in judgment, 25-9-201.

Rule 54(c). Demand for judgment. A judgment by default shall not be different in kind from or exceed in amount that prayed for in the demand for judgment. Except as to a party against whom a judgment is entered by default, every final judgment shall grant the relief to which the party in whose favor it is rendered is entitled, even if the party has not demanded such relief in the party's pleadings.

History: En. Sec. 54, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 54(d). Costs. Except when express provision therefor is made either in a statute of the state of Montana or in these rules, costs shall be allowed as of course to the prevailing party unless the court otherwise directs; but costs against the state of Montana, its officers, agencies, and political subdivisions shall be imposed only to the extent permitted by law.

History: En. Sec. 54, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Governmental entities not required to give security, 25-1-402.
Allowable costs, Title 25, ch. 10, part 2.
Payment of costs by governmental entities, Title 25, ch. 10, part 7.
Costs on appeal, Rule 33, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Costs in quo warranto proceedings, 27-28-205.
Forcible entry and unlawful detainer, Title 70, ch. 27.
Quieting title to real property, Title 70, ch. 28.
Costs on foreclosure of lien, 71-3-124.

Rule 55. Default

Cross-References

Judgment to be on merits, 25-9-101.

Rule 55(a). Entry. When a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has failed to plead or otherwise defend as provided by these rules and that fact is made to appear by affidavit or otherwise, the clerk shall enter the party's default.

History: En. Sec. 55, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Collection of Clerk's and Sheriff's costs after judgment, 25-10-406.
Clerk to include costs in judgment, 25-10-504.
Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.

Rule 55(b). Judgment. Judgment by default may be entered as follows:

(1) By the clerk. When the plaintiff's claim against a defendant is for a sum certain or for a sum which can by computation be made certain, the clerk upon request of the plaintiff and upon affidavit of the amount due shall enter judgment for that amount and costs against the defendant, if the defendant has been defaulted for failure to appear and is not an infant or incompetent person, and has been personally served. No judgment by default shall be entered by the clerk when service has been by publication.

(2) By the court. In all other cases the party entitled to a judgment by default shall apply to the court therefor; but no judgment by default shall be entered against an infant or incompetent person unless represented in the action by a general guardian, committee, conservator, or other such representative, or guardian ad litem, who has appeared therein. If the party against whom judgment by default is sought has appeared in the action, the party (or, if appearing by representative, the party's representative) shall be served with written notice of the application for judgment at least 3 days prior to the hearing on such application. If, in order to enable the court to enter judgment or to carry it into effect, it is necessary to take an account or to determine the amount of damages or to establish the truth of any averment by evidence or to make an investigation of any other matter, the court may conduct such hearings or order such references as it deems necessary and proper and shall accord a right of trial by jury to the parties when and as required by any statute of the state of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 55, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 1, 1964, eff. July 1, 1964; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Powers of judges at chambers, 3-5-311.

Rule 55(c). Default — setting aside — extension of time by court or stipulation of parties. For good cause shown the court may set aside an entry of default and, if a judgment by default has been entered, may likewise set it aside in accordance with Rule 60(b). No default of any party shall be entered, and no default judgment shall be entered against any party, except upon application of the opposing party. Any stipulation for extension of time between the parties or their counsel, whether in writing or made verbally before the court, shall be effective to extend the time for serving and/or filing any appearance, motion, pleading or proceeding, according to the terms of such stipulation. In any case if a party in default shall serve and file an appearance, motion, pleading or proceeding prior to application to the clerk for default, then such defaulting party shall not thereafter be considered in default as to that particular appearance, motion, pleading, or proceeding.

History: En. Sec. 55, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Extension of time, 25-1-301.
Notice requirements after appearance of defendant, 25-3-401.

Rule 55(d). Plaintiffs, counterclaimants, cross-claimants. The provisions of this rule apply whether the party entitled to the judgment by default is a plaintiff, a third-party plaintiff, or a party who has pleaded a cross-claim or counterclaim. In all cases a judgment by default is subject to the limitations of Rule 54(c).

History: En. Sec. 55, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 56. Summary judgment

Rule 56(a). For claimant. A party seeking to recover upon a claim, counterclaim, or cross-claim or to obtain a declaratory judgment may, at any time after the expiration of 20 days from the commencement of the action or after service of a motion for summary judgment by the adverse party, move with or without supporting affidavits for a summary judgment in the party's favor upon all or any part thereof.

History: En. Sec. 56, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.
Uniform Declaratory Judgments Act, Title 27, ch. 8.

Rule 56(b). For defending party. A party against whom a claim, counterclaim, or cross-claim is asserted or a declaratory judgment is sought may, at any time, move with or without supporting affidavits for a summary judgment in the party's favor as to all or any part thereof.

History: En. Sec. 56, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.
Uniform Declaratory Judgments Act, Title 27, ch. 8.

Rule 56(c). Motion and proceedings thereon. The motion shall be served at least 10 days before the time fixed for the hearing. The adverse party prior to the day of hearing may serve opposing affidavits. The judgment sought shall be rendered forthwith if the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law. A summary judgment, interlocutory in character, may be rendered on the issue of liability alone although there is a genuine issue as to the amount of damages.

History: En. Sec. 56, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Apr. 1, 1965, eff. July 1, 1965; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976.

Cross-References

Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.

Rule 56(d). Case not fully adjudicated on motion. If on motion under this rule judgment is not rendered upon the whole case or for all the relief asked and a trial is necessary, the court at the hearing of the motion, by examining the pleadings and the evidence before it and by interrogating counsel, shall if practicable ascertain what material facts exist without substantial controversy and what material facts are actually and in good faith controverted. It shall thereupon make an order specifying the facts that appear without substantial controversy, including the extent to which the amount of damages or other relief is not in controversy, and directing such further proceedings in the action as are just. Upon the trial of the action the facts so specified shall be deemed established, and the trial shall be conducted accordingly.

History: En. Sec. 56, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976.

Rule 56(e). Form of affidavits — further testimony — defense required. Supporting and opposing affidavits shall be made on personal knowledge, shall set forth such facts as would be admissible in evidence, and shall show affirmatively that the affiant is competent to testify to the matters stated therein. Sworn or certified copies of all papers or parts thereof referred to in an affidavit shall be attached thereto or served therewith. The court may permit affidavits to be supplemented or opposed by depositions, answers to interrogatories, or further affidavits. When a motion for summary judgment is made and supported as provided in this rule, an adverse party may not rest upon the mere allegations or denials of the adverse party's pleading, but the adverse party's response, by affidavits or as otherwise provided in this rule, must set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial. If the adverse party does not so respond, summary judgment, if appropriate, shall be entered against the adverse party.

History: En. Sec. 56, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Evidence on motions, Rule 43(e), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.
Competency in general — disqualification, Rule 601, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Rule 56(f). When affidavits are unavailable. Should it appear from the affidavits of a party opposing the motion that the party cannot for reasons stated present by affidavit facts essential to justify the party's opposition, the court may refuse the application for judgment or may order a continuance to permit affidavits to be obtained or depositions to be taken or discovery to be had or may make such other order as is just.

History: En. Sec. 56, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Motion to postpone trial for absence of testimony, 25-4-501.
Evidence on motions, Rule 43(e), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.

Rule 56(g). Affidavits made in bad faith. Should it appear to the satisfaction of the court at any time that any of the affidavits presented pursuant to this rule are presented in bad faith or solely for the purpose of delay, the court shall forthwith order the party employing them to pay to the other party the amount of the reasonable expenses which the filing of the affidavits caused the other party to incur, including reasonable attorney's fees, and any offending party or attorney may be adjudged guilty of contempt.

History: En. Sec. 56, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Contempts, Title 3, ch. 1, part 5.
Costs, Title 25, ch. 10.

Rule 57. Declaratory judgments. The procedure for obtaining a declaratory judgment pursuant to Title 27, chapter 8, Montana Code Annotated, shall be in accordance with these rules, and the right to trial by jury may be demanded under the circumstances and in the manner provided in Rules 38 and 39, subject to the provisions of section 27-8-302, Montana Code Annotated. The existence of another adequate remedy does not preclude a judgment for declaratory relief in cases where it is appropriate. The court may order a speedy hearing of an action for a declaratory judgment and may advance it on the calendar.

History: En. Sec. 57, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Right to trial by jury, Art. II, sec. 26, Mont. Const.

Rule 58. Entry of judgment. Unless the court otherwise directs and subject to the provisions of Rule 54(b), judgment upon the verdict of a jury shall be entered forthwith by the clerk; but the court shall direct the appropriate judgment to be entered upon a special verdict or upon a general verdict accompanied by answers to interrogatories returned by a jury pursuant to Rule 49. When the court directs that a party recover only money or costs or that all relief be denied, the clerk shall enter judgment forthwith upon receipt by the clerk of the direction; but when the court directs entry of judgment for other relief, the judge shall promptly settle or approve the form of the judgment and direct that it be entered by the clerk. The entry of the judgment shall not be delayed for the taxing of costs.

History: En. Sec. 58, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

General duties of Clerk, 3-5-501.
Judgment book, 3-5-507.
Entry of judgment and satisfaction — lien, Title 25, ch. 9, part 3.
Imposition of costs, Title 25, ch. 10, part 1.

Rule 59. New trials — amendment of judgment

Rule 59(a). Grounds. A new trial may be granted to all or any of the parties and on all or part of the issues for any of the reasons provided by the statutes of the state of Montana.

A motion for new trial shall state with particularity the grounds therefor, it not being sufficient merely to set forth the statutory grounds, but the motion may be amended, upon reasonable notice, up to and including the time of hearing the motion.

On motion for a new trial in an action tried without a jury, the court may take additional testimony, amend the findings of fact and conclusions of law or make new findings and conclusions, set aside, vacate, modify or confirm any judgment that may have been entered or direct the entry of a new judgment.

History: En. Sec. 59, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-9, May 21, 1969, eff. July 1, 1969; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976.

Cross-References

Grounds for new trial, 25-11-102.
Grounds after trial by court, 25-11-103.

Rule 59(b). Time for motion. A motion for a new trial shall be served not later than 10 days after service of notice of the entry of the judgment.

History: En. Sec. 59, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-9, May 21, 1969, eff. July 1, 1969.

Cross-References

How motion for new trial made, 25-11-104.
Time — enlargement — exceptions, Rule 6(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 59(c). Time for serving affidavits. When a motion for new trial is based upon affidavits they shall be served with the motion. The opposing party has 10 days after such service within which to serve opposing affidavits, which periods may be extended for an additional period not exceeding 20 days either by the court for good cause shown or by the parties by written stipulation. The court may permit reply affidavits.

History: En. Sec. 59, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-9, May 21, 1969, eff. July 1, 1969.

Cross-References

How motion for new trial made, 25-11-104.
Evidence on motions, Rule 43(e), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.

Rule 59(d). Time for ruling on motion. If the court shall fail to rule on a motion for new trial within 60 days from the time the motion is filed, the motion shall, at the expiration of said period, be deemed denied.

The decision on the motion may be entered in the minutes of the court, or may be made in writing in chambers or in any county in the state where the judge may be, and be filed with the clerk of court in the county where the action is pending. Upon the hearing, reference may be had in all cases to the pleadings and the orders of the court on file, and reference may also be had to any depositions and documentary evidence offered on the trial, and to the proceedings on the trial and, when necessary, reference may be had to the notes of the court reporter.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-9, May 21, 1969, eff. July 1, 1969; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 8, 1995, eff. Oct. 1, 1995.

Cross-References

How motion for new trial made, 25-11-104.

Rule 59(e). On initiative of court. Not later than 10 days after entry of judgment the court of its own initiative may order a new trial for any reason for which it might have granted a new trial on motion of a party. After giving the parties notice and an opportunity to be heard on the matter, the court may grant a motion for a new trial, timely served, for a reason not stated in the motion.

History: En. Sec. 59, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-9, May 21, 1969, eff. July 1, 1969; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976.

Cross-References

Entry of judgment and satisfaction — lien, Title 25, ch. 9, part 3.
Grounds for new trial, 25-11-102.

Rule 59(f). Order granting new trial. Any order of the court granting a new trial, shall specify the grounds therefor with sufficient particularity as to apprise the parties and the appellate court of the rationale underlying the ruling, and this may be done in the body of the order, or in an attached opinion.

History: **En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976.**

Cross-References

Costs of appeal from order of new trial discretionary with court, 25-10-104.
Grounds for new trial, 25-11-102.
Grounds for appeal, Rule 1, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Rule 59(g). Motion to alter or amend a judgment. A motion to alter or amend the judgment shall be served not later than 10 days after the service of the notice of the entry of the judgment, and may be combined with the motion for a new trial herein provided for. This motion shall be determined within the time provided hereinabove with respect to a motion for a new trial and if the court shall fail to rule on the motion within the 60 day period, the motion shall be deemed denied.

History: **En. Sec. 59, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Sept. 7 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-9, May 21, 1969, eff. July 1, 1969; amd. and redes. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Dec. 19, 1995, eff. Dec. 19, 1995.**

Rule 60. Relief from judgment or order

Rule 60(a). Clerical mistakes. Clerical mistakes in judgments, orders or other parts of the record, and in pleadings, and errors therein arising from oversight or omission may be corrected by the court at any time of its own initiative or on the motion of any party and after such notice, if any, as the court orders.

History: **En. Sec. 60, Ch. 13, L. 1961.**

Cross-References

Papers with technical defects, 25-4-112.
Effect of errors and irregularities in depositions, Rule 32(d), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 60(b). Mistakes — inadvertence — excusable neglect — newly discovered evidence — fraud, etc. On motion and upon such terms as are just, the court may relieve a party or a party's legal representative from a final judgment, order, or proceeding for the following reasons: (1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect; (2) newly discovered evidence which by due diligence could not have been discovered in time to move for a new trial under Rule 59(b); (3) fraud (whether heretofore denominated intrinsic or extrinsic), misrepresentation, or other misconduct of an adverse party; (4) the judgment is void; (5) the judgment has been satisfied, released, or discharged, or a prior judgment upon which it is based has been reversed or otherwise vacated, or it is no longer equitable that the judgment should have prospective application; or (6) any other reason justifying relief from the operation of the judgment. The motion shall be made within a reasonable time, and for reasons (1), (2), and (3) when a defendant has been personally served, whether in lieu of publication or not, not more than 60 days after the judgment, order or proceeding was entered or taken, or, in a case where notice of entry of judgment is required by Rule 77(d), not more than 60 days after service of notice of entry of judgment. When from any cause the summons in an action has not been personally served on the defendant, the court may allow, on such terms as may be just, such defendant or a legal representative, at any time within 180 days after the rendition of any judgment in such action, to answer to the merits of the original action. A motion under this subdivision (b) does not affect the finality of a judgment or suspend its operation. This rule does not limit the power of a court to entertain an independent action to relieve a party from a judgment, order, or proceeding, or to grant relief to a defendant not actually personally notified as may be required by law, or to set aside a judgment for fraud upon the court.

History: **En. Sec. 60, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Aug. 1, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.**

Cross-References

Fraud and mistake, Title 28, ch. 2, part 4.

Rule 60(c). Time for determining motions. Motions provided by subdivision (b) of this rule shall be determined within the times provided by Rule 59 in the case of motions for new trials and amendment of judgment and if the court shall fail to rule on the motion within the 60 day period, the motion shall be deemed denied.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Sept. 7, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-9, May 21, 1969, eff. July 1, 1969; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 8, 1995, eff. Oct. 1, 1995.

Rule 61. Harmless error. No error in either the admission or the exclusion of evidence and no error or defect in any ruling or order or in anything done or omitted by the court or by any of the parties is ground for granting a new trial or for setting aside a verdict or for vacating, modifying or otherwise disturbing a judgment or order, unless refusal to take such action appears to the court inconsistent with substantial justice. The court at every stage of the proceeding must disregard any error or defect in the proceeding which does not affect the substantial rights of the parties.

History: En. Sec. 61, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Papers with technical defects, 25-4-112.
Rulings on evidence, Rule 103, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Rule 62. Stay of proceedings to enforce a judgment

Cross-References

Execution of judgment, Title 25, ch. 13.
Stay of judgment or order pending appeal, Rule 7, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Rule 62(a). Superseded. M.R.App.P., Rule 7.

History: En. Sec. 62, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 62(b). Stay on motion for new trial or for judgment. In its discretion and on such conditions for the security of the adverse party as are proper, the district court may stay the execution of or any proceedings to enforce a judgment pending the disposition of a motion for a new trial or to alter or amend a judgment made pursuant to Rule 59, or of a motion for relief from a judgment or order made pursuant to Rule 60, or of a motion for judgment in accordance with a motion for a directed verdict made pursuant to Rule 50, or of a motion for amendment to the findings or for additional findings made pursuant to Rule 52(b).

History: En. Sec. 62, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Security for damages, 27-19-306.

Rule 62(c). Injunction pending appeal. When an appeal is taken from an interlocutory or final judgment granting, dissolving, or denying an injunction, the district court in its discretion may suspend, modify, restore, or grant an injunction during the pendency of the appeal upon such terms as to bond or otherwise as it considers proper for the security of the rights of the adverse party.

History: En. Sec. 62, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Appeals from injunction orders, Rule 40, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

Rule 62(d). Superseded. M.R.App.P., Rule 7.

History: En. Sec. 62, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 62(e). Stay in favor of the state of Montana or agency thereof. When an appeal is taken by the state of Montana or an officer or agency or governmental subdivision thereof, and the operation or enforcement of the judgment is stayed, no security shall be required from the appellant. In all cases, the parties may by written stipulation waive the filing of security.

History: En. Sec. 62, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Governmental entities not required to give security, 25-1-402.
Security for damages, 27-19-306.

Rule 62(g). Power of appellate court not limited. The provisions in this rule do not limit any power of the supreme court of the state of Montana or of a justice thereof to stay proceedings during the pendency of an appeal or to suspend, modify, restore, or grant an injunction during the pendency of an appeal or to make any order appropriate to preserve the status quo or the effectiveness of the judgment subsequently to be entered.

History: En. Sec. 62, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Injunctions by Supreme Court, 3-2-205.

Rule 62(h). Stay of judgment upon multiple claims. When a court has ordered a final judgment on some but not all of the claims presented in the action under the conditions stated in Rule 54(b), the court may stay enforcement of that judgment until the entering of a subsequent judgment or judgments and may prescribe such conditions as are necessary to secure the benefit thereof to the party in whose favor the judgment is entered.

History: En. Sec. 62, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

VIII. Provisional and Final Remedies and Special Proceedings

Rule 64. Seizure of person or property. At the commencement of and during the course of an action, all remedies providing for seizure of person or property for the purpose of securing satisfaction of the judgment ultimately to be entered in the action are available under the circumstances and in the manner provided by law.

History: En. Sec. 63, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Execution of judgment, Title 25, ch. 13.
Proceedings in aid of execution, Title 25, ch. 14.
Arrest and bail in civil actions, Title 27, ch. 16.
Prejudgment attachment, Title 27, ch. 18.
Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

Rule 65. Injunctions. The procedure for granting restraining orders and temporary and permanent injunctions shall be as provided by statute.

History: En. Sec. 64, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Calendar, Rule 39, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Appeals from injunction orders, Rule 40, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

Rule 66. Receivers. An action wherein a receiver has been appointed shall not be dismissed except by order of the court. The practice in the appointment of and administration of estates by receivers or other similar officers shall be in accordance with the Montana statutes and with the practice heretofore followed in the courts of this state. In all other respects, the action in which the appointment of the receiver is sought or which is brought by or against a receiver is governed by these rules.

History: En. Sec. 65, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Appointing receiver, Title 25, ch. 14, part 2.
Receivers, Title 27, ch. 20.

Rule 67. Deposit in court. In an action in which any part of the relief sought is a judgment for a sum of money or the disposition of a sum of money or the disposition of any other thing capable of delivery, a party, upon notice to every other party, and by leave of court, may deposit with the court all or any part of such sum or thing. Money paid into court under this rule shall be deposited and withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of chapter 8, Title 25, Montana Code Annotated.

History: En. Sec. 66, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 68. Offer of judgment. At any time more than 10 days before the trial begins, a party defending against a claim may serve upon the adverse party an offer to allow judgment to be taken against the defending party for the money or property or to the effect specified in the offer, with costs then accrued. If within 10 days after the service of the offer the adverse party serves written notice that the offer is accepted, either party may then file the offer and notice of acceptance together with proof of service thereof and thereupon judgment shall be entered. An offer not accepted shall be deemed withdrawn and evidence thereof is not admissible except in a proceeding to determine costs. If the judgment finally obtained by the offeree is not more favorable than the offer, the offeree must pay the costs incurred after the making of the offer. The fact that an offer is made but not accepted does not preclude a subsequent offer. When the liability of one party to another has been determined by verdict or order or judgment, but the amount or extent of the liability remains to be determined by further proceedings, the party adjudged liable may make an offer of judgment, which shall have the same effect as an offer made before trial if it is served within a reasonable time not less than 10 days prior to the commencement of hearings to determine the amount or extent of liability.

History: En. Sec. 67, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Costs, Title 25, ch. 10.
Summary judgment on liability, Rule 56(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Compromise and offers to compromise, Rule 408, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Rule 69. Execution. The procedure on execution, in proceedings supplementary to and in aid of a judgment, and in proceedings on and in aid of and supplementary to execution shall be in accordance with the statutes of the state of Montana. In aid of the judgment or execution, the judgment creditor or a successor in interest when that interest appears of record, may examine any person, including the judgment debtor, in the manner provided in these rules for taking depositions.

History: En. Sec. 68, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Execution of judgment, Title 25, ch. 13.
Proceedings in aid of execution, Title 25, ch. 14.
Depositions upon oral examination, Rule 30, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Depositions upon written questions, Rule 31, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 70. Judgment for specific acts — vesting title. If a judgment directs a party to execute a conveyance of land or to deliver deeds or other documents or to perform any other specific act and the party fails to comply within the time specified, the court may direct the act to be done at the cost of the disobedient party by some other person appointed by the court and the act when so done has like effect as if done by the party. On application of the party entitled to performance, the court may order the clerk to issue a writ of attachment or sequestration against the property of the disobedient party to compel obedience to the judgment. The court may also in proper cases adjudge the party in contempt. If real or personal property is within the state, the court in lieu of directing a conveyance thereof may enter a judgment divesting the title of any party and vesting it in others and such judgment has the effect of a conveyance executed in due form of law. When any order or judgment is for the delivery of possession, the party in whose favor it is entered is entitled to a writ of execution or assistance upon application to the clerk.

History: En. Sec. 69, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Contempts, Title 3, ch. 1, part 5.
Enforcement of court's order, 25-8-102.
Method of enforcement, Title 25, ch. 13, part 2.
Contents of writ of execution, Title 25, ch. 13, part 3.

Rule 71. Process in behalf of and against persons not parties. When an order is made in favor of a person who is not a party to the action, that person may enforce obedience to the order by the same process as if a party; and, when obedience to an order may be lawfully enforced against a person who is not a party, that person is liable to the same process for enforcing obedience to the order as if a party.

History: En. Sec. 70, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Contempts, Title 3, ch. 1, part 5.
Parties plaintiff and defendant, Rule 17, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

IX. Appeals

Rule 72. Appeal from a district court to the supreme court. When an appeal is permitted by law from a district court to the supreme court of Montana, or in any case where original proceedings are commenced in the supreme court, such appeal or original proceeding shall be taken, perfected, and prosecuted pursuant to the provisions of the Montana Rules of Appellate Procedure and controlling statutes to the extent that they are not superseded by the Montana Rules of Appellate Procedure.

History: En. Sec. 71, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966.

Cross-References

Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court, 3-2-202.
Appeal to Supreme Court, Title 25, ch. 12.
Grounds for appeal, Rule 1, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Statutes superseded, Rule 53, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

X. District Courts and Clerks

Rule 77. District courts and clerk

Rule 77(a). District courts always open. The district courts shall be deemed always open for the purpose of filing any pleading or other proper paper, of issuing and returning mesne and final process, and of making and directing all interlocutory motions, orders, and rules.

History: En. Sec. 72, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Days on which courts may be held, 3-1-301.
Nonjudicial day, 3-1-302.

Rule 77(b). Trials and hearings — orders in chambers. All trials upon the merits shall be conducted in open court and so far as convenient in a regular courtroom. All other acts or proceedings may be done or conducted by a judge in chambers, without the attendance of the clerk or other court officials and at any place either within or without the district; but no hearing, other than one ex parte, shall be conducted outside the district without the consent of all parties affected thereby.

History: En. Sec. 72, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Sittings of court to be public, 3-1-312.
Powers of judge out of court, 3-1-401.
Powers of judge at chambers, 3-5-311.
Terms and location of District Courts, Title 3, ch. 5, part 4.
Venue, Title 25, ch. 2.
Change of venue upon agreement of parties, 25-2-202.

Rule 77(c). Clerk's office and orders by clerk. All motions and applications in the clerk's office for issuing mesne process, for issuing final process to enforce and execute judgments, and for other proceedings which do not require allowance or order of the court are grantable of course by the clerk; but the clerk's action may be suspended or altered or rescinded by the court upon cause shown.

History: En. Sec. 72, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Method of enforcement of judgment, Title 25, ch. 13, part 2.

Rule 77(d). Notice of entry of judgment or order served. Within 10 days after entry of judgment or an order in an action in which an appearance has been made, notice of such entry, together with a copy of such judgment or order or general description of the nature and amount of relief and damages thereby granted, shall be served by the prevailing party upon all parties who have made an appearance, but any other party may in addition serve a notice of such entry in the manner provided in Rule 5 for the service of papers.

History: En. Sec. 72, Ch. 13, L. 1961; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, Dec. 31, 1975, eff. March 1, 1976; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993.

Cross-References

Entry of judgment and satisfaction — lien, Title 25, ch. 9, part 3.

Rule 77(e). Transmittal of file on removal. Upon the filing of a copy of the petition for removal of any state district court action to the district court of the United States, district of Montana, and a request in writing therefor, the clerk of such state district court shall promptly deliver to the clerk of court of the district court of the United States, district of Montana, all papers then in the original state court file, or theretofore issued and subsequently filed and shall keep in the state court file only the copy of the petition for removal and such papers as were filed with the request for removal.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-8, Sept. 10, 1968, eff. Jan. 1, 1969; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-10, Oct. 22, 1971, eff. Jan. 1, 1972.

Cross-References

Filing of transcript of docket of federal court, 25-9-303.

Rule 80. Stenographer — stenographic report or transcript as evidence. Whenever the testimony of a witness at a trial or hearing which was stenographically reported is admissible in evidence at a later trial, it may be proved by the transcript thereof duly certified by the person who reported the testimony.

History: En. Sec. 73, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Copies of proceedings to be furnished by court reporter, 3-5-604.
Reporter's report prima facie evidence, 3-5-612.
Justice's Court records prima facie evidence, 3-10-502.
Proof of official record, Rule 44, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Impeachment of judicial record, 26-3-105.

XI. General Provisions

Rule 81. Applicability in general

Rule 81(a). Special statutory proceedings. The statutory proceedings listed in Table A and any other special statutory proceeding, whether or not listed in Table A, are excepted from these rules insofar as they are inconsistent or in conflict with the procedure and practice provided by these rules.

History: En. Sec. 74, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Compiler's Comments

Table A. The Code Commissioner has not reprinted Table A in the MCA because it was never intended to be a complete listing, has not been updated since 1963. contains a high percentage of repealed sections, and is generally obsolete and not very useful. Interested persons may find it in the 1964 main volume of R.C.M. 1947, Vol. 7.

Cross-References

Applicability of Montana Rules of Appellate Procedure to special statutory proceedings, Rule 52, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Rule 81(b). Appeals to district courts. These rules do not supersede the provisions of statutes relating to appeals to or review by the district courts, but shall govern procedure and practice relating thereto insofar as these rules are not inconsistent with such statutes.

History: En. Sec. 74, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Initiating judicial review of contested administrative cases, 2-4-702.
Kinds of District Court jurisdiction, 3-5-301.
Appellate jurisdiction of District Courts, 3-5-303.
Montana Rules of Appellate Procedure not to affect appeals to District Court, Rule 52, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Appeals to District Court from Justices' and City Courts, Title 25, ch. 33.
Appeals to District Court from small claims function of Justices' Courts, 25-35-803.
Appeal of criminal cases from Justices', Municipal and City Courts, 46-17-311.

Rule 81(c). Rules incorporated into statutes. Where any statute heretofore or hereafter enacted, whether or not applicable to a special statutory proceeding or listed in any table appended hereto, provides that any act in a civil proceeding in a district court shall be done in the manner provided by law or as in a civil action or as provided by any statute superseded by these rules, such act shall be done in accordance with these rules and the procedure thereon shall conform to these rules, insofar as practicable.

History: En. Sec. 74, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 82. Jurisdiction and venue unaffected. Except as provided in Rule 4 these rules shall not be construed to extend or limit the jurisdiction of the district courts of Montana or the venue of actions therein.

History: En. Sec. 75, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Jurisdiction of District Courts, Title 3, ch. 5, part 3.
Venue in District Court actions, Title 25, ch. 2.

Rule 83. Rules by district courts. Each district court, upon agreement of the judges or a majority thereof, may from time to time make and amend rules governing its practice not inconsistent with these rules or other rules prescribed by the supreme court. Copies of rules and amendments so made by any district court shall upon their promulgation be furnished to the supreme court of this state. In all cases not provided for by rule, the district courts may regulate their practice in any manner not inconsistent with these rules.

History: En. Sec. 76, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Cross-References

Rules for courts of record, 3-1-112.
Local rules, 3-2-704.
Montana Uniform District Court Rules, Title 25, ch. 19.

Rule 84. Forms. The forms contained in the Appendix of Forms are sufficient under the rules and are intended to indicate the simplicity and brevity of statement which the rules contemplate.

History: En. Sec. 77, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 85. Title. These rules shall be known as the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure and may be cited as M.R.Civ.P.

History: En. Sec. 78, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Rule 86. Effective date — statutes superseded

Rule 86(a). Effective date and application to pending proceedings. These rules became effective January 1, 1962. In accordance with Chapter 16, Laws of 1963, proposed amendments to these rules shall be first prepared by the advisory committee, which shall distribute copies thereof to the bench and resident bar of the state for their consideration and suggestions. Submission of proposed amendments to the court shall be made by the advisory committee only after the advisory committee has considered suggestions received from the bench and bar. Submissions to the court shall be noticed by the court by mailing notice, containing copies of the submitted proposals to all district judges and resident attorneys licensed to practice in the Montana courts as shown by the records of the clerk of the court, and the court will receive written suggestions and objections within the time fixed in the notice, which shall be not less than 90 days thereafter. Oral hearings on proposals will be held only on special order of the court. Amendments adopted by the court will become effective on January 1 unless a different time be fixed in the order.

The court will annually, at least 30 days prior to January 1, cause to be published all amendments to these rules which are to become effective on the succeeding January 1, and transmit the same to all judges and resident lawyers of the state. Such rules as are to become effective at times other than January 1 will be published and transmitted at least 30 days prior to their effective date. These rules and amendments govern all proceedings and actions brought after they take effect, and also all further proceedings in actions then pending, except to the extent that in the opinion of the district court their application in a particular action pending when the rules or amendments take effect would not be feasible, or would work injustice, in which event the procedure existing at the time the action was brought applies.

History: En. Sec. 79, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 1, 1964, eff. July 1, 1964.

Cross-References

Adoption of rules of civil procedure, Title 3, ch. 2, part 7.

Rule 86(b). Statutes superseded. Upon the taking effect of these rules or amendments thereto all statutes and parts of statutes in conflict therewith and the statutes listed in Tables B and C are superseded in respect of practice and procedure in the district courts.

History: En. Sec. 79, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 1, 1964, eff. July 1, 1964.

Compiler's Comments

Tables B and C. Tables B and C can be found with the annotations for this rule.

Cross-References

Statutes superseded by Montana Rules of Appellate Procedure, Rule 53, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Appendix of Forms

Form 1. SUMMONS — OFFICIAL FORM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE ...... JUDICIAL DISTRICT
OF THE STATE OF MONTANA,
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ....

A.B., Plaintiff
vs. SUMMONS
C.D., Defendant

The State of Montana to the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the clerk of this court, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to file your answer and serve a copy thereof upon the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this .... day of.....

E.F.
Attorney for Plaintiff,
...........................(Address)
...........................Montana.

History: En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Form 2. COMPLAINT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE

1. Defendant on or about June 1, 1958, executed and delivered to plaintiff a promissory note [in the following words and figures: (here set out the note verbatim)]; [a copy of which is hereto annexed as Exhibit A]; [whereby defendant promised to pay to plaintiff or order on June 1, 1959, the sum of .... dollars with interest thereon at the rate of .... per cent per annum].[1]

[1] The pleader may use the material in one of the three sets of brackets. This choice will depend upon whether the pleader desires to plead the document verbatim, or by exhibit, or according to its legal effect.

2. Defendant owes to plaintiff the amount of said note and interest.

Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment against defendant for the sum of .... dollars, interest, and costs.

History: En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Form 3. COMPLAINT ON AN ACCOUNT

Defendant owes plaintiff .... dollars according to the account hereto annexed as Exhibit A.

Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment against defendant for the sum of .... dollars, interest, and costs.

History: En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Form 4. COMPLAINT FOR GOODS SOLD AND DELIVERED

Defendant owes plaintiff .... dollars for goods sold and delivered by plaintiff to defendant between June 1, 1959, and December 1, 1959.

Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment against defendant for the sum of .... dollars, interest, and costs.

History: **En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961.**

Form 5. COMPLAINT FOR MONEY LENT

Defendant owes plaintiff .... dollars for money lent by plaintiff to defendant on June 1, 1959, which is now due.

Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment against defendant for the sum of .... dollars, interest, and costs.

History: **En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961.**

Form 6. COMPLAINT FOR MONEY PAID BY MISTAKE

Defendant owes plaintiff .... dollars for money paid by plaintiff to defendant by mistake on June 1, 1959, under the following circumstances; (stating the circumstances with particularity. See Rule 9(b)).

Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment against defendant for the sum of .... dollars, interest, and costs.

History: **En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961.**

Form 7. COMPLAINT FOR MONEY HAD AND RECEIVED

Defendant owes plaintiff $10,000 for money had and received from one G.H. on June 1, 1959, to be paid by defendant to plaintiff.

Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment against defendant for the sum of $10,000, interest, and costs.

History: **En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961.**

Form 8. COMPLAINT FOR NEGLIGENCE

1. On June 1, 1959, in a public highway called State Street, in Helena, Montana, defendant negligently drove a motor vehicle against the plaintiff who was then crossing said highway.
2. As a result plaintiff's leg was broken when thrown down and was otherwise injured, was prevented from transacting business, suffered great pain of body and mind, and incurred expenses for medical attention and hospitalization in an amount to be determined at trial.

Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment against defendant in an amount to be determined at trial and costs.

History: **En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993.**

Form 9. COMPLAINT FOR NEGLIGENCE WHERE PLAINTIFF IS UNABLE TO DETERMINE DEFINITELY WHETHER THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE IS C.D. or E.F. OR WHETHER BOTH ARE RESPONSIBLE AND WHERE PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE MAY JUSTIFY A FINDING OF WILLFULNESS OR OF RECKLESSNESS OR OF NEGLIGENCE

1. On June 1, 1959, in a public highway called State Street in Helena, Montana, defendant C.D. or defendant E.F., or both defendants C.D. and E.F. willfully or recklessly or negligently drove or caused to be driven a motor vehicle against the plaintiff who was then crossing said highway.
2. As a result plaintiff's leg was broken when thrown down and was otherwise injured, was prevented from transacting business, suffered great pain of body and mind, and incurred expenses for medical attention and hospitalization in an amount to be determined at trial.

Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment against C.D. or against E.F. or against both in an amount to be determined at trial and costs.

History: **En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993.**

Form 10. COMPLAINT FOR CONVERSION

On or about December 1, 1959, defendant converted to defendant's own use ten bonds of the .... Company (inserting brief identification as by number and issue) of the value of .... dollars, the property of plaintiff.

Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment against defendant in the sum of .... dollars, interest and costs.

History: En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Form 11. COMPLAINT FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT TO CONVEY LAND

1. On or about December 1, 1958, plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement in writing a copy of which is hereto annexed as Exhibit A.
2. In accord with the provisions of said agreement plaintiff tendered to defendant the purchase price and requested a conveyance of the land, but defendant refused to accept the tender and refused to make the conveyance.
3. Plaintiff now offers to pay the purchase price.

Wherefore plaintiff demands (1) that defendant be required specifically to perform said agreement; (2) damages in the sum of .... dollars; (3) that if specific performance is not granted plaintiff have judgment against defendant in the sum of .... dollars; and (4) judgment for costs.

History: En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Form 12. COMPLAINT ON CLAIM FOR DEBT AND TO SET ASIDE FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE UNDER RULE 18(b)

1. Defendant C.D. on or about June 1, 1958, executed and delivered to plaintiff a promissory note (setting forth the note verbatim, or in substance and legal effect, or by annexing a copy, as in Form 2).
2. Defendant C.D. owes to plaintiff the amount of said note and interest.
3. Defendant C.D. on or about December 1, 1958, conveyed property, real and personal (or specify and describe) to defendant E.F. for the purpose of defrauding plaintiff and hindering and delaying the collection of the indebtedness evidenced by the note above referred to.

Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment (1) against defendant C.D. for .... dollars and interest; (2) that the aforesaid conveyance to defendant E.F. be declared void and the judgment herein be declared a lien on said property; (3) for plaintiff's costs.

History: En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Form 13. COMPLAINT FOR NEGLIGENCE UNDER FEDERAL EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT (45 U.S.C.A., 51-58)

1. During all the times herein mentioned defendant owned and operated in interstate commerce a railroad which passed through a tunnel located at .... and known as Tunnel No. .....
2. On or about June 1, 1958, defendant was repairing and enlarging the tunnel in order to protect interstate trains and passengers and freight from injury and in order to make the tunnel more conveniently usable for interstate commerce.
3. In the course of thus repairing and enlarging the tunnel on said day defendant employed plaintiff as one of its workers, and negligently put plaintiff to work in a portion of the tunnel which defendant had left unprotected and unsupported.
4. By reason of defendant's negligence in thus putting plaintiff to work in that portion of the tunnel, plaintiff was, while so working pursuant to defendant's orders, struck and crushed by a rock, which fell from the unsupported portion of the tunnel, and was (describing plaintiff's injuries).
5. Prior to these injuries, plaintiff was a strong, able-bodied man, capable of earning and actually earning .... dollars per day. By these injuries the plaintiff has been made incapable of any gainful activity, has suffered great physical and mental pain, and has incurred expense in the amount of .... dollars for medicine, medical attendance and hospitalization.

Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment against defendant in the sum of .... dollars and costs.

History: En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Form 14. COMPLAINT FOR INTERPLEADER AND DECLARATORY RELIEF

1. On or about June 1, 1956, plaintiff issued to G.H. a policy of life insurance whereby plaintiff promised to pay to K.L. as beneficiary the sum of ten thousand dollars upon the death of G.H. The policy required the payment by G.H. of a stipulated premium on June 1, 1956, and annually thereafter as a condition precedent to its continuance in force.

2. No part of the premium due June 1, 1956, was ever paid and the policy ceased to have any force or effect on July 1, 1956.

3. Thereafter, on September 1, 1956, G.H. and K.L. died as the result of a collision between a locomotive and the automobile in which G.H. and K.L. were riding.

4. Defendant C.D. is the duly appointed and acting executor of the will of G.H.; defendant E.F. is the duly appointed and acting executor of the will of K.L.; defendant X.Y. claims to have been duly designated as beneficiary of said policy in place of K.L.

5. Each of defendants C.D., E.F., and X.Y. is claiming that the above-mentioned policy was in full force and effect at the time of the death of G.H.; each of them is claiming to be the only person entitled to receive payment of the amount of the policy and has made demand for payment thereof.

6. By reason of these conflicting claims of the defendants, plaintiff is in great doubt as to which defendant is entitled to be paid the amount of the policy, if it was in force at the death of G.H.

Wherefore plaintiff demands that the court adjudge:

(1) That none of the defendants is entitled to recover from plaintiff the amount of said policy or any part thereof.

(2) That each of the defendants be restrained from instituting any action against plaintiff for the recovery of the amount of said policy or any part thereof.

(3) That, if the court shall determine that said policy was in force at the death of G.H., the defendants be required to interplead and settle between themselves their rights to the money due under said policy, and that plaintiff be discharged from all liability in the premises except to the person whom the court shall adjudge entitled to the amount of said policy.

(4) That plaintiff recover its costs.

History: En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Form 15. MOTION TO DISMISS

The defendant moves the court as follows:

(1) To dismiss the action because the complaint fails to state a claim against defendant upon which relief can be granted.

(2) To dismiss the action or in lieu thereof to quash the return of service of summons on the grounds: (Here state reasons, such as (a) that the defendant is a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware and was not and is not subject to service of process within the State of Montana; (b) that the defendant has not been properly served with process in this action, all of which more clearly appears in the affidavits of M.N. and X.Y. hereto annexed as Exhibit A and Exhibit B, respectively; (c) (etc.).)

....
Attorney for Defendant

....
Address

Notice of Motion

To: ...., Attorney for Plaintiff:

Please take notice, that the undersigned will bring the above motion for hearing before this court at the courtroom thereof in the Courthouse at ...., Montana, on the .... day of ...., 19.., at .... o'clock ....M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

....
Attorney for Defendant

....
Address

History: En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Form 16. ANSWER PRESENTING DEFENSES UNDER RULE 12(b)

FIRST DEFENSE

The complaint fails to state a claim against defendant upon which relief can be granted.

SECOND DEFENSE

If defendant is indebted to plaintiffs for the goods mentioned in the complaint, the defendant is indebted to them jointly with G.H. G.H. is alive; is a citizen and resident of the State of Montana; is subject to the jurisdiction of this court, as to both service of process and venue; can be made a party, but has not been made one.

THIRD DEFENSE

Defendant admits the allegation(s) contained in paragraph(s) .... of the complaint; alleges a lack of knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in paragraph(s) .... of the complaint; and denies each and every other allegation contained in the complaint.

FOURTH DEFENSE

The right of action set forth in the complaint did not accrue within .... years next before the commencement of this action, and is therefore barred by the provisions of section (setting forth the particular section or subsection applicable thereto).

COUNTERCLAIM

(Here set forth any claim as a counterclaim in the manner in which a claim is pleaded in a complaint.)

CROSS-CLAIM AGAINST DEFENDANT M.N.

(Here set forth the claim constituting a cross-claim against defendant M.N. in the manner in which a claim is pleaded in a complaint.)

History: En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Form. 17 ANSWER TO COMPLAINT SET FORTH IN FORM 7, WITH COUNTERCLAIM FOR INTERPLEADER DEFENSE

Defendant denies the allegations of the complaint to the extent set forth in the counterclaim herein.

COUNTERCLAIM FOR INTERPLEADER

1. Defendant received the sum of ten thousand dollars as a deposit from E.F.
2. Plaintiff has demanded the payment of such deposit by virtue of an assignment of it which plaintiff claims to have received from E.F.
3. E.F. has notified the defendant that E.F. claims such deposit, that the purported assignment is not valid, and asserts that the defendant should be held responsible for the deposit.

Wherefore defendant demands:

(1) That the court order E.F. to be made a party defendant to respond to the complaint and to this counterclaim.

(2) That the court order the plaintiff and E.F. to interplead their respective claims.

(3) That the court adjudge whether the plaintiff or E.F. is entitled to the sum of money.

(4) That the court discharge defendant from all liability in the premises except to the person it shall adjudge entitled to the sum of money.

(5) That the court award to the defendant its costs and attorney's fees.

History: En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Form 18. SUMMONS AND THIRD-PARTY COMPLAINT — INTERPLEADER

A.B., Plaintiff,
vs.
C.D., Defendant, and
Third-Party Plaintiff,
vs.
E.F., Third-Party Defendant.

THIRD-PARTY
SUMMONS
Civil No....

The State of Montana to the Above-Named Third-Party Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the third-party complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the clerk of this court, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to file your answer and serve a copy thereof upon the plaintiff's attorney and upon the attorney for defendant and third-party plaintiff within 20 days after the service of this third-party summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the third-party complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this .... day of .....

....
Clerk of the District Court

(COURT SEAL)
G.H.
Attorney for Defendant
and Third-Party Plaintiff
....
(Address)
.............., Montana
The name and address of the
attorney for Plaintiff is:
J.K.
....
(Address)
............., Montana

A.B., Plaintiff,
vs.
C.D., Defendant, and
Third-Party Plaintiff,
vs.
E.F., Third-Party Defendant.

THIRD-PARTY
COMPLAINT
Civil No....

1. Plaintiff A.B. has filed against defendant C.D., a complaint, a copy of which is hereto attached as Exhibit C.

2. (Here state the grounds upon which C.D. is entitled to recover from E.F., all or part of what A.B. may recover from C.D. The statement should be framed as in an original complaint.)

Wherefore C.D. demands judgment against third-party defendant E.F. for .... dollars and for costs.

....
Attorney for Third-Party Plaintiff
....
(Address)

History: En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Form 18-A. NOTICE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR SERVICE BY MAIL

A.B., Plaintiff,
vs.
C.D., Defendant.

Civil No......
NOTICE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF SUMMONS AND COMPLAINT

NOTICE

To: (insert the name and address of the person to be served.)

The enclosed summons and complaint are served pursuant to Rule 4D(1)(b) of the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure.

You may complete the acknowledgment part of this form and return one copy of the completed form to the sender within 20 days after the date it was mailed to you as shown below.

If you decide to complete and return this form, you must sign and date the acknowledgment. If you are served on behalf of a corporation, unincorporated association (including a partnership), or other entity, you must indicate under your signature your relationship to that entity. If you are served on behalf of another person and you are authorized to receive process, you must indicate under your signature your authority.

If you do not complete and return this form to the sender within 20 days after the date it was mailed to you as shown below, you (or the party on whose behalf you are being served) may be required to pay any expenses incurred in serving a summons and complaint in any other manner permitted by law.

If you do complete and return this form, you (or the party on whose behalf you are being served) must answer the complaint within 20 days after the date of signature which you place on the acknowledgment below. If you fail to answer the complaint within the foregoing 20 day period, judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

I declare, under penalty of perjury, that this Notice and Acknowledgment of Receipt of Summons and Complaint will have been mailed on (insert date).

....
Signature

....
Date of Signature

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT OF SUMMONS AND COMPLAINT

I declare, under penalty of perjury, that I received a copy of the summons and of the complaint in the above captioned matter at (insert address).

....
Signature

....
Relationship to Entity/Authority to
Receive Service of Process

....
Date of Signature

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 9, 1984, eff. Oct. 9, 1984; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Nov. 1988.

Form 19. MOTION TO INTERVENE AS A DEFENDANT UNDER RULE 24

A.B., Plaintiff,
vs.
C.D., Defendant,
E.F., Applicant for
Intervention

MOTION TO
INTERVENE
AS A
DEFENDANT
Civil No....

E.F. moves for leave to intervene as a defendant in this action, in order to assert the defenses set forth in the attached proposed answer on the grounds (here set forth generally the grounds upon which intervention is sought, in accordance with the right of intervention contained in Rule 24) and as such as a defense to plaintiff's claim presenting (setting forth whether the same relates to questions of law or fact, or both) which are common to the main action.

....
Attorney for E.F.,
Applicant for Intervention
....
(Address)

NOTICE OF MOTION

(Contents the same as those in Form 15, or notice and motion may be combined in a notice of motion as provided in Rule 7(b).)

INTERVENER'S ANSWER

(Set forth defenses in accordance with the outline contained in Form 16)

History: En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Form 20. MOTION FOR PRODUCTION, ETC., UNDER RULE 34

Plaintiff A.B. moves the court for an order requiring defendant C.D.:

(1) To produce and to permit plaintiff to inspect and to copy each of the following documents:

[Here list the documents and describe each of them.]

(2) To produce and permit plaintiff to inspect and to photograph each of the following objects:

[Here list the objects and describe each of them.]

(3) To permit plaintiff to enter [here describe property to be entered] and to inspect and to photograph [here describe the portion of the real property and the objects to be inspected and photographed].

Defendant C.D. has the possession, custody, or control of each of the foregoing documents and objects and of the above-mentioned real estate. Each of them constitutes or contains evidence relevant and material to a matter involved in this action, as is more fully shown in Exhibit A hereto attached.

....
Attorney for Plaintiff
....
Address

EXHIBIT A

STATE OF MONTANA
County of Lewis and Clark

A.B., being first duly sworn says:

(1) (Here set forth all that plaintiff knows which shows that defendant has the papers or objects in the defendant's possession or control.)

(2) (Here set forth all that plaintiff knows which shows that each of the above-mentioned items is relevant to some issue in the action.)

A.B. (Signed)
(Jurat)

History: En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Form 21. REQUEST FOR ADMISSION UNDER RULE 36

Plaintiff A.B. requests defendant C.D. within .... days after service of this request to make the following admissions for the purpose of this action only and subject to all pertinent objections to admissibility which may be interposed at the trial:

1. That each of the following documents, exhibited with this request, is genuine.
[Here list the documents and describe each document.]
2. That each of the following statements is true. [Here list the statements.]

....
Attorney for Plaintiff
....
Address

History: En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961.

Form 22. ALLEGATION OF REASON FOR OMITTING NECESSARY PARTY

John Doe named in this complaint is not made a party to this action [because Doe is not subject to the jurisdiction of this court]; or [for reasons stated].

History: En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Form 23. SUPERSEDEAS BOND

We the undersigned jointly and severally acknowledge that we and our personal representatives are jointly bound to pay to (respondent) the sum of $.....

(Appellant) has appealed from that certain judgment (or order) (insert descriptive facts) and has obtained an order staying execution from the district court, and the condition of this bond is that if the judgment (or order) appealed from, or any part thereof, be affirmed, or the appeal dismissed, the appellant will pay the amount directed to be paid by the judgment (or order) or the part of such amount as to which the judgment (or order) is affirmed, if affirmed only in part, and all damages and costs which may be awarded against the appellant upon the appeal. If such payment be made then this bond is void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and effect. If the appellant does not make such payment within thirty days after the filing of the remittitur from the supreme court in the court from which the appeal is taken, judgment may be entered on motion of the respondent in the respondent's favor against the sureties for such amount, together with the interest that may be due thereon, and the damages and costs which may be awarded against the appellant upon the appeal.

.... Appellant	.... Address
.... Surety	.... Address
.... Surety	.... Address
(Justification of Sureties) Form of bond approved.	.... Judge

(This form with necessary alterations may be used in any situation covered by Rule 62.)

History: En. Sec. 80, Ch. 13, L. 1961 as added by Sec. 1, Ch. 3. L. 1963; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

CHAPTER 21

RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE

I. Applicability of Rules

Rule

1. Scope of rules — from what judgment or order an appeal may be taken.
2. What the court may review on an appeal from a judgment.
3. Suspension of the rules.

II. Appeals From Judgments and Orders of District Courts

4. How taken.
5. Time for filing notice of appeal.
6. Undertaking for costs on appeal in civil cases.
7. Stay of judgment or order pending appeal.
8. Sureties and their justification.
9. The record on appeal.
10. Transmission of the record.
11. Docketing the appeal — filing of the record.
12. Effect of dismissal.
13. Acts of personal representatives or guardians valid when appointment vacated.
14. Ruling against respondent may be reviewed.
15. Remedial powers of the supreme court in civil cases.
16. Remittitur must be certified to the clerk of the district court.

III. Original Proceedings — Extraordinary Writs

17. Acceptance and manner of conducting.

IV. Appeals in Forma Pauperis

18. Applications and manner of proceeding.

V. General Provisions

19. Record of commissions and oaths.
20. Filing and service.
21. Computation and extension of time.
22. Motions.
23. Briefs.
24. Brief of an amicus curiae.
25. The appendix to the briefs.
26. Filing and service of briefs.
27. Form of briefs and other papers — duplication.
28. Prehearing conference.
29. Oral argument.
30. Entry and notice of orders.
31. Interest on judgments.
32. Damages for appeal without merit.
33. Costs in civil cases.
34. Petitions for rehearing.
35. Notice and copy of decision — remittitur — mandate from United States supreme court.
36. Voluntary dismissal.
37. Substitution of parties in civil cases.
38. Cases involving constitutional questions where the state is not a party.
39. Calendar — withdrawal of records.
40. Appeals from injunction orders.
41. Renumbered Rule 51.
42. Renumbered Rule 52.
43. Renumbered Rule 53.
44. Certification of questions of law.
Rules 45 through 50 reserved.
51. Statutes and rules amended.
52. Applicability in general.
53. Title — effective date — statutes superseded.
54. Mandatory appellate alternative dispute resolution procedures.

Appendix of Forms to Rule 54, Montana Rules of Appellate Procedure

Appendix of Forms

Form
1. Notice of appeal to the supreme court of the state of Montana from a judgment or order of a district court.
2. Affidavit to accompany motion for leave to appeal in forma pauperis.

Chapter Cross-References

Supreme Court jurisdiction, Art. VII, sec. 2, Mont. Const.
Courts and judicial officers generally, Title 3, ch. 1.
Supreme Court, Title 3, ch. 2.

Appeal to Supreme Court, Title 25, ch. 12.
Appeal from District Court to Supreme Court, Rule 72, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Criminal appeals, Title 46, ch. 20.

I. Applicability of Rules

Rule 1. Scope of rules — from what judgment or order an appeal may be taken.

(a) These rules govern procedure in appeals in civil and criminal cases to the supreme court of Montana from Montana district courts and original proceedings in the supreme court of Montana. The party applying for original relief is known as the petitioner and the adverse party as the defendant. The party appealing is known as the appellant, and the adverse party as the respondent.

(b) In civil cases a party aggrieved may appeal from a judgment or order, except when expressly made final by law, in the following cases:

(1) From a final judgment entered in an action or special proceeding commenced in a district court, or brought into a district court from another court or administrative body.

(2) From an order granting a new trial; or refusing to permit an action to be maintained as a class action; or granting or dissolving an injunction; or refusing to grant or dissolve an injunction; or dissolving or refusing to dissolve an attachment; from an order changing or refusing to change the place of trial when the county designated in the complaint is not the proper county; from an order appointing or refusing to appoint a receiver, or giving directions with respect to a receivership, or refusing to vacate an order appointing or affecting a receiver; from an order directing the delivery, transfer, or surrender of property; from any special order made after final judgment; and from such interlocutory judgments or orders, in actions for partition as determine the rights and interests of the respective parties and direct partition to be made. In any of the cases mentioned in this subdivision the supreme court, or a justice thereof, may stay all proceedings under the order appealed from, on such conditions as may seem proper.

(3) From a judgment or order granting or refusing to grant, revoking or refusing to revoke, letters testamentary, or of administration, or of guardianship; or admitting or refusing to admit a will to probate, or against or in favor of the validity of a will, or revoking or refusing to revoke the probate thereof; or against or in favor of setting apart property, or making an allowance for a widow or child; or against or in favor of directing the partition, sale, or conveyance of real property, or settling an account of an executor, or administrator, or guardian; or refusing, allowing, directing the distribution or partition of any estate, or any part thereof, or the payment of a debt, claim, legacy, or distributive share; or confirming or refusing to confirm a report of an appraiser setting apart a homestead.

(c) All questions raised on an order overruling a motion for a new trial or on an order changing or refusing to change the place of trial under [R.C.M. 1947, section 93-2906, subdivision 4 thereof or] subsection (2) or (3) of section 25-2-201, Montana Code Annotated, may be raised and reviewed on an appeal from the judgment.

(d) Appeals may be taken in criminal cases as provided in sections 46-20-103 and 46-20-104, Montana Code Annotated.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987.

Cross-References

Venue, Title 25, ch. 2.
New trial, Title 25, ch. 11.
Receivers, Title 25, ch. 14, part 2.
Determination by order whether class action to be maintained, Rule 23(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Order granting new trial, Rule 59(f), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Injunctions, Rule 65, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20); Title 27, ch. 19.
Receivers, Rule 66, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 2. What the court may review on an appeal from a judgment.

(a) Upon appeal from a judgment in a civil case, the court may review the verdict or decision, and any intermediate order or decision excepted or objected to within the meaning of Rule 46 of the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure, which involves the merits, or necessarily affects the judgment, except a decision or order from which an appeal might have been taken.

(b) The scope of review in criminal cases is governed by sections 46-20-701 and 46-20-702, Montana Code Annotated.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987.

Cross-References

Judgment to be on merits, 25-9-101.

Rule 3. Suspension of the rules.

In the interest of expediting decision upon any matter before it, or for other good cause shown, the supreme court may, except as otherwise provided in Rule 21(b), suspend the requirements or provisions of these rules on application of a party or on its own motion and may order proceedings in accordance with its direction.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966.

II. Appeals From Judgments and Orders of District Courts

Rule 4. How taken.

(a) Filing the notice of appeal. An appeal shall be taken by filing a notice of appeal in the district court. Failure of an appellant to take any step other than the timely filing of a notice of appeal does not affect the validity of the appeal, but is ground only for such action as the supreme court deems appropriate, which may include dismissal of the appeal.

(b) Joint or consolidated appeals. If two or more persons are entitled to appeal from a judgment or order of a district court and their interests are such as to make joinder practicable, they may file a joint notice of appeal, or may join in appeal after filing separate timely notices of appeal, and they may thereafter proceed on appeal as a single appellant. Appeals may be consolidated by order of the supreme court upon its own motion or upon motion of a party, or by stipulation of the parties to the several appeals.

(c) Content of the notice of appeal. The notice of appeal shall specify the party or parties taking the appeal; and shall designate the judgment, order or part thereof appealed from. The notice of appeal shall substantially comply with Form 1 in the Appendix of Forms to Rule 54. An appeal shall not be dismissed for informality of form or title of the notice of appeal, so long as the information required in Form 1 in the Appendix of Forms to Rule 54 is contained in the notice of appeal.

(1) In the event the appellant fails to certify in the notice of appeal that the appeal is or is not subject to the mediation process required by Rule 54, the clerk of the district court shall issue a written notice, substantially complying with Form 6 in the Appendix of Forms to Rule 54, directing the appellant to file an amended notice of appeal containing the required certification within 7 days.

(2) A notice issued by the clerk of the district court pursuant to subsection (c)(1) of this rule shall not affect the original filing date of the notice of appeal.

(d) Service of notice of appeal. The clerk of the district court shall serve notice of the filing of a notice of appeal by mailing a copy thereof to counsel of record of each party other than the appellant, or, if a party is not represented by counsel, to the party at the last known address of that party, and shall mail a copy of the notice of appeal to the clerk of the supreme court. The clerk of the district court shall note on each copy served the date on which the notice of appeal was filed. If an appellant is represented by counsel, such counsel shall provide the clerk with sufficient copies of the notice of appeal to permit the clerk to comply with the requirements of this rule. Failure of the clerk to serve notice shall not affect the validity of the appeal. The notice shall be sufficient notwithstanding the death of a party or a party's counsel. The clerk shall note in the docket the names of the parties to whom the clerk mails copies, with the date of mailing.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 95-300, April 15, 1996, eff. Oct. 1, 1996; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 95-300, June 17, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Cross-References

Notice of appeal to be served on Attorney General, 25-1-502.
Substitution of parties in civil cases, Rule 37, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Cases involving constitutional questions when state not party, Rule 38, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Death or removal of attorney, 37-61-405.

Rule 5. Time for filing notice of appeal.

(a) Appeals in civil cases.

(1) In civil cases the notice of appeal required by Rule 4 shall be filed with the clerk of the district court within 30 days from the date of the entry of the judgment or order appealed from; but if the State of Montana, or any political subdivision thereof, or an officer or agency thereof is a party, the notice of appeal shall be filed within 60 days from the entry of the judgment or order; provided, however, that in cases where service of notice of entry of judgment is required by Rule 77(d) of the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure, said 30 days or 60 days, as the case may be, shall not begin to run until service of notice of entry of judgment. If a notice of appeal is mistakenly filed in the supreme court, the clerk of the supreme court shall note thereon the date on which it was received and transmit it to the clerk of the district court and it shall be deemed filed in the district court on the date so noted.

(2) A notice of appeal filed after the announcement of a decision or order but before the entry of the order or judgment appealed from, shall be treated as filed after such entry and on the day thereof. A notice of appeal filed after the entry of the order or judgment appealed from but before service of the notice of entry of judgment shall be treated as filed on the date the notice of appeal is filed.

(3) If a timely notice of appeal is filed by a party, any other party may file a notice of appeal within 14 days after the date on which the first notice of appeal was filed, or within the time otherwise prescribed by this Rule 5(a), whichever period last expires.

(4) If a timely motion under the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure is filed in the district court by any party: (i) for judgment under Rule 50(b); (ii) under Rule 52(b) to amend or make additional findings of fact, whether or not an alteration of the judgment would be required if the motion is granted; (iii) under Rule 59 to alter or amend the judgment; or (iv) under Rule 59 for a new trial , the time for appeal for all parties shall run from the entry of the order denying a new trial or granting or denying any other such motion, or if applicable, from the time such motion is deemed denied at the expiration of the 60-day period established by Rule 59(d), Montana Rules of Civil Procedure. No notice of entry of judgment is required to be filed when any of the foregoing motions referred to herein is deemed denied. A notice of appeal filed before the disposition of any of the above motions, whether by entry of an order or deemed denial, shall be treated as filed after such order or denial and on the day thereof.

(b) Appeals in criminal cases.

In criminal cases an appeal from a judgment entered pursuant to section 46-18-116, Montana Code Annotated must be taken within 60 days after entry of judgment appealed from. A notice of appeal filed after the oral pronouncement of a decision or sentence but before the entry of the judgment is treated as filed on the day of and after the entry. An appeal from an order or judgment made appealable by section 46-20-103, Montana Code Annotated must be taken within 14 days.

(c) The district court, upon a showing of excusable neglect or good cause, may extend the time for filing a notice of appeal upon motion filed not later than 30 days after the expiration of the time prescribed by Rule 5(a) for civil cases and Rule 5(b) for criminal cases. Any such motion which is filed before expiration of the prescribed time may be ex parte unless the court otherwise requires. Notice of any such motion which is filed after expiration of the prescribed time shall be given to the other parties in accordance with local rules. No such extension shall exceed 30 days past such prescribed time or 10 days from the date of entry of the order granting the motion, whichever occurs later.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Dec. 19, 1995, eff. Dec. 19, 1995; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 26, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 10, 1998, eff. Dec. 1, 1998.

Rule 6. Undertaking for costs on appeal in civil cases.

(a) The district court may require an appellant to file a bond or provide other security in such form and amount as it finds necessary to insure payment of costs on appeal in a civil case. The provisions of Rule 8(a) apply to a surety upon a bond given pursuant to this rule.

(b) No undertaking for costs is required in appeals in criminal cases.

History: **En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987.**

Cross-References

Undertakings for security, Title 25, ch. 1, part 4.
Costs in civil cases, Rule 33, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Rule 7. Stay of judgment or order pending appeal.

(a) [Stay upon entry of judgment—undertaking]. Upon entry of a judgment or order in a civil case a party may apply to the district court on notice or ex parte for a stay of the execution of the judgment or order. The court in its discretion may grant said stay for such period of time and under such conditions as the court deems proper, including restraining the party from disposing of, encumbering, or concealing the party's property. However, a district court's stay of execution, granted pursuant to this section, shall not be effective for more than 30 days following the district court's disposition of motions made pursuant to Rules 50(b), 52(b), 59 or 60(b) of the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure.

(b) Upon service of notice of appeal, if the appellant desires a stay of execution, the appellant must, unless the requirement is waived by the opposing party, present to the district court and secure its approval of a supersedeas bond which shall have two sureties or a corporate surety as may be authorized by law. The bond shall be conditioned for the satisfaction of the judgment or order in full together with costs, interest, and damages for delay, if for any reason the appeal is dismissed or if the judgment or order is affirmed, and to satisfy in full such modification of the judgment or order and such costs, interest, and damages as the supreme court may adjudge and award. When the judgment or order is for the recovery of money not otherwise secured, the amount of the bond shall be fixed at such sum as will cover the whole amount of the judgment or order remaining unsatisfied, costs on the appeal, interest, and damages for delay, unless the district court after notice and hearing and for good cause shown fixes a different amount or orders security other than the bond. When the judgment or order determines the disposition of property in controversy as in real actions, replevin, and actions to foreclose mortgages, or when such property is in the custody of the sheriff or when the proceeds of such property or a bond for its value is in the custody or control of the court, the amount of the supersedeas bond shall be fixed at such sum only as will secure the amount recovered for the use and detention of the property, the costs of the action, costs on appeal, interest, and damages for delay. On application, the supreme court in the interest of justice may suspend, modify, restore, or grant any order made under this subdivision.

(c) [Sale of perishable property]. If the judgment or order appealed from directs the sale of perishable property, the district court may order the property to be sold and the proceeds thereof to be deposited, to abide the judgment of the supreme court.

(d) [Cases in which stay of proceedings not allowed]. No stay of proceedings shall be allowed upon a judgment or order which adjudges the defendant guilty of usurping, or intruding into, or unlawfully holding public office, civil or military, within this state; or which grants a writ of mandamus, or of prohibition, against a tribunal, corporation, public officer, or board, commanding certain acts to be done which ought to be done by such tribunal, corporation, public officer, or board, and not involving the payment or allowance of money or its equivalent.

(e) Stays in criminal cases are governed by sections 46-20-204 and 46-20-205, Montana Code Annotated.

History: **En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.**

Cross-References

Deposits in court — delivery to party, Title 25, ch. 8.
Stay of proceedings to enforce judgment, Rule 62, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Costs in civil cases, Rule 33, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Claim and delivery, Title 27, ch. 17.
Mandamus, Title 27, ch. 26.
Writ of prohibition, Title 27, ch. 27.
Quo warranto, Title 27, ch. 28.

Rule 8. Sureties and their justification.

(a) [Liability of surety—enforcement]. In cases where an undertaking on appeal or supersedeas bond with sureties is required, the provisions of sections 25-1-402, 25-13-105, 33-26-101, 33-26-102, and 72-31-101, Montana Code Annotated, apply. By entering into an undertaking on appeal or supersedeas bond given pursuant to Rules 6 and 7, the surety submits to the jurisdiction of the district court and irrevocably appoints the clerk of the district court as the surety's agent upon whom papers affecting the surety's liability on the bond or undertaking may be served. A surety's liability may be enforced on motion without the necessity of any independent action. The motion and such notice of the motion as the district court prescribed may be served on the clerk of that court, who shall forthwith mail copies to each surety whose address is known.

(b) [Justification of sureties]. A party may except to the sufficiency of the sureties to any bond or undertaking mentioned in this rule at any time within 30 days after the filing of such bond or undertaking; and unless they or other sureties, within 20 days after service of notice of such exception, justify before a judge of the district court, or the clerk thereof, upon 5 days' notice to the other parties of the time and place of justification, execution of the judgment or order appealed from is no longer stayed.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 9. The record on appeal.

(a) Composition of the record on appeal. The original papers and exhibits filed in the district court, the transcript of proceedings, if any, and a certified copy of the docket entries prepared by the clerk of the district court shall constitute the record on appeal in all cases. It is the duty of a party seeking review of a judgment, order or proceeding to present the supreme court with a record sufficient to enable it to rule upon the issues raised. Failure to present the court with a sufficient record on appeal may result in dismissal of the appeal and/or the imposition of some other appropriate sanction.

(b) The transcript of proceedings — duty of appellant to order — notice to respondent if partial transcript is ordered — costs of producing. Absent a stipulation filed with the clerks of the supreme court and the district court pursuant to Rule 54(c), within 10 days after filing the notice of appeal the appellant shall order from the reporter a transcript of all of the proceedings not already on file for inclusion in the record. The order shall be in writing and within the same period a copy shall be filed with the clerk of court. Any attorney who orders a transcript of the evidence shall be personally liable for the payment of the costs of the transcript.

If the appellant determines, on the basis of the issues raised on appeal, that the entire transcript is not necessary, the appellant shall, within the 10 days above provided order only such parts of the proceedings not already on file as the appellant deems necessary and also file and serve on the respondent a description of the parts of the transcript which the appellant determines to be unnecessary and which it intends to exclude from the record along with a statement of the issues which appellant intends to present on the appeal. If the respondent deems a transcript of the parts of the proceedings to be excluded to be necessary, the respondent shall within 10 days after such filing and service order such parts from the reporter or file and serve notice on the appellant in writing of respondent's intention to procure, at a date, time and place certain within 10 days of such notice, an order from the district court requiring the appellant to so do.

On failure of the appellant to file and serve notice of its intention to exclude parts of the transcript within the time provided herein, it shall be presumed that appellant will, at its cost, order a transcript of all of the proceedings not already on file. On failure of the respondent to order excluded parts of the transcript or to procure an order from the district court within the times provided herein, it shall be presumed that respondent concurs in appellant's decision to exclude portions of the transcript.

Except as provided in subsection (c) of this rule, the cost of producing the transcript shall be paid by the appellant, or the appellant shall make satisfactory arrangements with the reporter for the payment of such cost; but, if the appellant considers that any part of the record designated by the respondent for inclusion is unnecessary for the determination of the issues presented, the appellant shall advise the respondent, and the district court may impose upon the respondent the cost of producing any part which it deems unnecessary for the determination of the issues.

The reporter shall certify the correctness of the transcript.

(c) Transcript of proceedings in criminal cases—defendants without financial means—petition in supreme court.

(1) Upon imposition of any sentence in a criminal case, a defendant may file in the trial court a petition requesting that the defendant be furnished with a transcript of the proceedings at defendant's trial. The petition shall be verified by the petitioner and shall state facts showing that the petitioner is at the time of filing the petition without financial means to pay for the transcript. If the trial judge who imposed sentence or in the trial judge's absence any judge of the court finds that the defendant is without financial means with which to obtain the transcript of the proceedings at defendant's trial, the judge shall order the official court reporter to transcribe an original and copy of the reporter's notes of the proceedings at the trial. The original of the report of proceedings shall be filed with the clerk of the trial court, and the copy shall be delivered to the defendant without charge.

(2) If the petition provided for in subsection (1) is denied by the trial court, a petition so to proceed may be filed in the supreme court within 30 days after entry of the denial. The petition shall be accompanied by a copy of the verification filed in the trial court and a copy of the statement of reasons for denial given by the trial court.

(d) Statement of the evidence or proceedings when no report was made or when the transcript is unavailable. If no report of the evidence or proceedings at a hearing or trial was made, or if a transcript is unavailable, the appellant may, within 10 days from the hearing or trial or such time extended as the district court may for good cause shown permit, prepare a statement of the evidence or proceedings from the best available means, including the appellant's recollection. The statement shall be served on the respondent, who may serve objections or propose amendments thereto within 10 days after service. Thereupon, the statement and any objections or proposed amendments shall be submitted for settlement and approval to the district judge who handled the proceedings, and as settled and approved shall be included by the clerk of the district court in the record on appeal. A judge may settle and approve such record after such judge ceases to be a judge. If such judge before the statement is settled and approved dies, is removed from office, becomes disqualified, is absent from the state, or refuses to settle and approve the statement, it shall be settled and approved in such manner as the supreme court may direct.

(e) Agreed statement as the record on appeal. In lieu of the record on appeal as defined in subdivision (a) of this rule, the parties may prepare and sign a statement of the case showing how the issues presented by the appeal arose and were decided in the district court and setting forth only so many of the facts averred and proved or sought to be proved as are essential to a decision of the issues presented. If the statement conforms to the truth, it, together with such additions as the court may consider necessary fully to present the issues raised by the appeal, shall be approved by the district court and shall then be certified to the supreme court as the record on appeal and transmitted thereto by the clerk of the district court within the time provided by Rule 10. Copies of the agreed statement may be filed as the appendix required by Rule 25.

(f) Correction or modification of the record. If any difference arises as to whether the record truly discloses what occurred in the district court, the difference shall be submitted to and settled by that court and the record made to conform to the truth. If anything material to either party is omitted from the record by error or accident or is misstated therein, the parties by stipulation, or the district court, either before or after the record is transmitted to the supreme court, on proper suggestion or of its own initiative, may direct that the omission or misstatement be corrected, and if necessary that a supplemental record be certified and transmitted. All other questions as to the form and content of the record shall be presented to the supreme court.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-10, Oct. 22, 1971, eff. Jan. 1, 1972; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990,

eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 30, 1994; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 95-300, April 15, 1996, eff. Oct. 1, 1996.

Cross-References

Docket of District Court, 3-5-508.
Copy of proceedings by court reporter, 3-5-604.

Rule 10. Transmission of the record.

(a) Time for transmission — number of copies of transcript — duty of appellant. The record on appeal, including the transcript necessary for the determination of the appeal, shall be transmitted to the supreme court within 40 days after the filing of the notice of appeal unless the time is shortened or extended by an order entered under subdivision (c) of this rule or unless a stipulation holding the time requirements of these Rules in abeyance is filed with the clerks of the supreme court and the district court pursuant to Rule 54(c). Three copies of each transcript must be lodged with the clerk of this court for filing. Promptly after filing the notice of appeal the appellant shall comply with the provisions of Rule 9(b) and shall take any other action necessary to enable the clerk to assemble and transmit the record. If more than one appeal is filed, each appellant shall comply with the provisions of Rule 9(b) and this subdivision, and a single record shall be transmitted within 40 days after the filing of the final notice of appeal.

(b) Duty of clerk to transmit the record. When the record is complete for purposes of the appeal, the clerk of the district court shall transmit it to the clerk of the supreme court. The clerk shall number the documents comprising the record and shall transmit with the record a numbered list of the documents, identifying each with reasonable definiteness. Documents in bulky containers shall not be transmitted by the clerk unless the clerk is directed to do so by a party or by the clerk of the supreme court. Physical exhibits other than documents or photographs shall not be transmitted by the clerk unless the clerk is ordered to do so by the supreme court. A party that desires a physical exhibit to be transmitted shall file a motion with the supreme court and serve it upon all appellate counsel and the clerk of the supreme court. The motion shall describe the nature of the exhibit, the reason it should be transmitted, and whether any measures should be taken to provide for security or to protect the chain of custody. A party must make advance arrangements with the clerk of the district court for the transportation of bulky or weighty exhibits and with the clerk of the supreme court for their receipt. Transmission of the record is effected when the clerk of the district court mails or otherwise forwards the record to the supreme court. The clerk of the district court shall indicate, by endorsement on the face of the record or otherwise, the date upon which it is transmitted to the supreme court.

(c) Extension of time for transmission of the record — reduction of time. The district court may extend the time for transmitting the record. The request for extension must be made within the time originally prescribed or within an extension previously granted, and the district court shall not extend the time to a day more than 90 days from the date of filing of the first notice of appeal. If the district court is without authority to grant the relief sought or has denied a request therefor, the supreme court may on motion extend the time for transmitting the record or may permit the record to be transmitted and filed after the expiration of the time allowed or fixed. A motion for an extension of time for transmitting the record made in either court shall show that the inability of the appellant to cause timely transmission of the record is due to causes beyond the appellant's control or to circumstances which may be deemed excusable neglect. Such a motion shall be served upon all other parties to the appeal or review or upon their counsel if represented by such and also upon the district court judge who presided. The motion shall include whether or not previous extensions of time have been granted and if so, the total amount of time extended. If a request has previously been denied, the motion shall set forth the denial and state the reasons therefor, if any were given.

The district court or the supreme court may require the record to be transmitted and the appeal to be docketed at any time within the time otherwise fixed or allowed therefor.

(d) Retention of the record in the district court by order of court. The supreme court may provide by rule or order that a certified copy of the docket entries shall be transmitted in lieu of the entire record, subject to the right of any party to request at any time during the pendency of the appeal that designated parts of the record be transmitted.

If the record is required in the district court for use there pending the appeal, the district court may make an order to that effect, and the clerk of the district court shall retain the record and shall transmit a copy of the order and of the docket entries together with such parts of the original record as the district court shall allow and copies of such parts as the parties may designate.

If the record is retained in the district court by order of either court, the clerk of the district court shall retain it subject to the order of the supreme court, and transmission of the copy of the docket entries shall constitute transmission of the record.

(e) Stipulation of parties that parts of the record be retained in the district court. The parties may agree by written stipulation filed in the district court that designated parts of the record shall be retained in the district court unless thereafter the supreme court shall order or any party shall request their transmittal. The parts thus designated shall nevertheless be a part of the record on appeal for all purposes.

(f) Record for preliminary hearing in the supreme court. If prior to the time the record is transmitted a party desires to make in the supreme court a motion for dismissal, for a stay pending appeal, for additional security on the undertaking on appeal or on a supersedeas bond, or for any intermediate order, the clerk of the district court at the request of any party shall transmit to the supreme court such parts of the original record as the party shall designate.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750, June 30, 1981; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 1, 1988, eff. Nov. 1, 1988; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 20, 1990, eff. June 20, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 95-300, April 15, 1996, eff. Oct. 1, 1996.

Cross-References

General duties of Clerk, 3-5-501.

Rule 11. Docketing the appeal — filing of the record.

(a) Docketing the appeal. Within the time allowed or fixed for transmission of the record, the appellant shall pay to the clerk of the supreme court the fee for filing the record on appeal fixed by sections 3-2-403 and 3-2-404 of the Montana Code Annotated, and the clerk shall thereupon enter the appeal upon the docket. In criminal cases and other cases in which an appellant is authorized to prosecute the appeal without prepayment of fees, the clerk shall enter the appeal upon the docket at or before the time of filing the record. An appeal shall be docketed under the title given to the action in the district court with such addition as is necessary to indicate the identity of the appellant.

(b) Filing of the record. Upon receipt of the record by the clerk of the supreme court following its timely transmittal, and after the appeal has been timely docketed, the clerk shall file the record. The clerk shall immediately give notice to all parties of the date on which the record was filed.

(c) Dismissal for failure of appellant to cause timely transmission or to docket appeal. If the appellant shall fail to cause timely transmission of the record or to pay the filing fee if a filing fee is required, any respondent may file a motion in the supreme court to dismiss the appeal. The motion shall be supported by a certificate of the clerk of the district court showing the date and substance of the judgment or order from which the appeal was taken, the date on which the notice of appeal was filed, and the expiration date of any order extending the time for transmitting the record; and by proof that 7 days' notice in writing has been served on the appellant that application will be made for dismissal of the appeal. The clerk shall docket the appeal for the purpose of permitting the court to entertain the motion, without requiring payment of the filing fee, but the appellant shall not be permitted to appear without payment of the fees unless the appellant is otherwise exempt therefrom. Instead of filing a motion to dismiss the appeal, the respondent may cause the record to be transmitted and may docket the appeal, in which event the appeal shall proceed as if the appellant had caused it to be docketed.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Fees to be collected by Clerk of Supreme Court, 3-2-403.

Rule 12. Effect of dismissal.

The dismissal of an appeal is in effect an affirmance of the judgment or order appealed from, unless the dismissal is expressly made without prejudice to another appeal.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966.

Cross-References

Motions for dismissal, Rule 22, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Consequences of failure to file brief, Rule 26(c), M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Voluntary dismissal, Rule 36, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Rule 13. Acts of personal representatives or guardians valid when appointment vacated.

When the judgment or order appointing a personal representative or guardian is reversed on appeal, for error, and not for want of jurisdiction of the court, all lawful acts in administration upon the estate performed by such personal representative or guardian, if such personal representative or guardian has qualified, are as valid as if such judgment or order had been affirmed.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Qualifications of personal representative, Title 72, ch. 3, part 5.
Who may be guardian — priorities, 72-5-312.

Rule 14. Ruling against respondent may be reviewed.

Whenever the record on appeal in a civil case shall contain any order, ruling, or proceeding of the trial court against the respondent, affecting the respondent's substantial rights on the appeal of said cause, together with any required objection or exception of such respondent, the supreme court on such appeal shall consider such orders, rulings, or proceedings, and the objections and exceptions thereto, and shall reverse or affirm the cause on said appeal according to the substantial rights of the respective parties, as shown upon the record. And no civil cause shall be reversed upon appeal by reason of any error committed by the trial court against the appellant, where the record shows that the same result would have been attained had such trial court not committed an error or errors against the respondent.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Rule 15. Remedial powers of the supreme court in civil cases.

In a civil case when the judgment or order is reversed or modified, the supreme court may make complete restitution of all property and rights lost by the erroneous judgment or order, so far as such restitution is consistent with protection of a purchaser of property at a sale ordered by the judgment, or had under process issued upon the judgment, on an appeal from which the proceedings were not stayed; and for relief in such cases the appellant may have the appellant's action against the respondent, enforcing the judgment for the proceeds of the sale of the property, after deducting therefrom the expenses of the sale.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Sale on execution of judgment, Title 25, ch. 13, part 7.

Rule 16. Remittitur must be certified to the clerk of the district court.

When judgment is rendered upon the appeal, it must be certified by the clerk of the supreme court to the clerk of the district court from which the appeal is taken. The clerk of the district court must enter at length in the records of the court the certificate received. Also, in cases of appeal from a judgment, the clerk must enter a minute of the judgment of the supreme court on the docket against the original entry; and in cases of appeal from an order, the clerk must enter a minute against the entry of the order appealed from, containing a reference to the certificate, with a brief statement that such order has been affirmed, reversed, or modified by the supreme court on appeal.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

No petition for rehearing allowed when remittitur ordered, Rule 34, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Remittitur — when issued, Rule 35(b), M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

III. Original Proceedings — Extraordinary Writs

Rule 17. Acceptance and manner of conducting.

(a) When accepted. The supreme court is an appellate court but it is empowered by the constitution of Montana to hear and determine such original and remedial writs as may be necessary or proper to the complete exercise of its jurisdiction. The institution of such original proceedings in the supreme court is sometimes justified by circumstances of an emergency nature, as when a cause of action or a right has arisen under conditions making due consideration in the trial courts and due appeal to this court an inadequate remedy, or when supervision of a trial court other than by appeal is deemed necessary or proper.

(b) How commenced and conducted. Proceedings commenced in the supreme court originally to obtain writs of habeas corpus, injunction, review, mandate, quo warranto, supervisory control, and other remedial writs or orders, shall be commenced and conducted in the manner prescribed by the applicable sections of the Montana Code Annotated for the conduct of such or analogous proceedings and by these additional rules. All papers filed shall conform to the requirements of Rule 27 except that neither the application for writ nor any response thereto shall exceed 7000 words if proportionally spaced or 20 pages if prepared in monospaced typeface or if typewritten.

(c) Notice to district judge. An application for a writ or order and all further documents relating to a ruling of a district court must be served upon the district judge against whose ruling it is directed. Such application shall, in its title, contain the name of the district judge and the judicial district from which the ruling was issued.

(d) Applications — where and when filed. An original application may be made to the supreme court at any time. The moving party's application and all supporting documents shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court.

(e) Applications — what to contain. The application for the issuance of the above writs or orders must set forth, in summary fashion and in addition to the other requisite matters, the particular questions and issues anticipated or expected to be raised in the proceeding and also the fact which renders it necessary and proper that the writ should issue originally from the supreme court; the said matters will be taken into consideration by the court in determining the necessity and propriety of accepting jurisdiction and granting the alternative writ or order to show cause. Each application shall also set forth as exhibits, without repetition of title of court and cause, a copy of each judgment, order, notice, pleading, document proceeding or court minute referred to in the application, or which is necessary to make out a prima facie case or to substantiate the pleading or conclusion or legal effect and shall summarize the authorities for accepting jurisdiction and shall summarize the authorities pertaining to the merits of the particular questions and issues anticipated or expected to be raised. No separate memorandum of law or brief shall be filed with the application. Counsel shall file with the clerk of this court the original court file, unless for some reason the same is not available.

(f) Procedure. Upon the filing of the application the court may order that a summary response be filed immediately or, at the court's next conference and on the basis of the application filed, the court may dismiss the application without ordering a response or it may order a summary response to the application at that time. If a summary response is ordered, the court shall consider the application and response at the court's next conference following the filing of the response. Thereafter, the court shall, as promptly as possible, dismiss the application, accept jurisdiction, order more extensive briefing on any issue, matter or question raised in the application or response, order oral argument in extraordinary cases, or issue any other writ or order deemed appropriate in the circumstances. On application and for good cause shown or on its own motion the court may order a stay of further proceedings in an inferior tribunal pending the court's disposition of the application. If a summary response is ordered, such response shall summarize the authorities for rejecting jurisdiction and shall summarize the authorities pertaining to the merits of the particular questions and issues anticipated or expected to be raised. No separate memorandum of law or brief shall be filed with the response.

(g) Oral argument. When ordered by this court, an adversary hearing on the application shall be held at the time fixed by the order. The oral argument shall be conducted in the same manner as in the argument of appeals, with the same time limits for presentation, and with the applicant opening and closing the argument.

(h) Briefs. In those cases in which more extensive briefing is ordered, each party shall, unless otherwise ordered, serve and file briefs in full conformance with Rules 20, 23, and 27, and containing a statement of the facts and of the points of law applicable, with the authorities relied upon.

All briefs shall be served and filed according to the time schedule set forth in the order.

(i) A signed original and nine copies of all petitions for extraordinary writ or other original proceeding and all response thereto shall be filed.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-10, Oct. 22, 1971, eff. Jan. 1, 1972; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord., eff. Jan. 1, 1981; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord., eff. Feb. 1, 1992; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord., eff. June 23, 1997; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 14, 1999, eff. Aug. 15, 1999.

Compiler's Comments

2000 Emergency Rule: In an order dated June 28, 2000, the Supreme Court adopted rule modifications on an emergency basis. The portion of the order affecting this rule provided: "**Shortened Briefs and Petitions.** The word and page limitation for briefs specified in Rule 27(d)(i), M.R.App.P., is modified as follows: A principal brief must not exceed 10,000 words and a reply brief, amicus brief or petition for rehearing must not exceed 5,000 words. Rule 27(d)(ii), M.R.App.P., is modified as follows: a principal brief must not exceed 30 pages and a reply brief, amicus brief or petition for rehearing must not exceed 14 pages. Petitions filed under Rule 17(b), M.R.App.P., must not exceed 5000 words or 14 pages. These modifications apply to all briefs and petitions filed on or after August 1, 2000. Except as modified herein, all other provisions of the referenced Rules remain unchanged."

Cross-References

Supreme Court jurisdiction, Art. VII, sec. 2, Mont. Const.
Types of jurisdiction, 3-2-201.
Original jurisdiction, 3-2-202.
Injunctions, 3-2-205; Title 27, ch. 19.
Certiorari — writ of review, 3-2-212; Title 27, ch. 25.
Habeas corpus, 3-2-212; Title 46, ch. 22.
Mandamus — writ of mandate, Title 27, ch. 26.
Writ of prohibition, Title 27, ch. 27.
Quo warranto, Title 27, ch. 28.

IV. Appeals in Forma Pauperis

Rule 18. Applications and manner of proceeding.

(a) Application to district court. A party in a civil case who desires to proceed on appeal in forma pauperis shall file in the district court a motion for leave so to proceed together with an affidavit showing, in the detail prescribed by Form 2 of the Appendix of Forms, the party's inability to pay the fees and costs of the appeal or to give security therefor, the party's belief that the party is entitled to redress, and a statement of the issues the party intends to present on appeal. If the motion is granted, the party may proceed on appeal without further application to the supreme court and without payment of fees or costs or the giving of security therefor. If the motion is denied, the district court shall state the reasons for the denial.

(b) Application to the supreme court. If the motion for leave to proceed on appeal in forma pauperis is denied by the district court, a motion for leave so to proceed may be filed in the supreme court within 30 days after entry of the order of denial. The motion shall be accompanied by a copy of the affidavit filed in the district court and of the statement of reasons for denial given by the district court.

(c) Form of briefs, appendices and other papers. Parties allowed to proceed in forma pauperis may file briefs, appendices and other papers in typewritten form.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Poor persons not required to prepay fees in District Court, 25-10-404.
Form of briefs, Rule 27, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

V. General Provisions

Rule 19. Record of commissions and oaths.

(a) Commissions and oaths. The commissions and oaths of the justices and the clerk of this court, and the attorney general shall be recorded in the records of this court.

(b) Minutes of court. The minutes of this court shall be approved by the chief justice (or in the chief justice's absence by the associate justice having the shortest term to serve), and attested by the clerk.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Oaths — form — before whom — when, 2-16-211.
Filing, 2-16-212.

Rule 20. Filing and service.

(a) Filing. Papers required or permitted to be filed must be placed in the custody of the clerk within the time fixed for filing. Filing may be accomplished by mail addressed to the clerk, but filing shall not be timely unless the papers are actually received within the time fixed for filing. If a motion requests relief which may be granted by a single judge, the judge may permit the motion to be filed with the judge, in which event the judge shall note thereon the dates of filing and shall thereafter transmit it to the clerk. Procedural motions may be filed by facsimile or other electronic means, provided the original document must be filed with the clerk within five business days of the receipt of the facsimile copy or the filing will be treated as void.

(b) Service of all papers required. Copies of all papers, including any transcript, filed by any party and not required by these rules to be served by the clerk shall, at or before the time of filing, be served by the party or person acting for such party on all other parties to the appeal or review. Service on a party represented by counsel shall be made on counsel. In criminal cases appealed by the defendant and in appeals relating to termination of parental rights and abused, dependent, or neglected children cases, all transcripts, briefs, motions, and other papers shall be served on both the county attorney and the attorney general.

(c) Manner of service. Service may be personal or by mail. Personal service includes delivery of the copy to a clerk or other responsible person at the office of counsel. Service by mail is complete on mailing.

(d) Proof of service. Papers presented for filing shall contain acknowledgment of service by the person served or proof of service in the form of a statement of the date and manner of service and of the names of the persons served, certified by the person who made service. Proof of service may appear on or be affixed to the papers filed. The clerk may permit papers to be filed without acknowledgment of proof of service but shall require such to be filed promptly thereafter.

(e) Number of copies to be filed. A signed original and seven copies of all motions (other than motions for extension of time), petitions for rehearing, and the answers or responses thereto, shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court unless otherwise ordered by the court. The original only of motions for extension of time shall be filed. The number of copies of transcripts shall be in accordance with Rule 10(a) and the number of copies of briefs shall be in accordance with Rule 26(b).

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 1, 1988, eff. Nov. 1, 1988; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Nov. 22, 1994, eff. Feb. 1, 1995; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord., eff. June 23, 1997; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Nov. 9, 2000, eff. Jan. 1, 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2000 Amendment: In third sentence of (b) inserted requirement for service on county attorney and attorney general in cases involving termination of parental rights and abused, dependent, or neglected children. Amendment effective January 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Duties of Clerk of Supreme Court, 3-2-402.
Fees, 3-2-403.
Duties of Marshal, 3-2-502.

Rule 21. Computation and extension of time.

(a) Computation of time. In computing any period of time prescribed by these rules, by an order of court, or by any applicable statute, the day of the act, event, or default from which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included. The last day of the period shall be included, unless it is a Saturday, Sunday or a legal holiday. When the period of time prescribed or allowed is less than 11 days, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays shall be excluded in the computation.

(b) Extension of time — Generally. Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d) of this rule, the court for good cause shown may upon motion extend the time prescribed by these rules or by its order for doing any act, and may thereby permit an act to be done after the expiration of such time if the failure to act was excusable under the circumstances; except the court in a civil case may not extend the time for filing a notice of appeal, except as provided in Rule 5. Within the text of each motion requesting an extension of time submitted to the court for its consideration, counsel shall note that opposing counsel has been contacted concerning the motion and whether opposing counsel objects to the motion. All motions and orders for extension of time shall include a date certain on or before which date the act for which an extension of time is requested must be performed.

(c) Extensions of time — Filing briefs in appeals of termination of parental rights and abused and neglected children case. There shall be a presumption against granting motions for extension of time to file briefs. Any motion for extension of time to file a brief in the referenced cases may be granted only upon written motion supported by a showing of diligence and substantial need. Such a motion shall be filed at least 7 days before the expiration of the time prescribed for filing the brief, and shall be accompanied by an affidavit stating:

(1) when the brief is due;

(2) when the brief was first due;

(3) the length of the requested extension;

(4) the reason an extension is necessary;

(5) movant's explanation establishing that movant has exercised diligence and has substantial need for the extension, and that the brief will be filed within the time requested; and

(6) whether any other party separately represented objects to the request. A conclusory statement as to the press of business will not constitute a showing of diligence and substantial need.

(d) Extensions of time — Filing briefs in other cases. In all cases except those addressed in subsection (c) of this rule, a party may move for, and, without objection, be granted one 30-day extension of time in which to file a brief required or allowed to be filed under these rules. Any second or subsequent motion for extension of time to file a brief shall meet the requirements of subsection (c) of these rules.

(e) Additional time after service by mail. Whenever a party is required or permitted to do any act within a prescribed period after service of a paper upon such party and the paper is served by mail, 3 days shall be added to the prescribed period.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 23, 2000, eff. June 1, 2000; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. July 24, 2001, eff. July 24, 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: In (b) in exception clause inserted reference to subsection (d) and after "rule" deleted "relating to appeals in termination of parental rights and abused, dependent and neglected children cases"; in (c) after "abused" deleted "dependent"; and inserted (d) concerning extensions of time in all cases not governed by subsection (c). Amendment effective July 24, 2001.

2000 Emergency Rule: In an order dated June 28, 2000, the Supreme Court adopted rule modifications on an emergency basis. The portion of the order affecting this rule provided: "**Motions for Extension of Time.** Recognizing that a significant part of the delay in the present appellate system is at the briefing stage and that it is necessary we eliminate this source of delay, commencing January 1, 2001, motions for extension of time to file briefs will no longer be routinely granted except in cases where the inability to timely file a brief is caused by the inability of the court reporter to timely transcribe the proceedings.

All motions for extension of time to file briefs must be supported by an affidavit demonstrating diligence and substantial need. All such motions must be filed at least seven (7) days before the expiration of the time prescribed for the filing of the brief. The affidavit in support must state: (1) when the brief is due; (2) when the brief was first due; (3) the length of the requested extension; (4) the reason the extension is necessary; (5) the movant's explanation establishing that the movant has exercised diligence and has substantial need for the extension and that the brief will be filed within the time requested; and (6) whether any other party separately represented objects to the request. A conclusory statement of justification being the "press of other business" will not constitute a showing of diligence and substantial need.

To this extent Rule 21(b), M.R.App.P., is modified accordingly." See 2001 amendment officially adopting the emergency modification.

2000 Amendment: At beginning of (b) inserted exception clause; inserted (c) concerning requirements for motion and brief for extension of time in cases involving termination of parental rights and abused, dependent, and neglected children; and inserted last sentence in (c)(6) concerning conclusory statements being insufficient. Amendment effective June 1, 2000.

Cross-References

Rules concerning time, Title 1, ch. 1, part 3.
Extension of time, 25-1-301.
Time, Rule 6, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 22. Motions.

Unless another form is prescribed by these rules, an application for an order or other relief shall be made by filing a motion in writing for such order or relief. The motion shall state with particularity the grounds therefor and shall set forth the order or relief sought. Counsel shall also note therein that opposing counsel has been contacted concerning the motion and whether opposing counsel objects to the motion. If a motion is supported by briefs, affidavits or other papers, whether required by these rules or otherwise, or submitted in a party's discretion, they shall be served and filed with the motion. The supreme court may authorize disposition of motions for procedural orders by a single judge. If a motion seeks dismissal of the appeal or other substantial relief, any party may file an answer in opposition within 7 days after service of the motion, or within such time as the court may direct. A motion to dismiss made by an appellant in a civil or criminal case, except for an Anders motion pursuant to § 46-8-103(2), MCA, must be signed by the appellant personally, as well as by appellant's counsel. Motions, supporting papers and any response thereto may be typewritten.

At the time of filing a procedural motion counsel shall present a proposed order, together with sufficient copies for service upon all counsel of record, as well as stamped envelopes addressed to all counsel of record.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. April 3, 1997, eff. April 3, 1997; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. July 24, 2001, eff. July 24, 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: In fourth sentence after "papers" inserted "whether required by these rules or otherwise, or submitted in a party's discretion". Amendment effective July 24, 2001.

2000 Emergency Rule: In an order dated June 28, 2000, the Supreme Court adopted rule modifications on an emergency basis. The portion of the order affecting this rule provided: "**Over Length and Supplemental Briefs.** From and after August 1, 2000, motions to file over length and supplemental briefs will no longer be routinely granted except in capital cases. Motions to file such briefs in other cases must be supported by an affidavit demonstrating extraordinary justification. To this extent, Rules 22 and 23(g), M.R.App.P., are modified accordingly." See 2001 amendment officially adopting the emergency modification.

Rule 23. Briefs.

(a) Brief of the appellant. The brief of the appellant shall contain under appropriate headings and in the order here indicated:

(1) A table of contents, with page references, and a table of cases (alphabetically arranged), statutes and other authorities cited, with references to the pages of the brief where they are cited.

(2) A statement of the issues presented for review.

(3) A statement of the case. The statement shall first indicate briefly the nature of the case and its disposition in the court below, e.g.: "The plaintiff brought this action in the district court to recover damages for the wrongful death of the plaintiff's husband. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. On motion of the defendant the trial judge entered judgment for the defendant n. o. v. on the ground that there was no evidence to support a finding of negligence on the part of the defendant. From this judgment the plaintiff appeals."

There shall follow a statement of the facts relevant to the issues presented for review, with references to the pages of the parts of the record at which material facts appear (see subdivision (e)).

(4) An argument. The argument shall be preceded by a summary. The summary shall contain a succinct, clear, and accurate statement of the arguments made in the body of the brief and not be a mere repetition of the argument headings. The argument shall contain the contentions of the appellant with respect to the issues presented, and the reasons therefor, with citations to the authorities, statutes and pages of the record relied on.

(5) A short conclusion stating the precise relief sought.

(6) The judgment, order, findings of fact, conclusions of law, or decision in question, together with the memorandum opinion, if any, in support thereof. If an appendix is filed pursuant to Rule 25, the foregoing may be included therein.

(7) Notice of Supplemental Authorities. When pertinent and significant authorities come to the attention of a party after the party's brief has been filed, or after oral argument but before decision, a party may promptly advise the clerk of court, by "Notice of Supplemental Authority," with a copy to all counsel, setting forth the citation(s) without argument. The notice shall reference either the page of the brief or the point argued orally to which the citation(s) pertain.

(b) Answer brief of the respondent. The answer brief of the respondent shall conform to the requirements of subdivision (a) (1) to (4), except that a statement of the issues or of the case need not be made unless the respondent is dissatisfied with the statement of the appellant.

(c) Reply brief. The appellant may file a brief in reply to the brief of the respondent, and if the respondent has cross appealed, the respondent may file a brief in reply to the response of the appellant to the issues presented by the cross appeal. The reply brief must be confined to new matter raised in the brief of the respondent. No further briefs may be filed except with leave of court.

(d) References in briefs to parties. Counsel will be expected in their briefs and oral arguments to keep to a minimum references to parties by such formal designations as "appellant" and "respondent." It promotes clarity to use names or descriptive terms such as "the employee," "the injured person," "the taxpayer," etc.

(e) References in briefs to the record. Whenever a reference is made in the briefs to the record, the reference must be to particular parts of the record, suitably designated, and to specific pages of each part, e. g., Answer, p. 7; Motion for Summary Judgment, p. 3; Transcript, p. 231. Intelligible abbreviations may be used. If reference is made to an exhibit, reference shall be made to the pages of the transcript on which the exhibit was identified, offered, and received or rejected.

(f) Reproduction of statutes, rules, regulations, etc. If determination of the issues presented requires the study of statutes, rules, regulations, etc., or relevant parts thereof, they may be reproduced in the brief or in an addendum at the end, or they may be supplied to the court in pamphlet form. No such reproduction is required, unless ordered by the supreme court. When the error alleged is to the charge of the court, the brief of the parties shall set out with appropriate transcript references the part referred to totidem verbis, whether it be directed to instructions given or instructions refused.

(g) Overlength and supplemental briefs and costs.

(i) Motions to file overlength and supplemental briefs will not be routinely granted except in capital cases. Motions to file such briefs in other cases must be supported by an affidavit demonstrating extraordinary justification.

(ii) For purposes of assessing costs in civil cases under section 25-10-104, Montana Code Annotated, reasonable costs shall be determined as follows: Costs will be allowed for the actual cost per page for up to 9 copies of each brief plus 2 copies for each party to be served, unless the court shall direct a greater number of briefs to be filed. In taxing costs for printing or photographing documents, the clerk shall tax costs at a rate not to exceed .20 cents per page or at actual cost, whichever shall be less. If a cross appeal is filed, the appellant will bear the original costs of the transcript.

(h) Briefs in cases involving cross-appeals. If a cross-appeal is filed, the party who first files a notice of appeal, or in the event that the notices are filed on the same day, the plaintiff in the proceeding below, shall be deemed the appellant for the purposes of this rule and Rules 25 and 26, unless the parties otherwise agree or the court otherwise orders. The brief of the respondent shall conform to the requirements of subdivision (a)(1) - (6) of this rule with respect to the respondent's cross-appeal as well as respond to the brief of the appellant except that a statement of the case need not be made unless the respondent is dissatisfied with the statement of the appellant.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-10, Oct. 22, 1971, eff. Jan. 1, 1972; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Feb. 13, 1997, eff. Mar. 21, 1997; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 9, 1998, eff. June 9, 1998; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 1, 1998, eff. Dec. 1, 1998; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. July 24, 2001, eff. July 24, 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: In (g) inserted (i) concerning motions for overlength and supplemental briefs and in (ii) deleted former first sentence that read: "Except by permission of the court, briefs may not exceed the limits specified in Rule 27(d)". Amendment effective July 24, 2001.

2000 Emergency Rule: In an order dated June 28, 2000, the Supreme Court adopted rule modifications on an emergency basis. The portion of the order affecting this rule provided: "**Over Length and Supplemental Briefs.** From and after August 1, 2000, motions to file over length and supplemental briefs will no longer be routinely granted except in capital cases. Motions to file such briefs in other cases must be supported by an affidavit demonstrating extraordinary justification. To this extent, Rules 22 and 23(g), M.R.App.P., are modified accordingly." See 2001 amendment officially adopting the emergency modification.

Cross-References

How costs on appeal claimed, 25-10-503.

Rule 24. Brief of an amicus curiae.

A brief of an amicus curiae may be filed only if accompanied by written consent of all parties, or by leave of court granted on motion. A motion for leave shall identify the interest of the applicant and shall state the reasons why a brief of an amicus curiae is desirable. A motion of an amicus curiae for leave to participate in the oral argument will be granted only for extraordinary reasons.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966.

Rule 25. The appendix to the briefs.

(a) Use of an appendix. At the time before final decision, the supreme court may order an appendix to any brief. Also, either the appellant or respondent may, if the appellant or respondent deems it desirable, prepare, file and serve with the brief an appendix.

(b) Contents of the appendix. Unless otherwise ordered by the supreme court, an appendix shall contain: (1) the relevant docket entries in the proceeding below; (2) any relevant pleading and relevant given or refused jury instruction, finding and opinion; (3) the judgment, order, findings of fact, conclusions of law, or decision in question, together with the memorandum opinion, if any, in support thereof; and (4) such other parts of the record as any party deems it essential for the judges of the court to read in order to decide the issues presented. In designating parts of the record for inclusion in the appendix, the parties shall have regard for the fact that the entire record is always available to the court for reference or examination and shall not engage in unnecessary designation.

(c) Arrangement of the appendix. At the beginning of the appendix there shall appear a chronological list of the parts of the record which it contains. Each part of the record shall be listed by the descriptive title given to that part by the reference made to it in the briefs. The page or pages of the appendix at which each part of the record thus listed appears shall be set out opposite each listing in a column at the right, so as to permit immediate location in the appendix of the parts of the record referred to in the briefs and contained in the appendix.

The relevant docket entries in the proceeding below shall follow the list of contents. Thereafter, the parts of the record shall be set out in chronological order. The original paging of each part of the record set out in the appendix shall be indicated by placing in brackets the number of the original page at the place where that page begins. Omissions in the text of papers or of testimony must be indicated by asterisks. A question and its answer may be contained in a single paragraph.

(d) Reproduction of exhibits. Exhibits may be contained in a separate volume, suitably indexed.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Docket, 3-5-508.

Rule 26. Filing and service of briefs.

(a) Time for filing briefs. The appellant shall serve and file a brief within 30 days after the date on which the record is filed. The respondent shall serve and file an answer brief within

30 days after service of the brief of the appellant. The appellant may serve and file a reply brief within 14 days after service of the brief of the respondent, but, except for good cause shown, a reply brief must be served and filed at least 3 days before argument. If a cross appeal is filed and appellant desires to file a reply brief in appellant's appeal, appellant shall serve and file a combined reply brief in appellant's appeal and an answer brief in the cross appeal within 30 days after service of the brief of the respondent.

(b) Number of copies to be filed and served. A signed original and nine copies of each brief shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court unless otherwise ordered by the court, and one copy of each brief shall be served on counsel for each party separately represented. The clerk will not accept a brief for filing unless it is accompanied by acknowledgment or proof of service as required by Rule 20.

(c) Consequences of failure to file briefs. If an appellant fails to file a brief within the time provided by this rule, or within the time extended, a respondent may move for dismissal of the appeal. If a respondent fails to file a brief, the respondent will not be heard at oral argument except by permission of the court.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 1, 1988, eff. Nov. 1, 1988; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Computation and extension of time, Rule 21, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Motions, Rule 22, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Rule 27. Form of briefs and other papers — duplication.

(a) Form of briefs, appendices, petitions, including petitions for writs, motions and other papers. Briefs, appendices, petitions, motions and other papers shall be produced by any standard printing, word processing, typewritten, or equivalent process capable of producing a clear black image on paper. Such paper shall be standard quality, opaque, unglazed, acid-free, recycled paper, 25% cotton fiber content, with a minimum of 50% recycled content, of which 10% shall be post-consumer waste 8 ½ X 11 inches in size.

(b) Typeface and text style. Either a proportionately spaced typeface of 14 points or more, or a monospaced typeface of no more than 10.5 characters per inch may be used in a brief, appendix, petition, motion, or other paper. A proportionately spaced typeface has characters with different widths. A monospaced typeface has characters with the same advanced width. The brief's covers and the components of the brief excluded from the word count computation are exempt from the 14 point typeface requirement. Text shall be in roman, non-script text. Case names, headings and signals may be underlined or in italics or in bold.

(c) Paper size, margins and line spacing. All of the foregoing papers shall have pages not exceeding 8 ½ by 11 inches with margins on the right side and left side and on the top and bottom not less than 1 inch wide, provided, however, that papers from the proceeding below (pleadings, findings of fact and conclusions of law, judgments, exhibits and other like papers) may be (1) reproduced in their original form, size and print even though the papers exceed the foregoing size limitations, or (2) reproduced in their original form, but in a reduced size and print on pages not exceeding 8 ½ by 11 inches even though the print thereon is less than the foregoing size limitations, provided that the print is legible. Papers produced by typewriter or an equivalent process shall be double spaced except that footnotes and quoted and indented material may be single spaced. Pages shall be bound or attached on the left margin and numbered.

(d) Calculations and length.

(i) Proportionately spaced briefs. A principal brief shall not exceed 10,000 words and a reply brief, amicus brief or petition for rehearing must not exceed 5,000 words. No brief or petition may have an average of more than 280 words per page, including footnotes and quotations.

(ii) Monotype or typewritten briefs or petitions. A principal brief prepared in a monospaced typeface shall not exceed 30 pages and a reply brief, amicus brief or petition for rehearing shall not exceed 14 pages. Petitions filed under Rule 17(b) shall not exceed 5,000 words or 14 pages.

(iii) Exclusions. The words and page limits under subsection (i) and (ii) above do not include table of contents, table of citations, certificate of service, certificate of compliance, and any addendum containing statutes, rules, regulations, etc.

(iv) Certificate of compliance. The brief, petition, or motion must be accompanied by a certification of compliance which states the document's line spacing and states either: (1) the document is proportionately spaced, together with the typeface, point size and word count; or (2) the document uses a monospaced typeface, together with the number of characters per inch, and word count, or, the number of counted pages, pursuant to (d)(ii) above.

A party preparing this certificate may rely on the word count of the word processing system used to prepare the brief. The certification is not included in calculating the document's length.

(e) Duplication. All requirements of duplication may be satisfied by the use of any photocopy method capable of producing a clear black image on paper, but not including ordinary carbon copy, provided, that in each instance the duplication shall conform to the requirements of this rule. All papers and attachments thereto must be legible.

(f) First page and cover. The cover of the brief of the appellant shall be blue; that of the respondent, red; that of an intervenor or amicus curiae, green; that of any reply brief, gray. For recycling purposes, pastel blue, red, green and gray are encouraged; bright, neon, or deep tones of blue, red, green and gray, as well as stiff, waxy or slick surfaced covers or covers containing wood fiber are to be avoided. The cover of the appendix, if separately printed, shall be white. Where a transparent cover is utilized, the underlying sheet must nevertheless conform to these color requirements. On the first page and cover of all papers must be stated the title of this court, the title of the case as in the court below, adding to the words "Plaintiff" and "Defendant," the words "Appellant" and "Respondent" as the case may require, the names of counsel for appellant and respondent, the title of the papers, as "Appellant's Brief," "Appendix to Appellant's Brief," etc., and the venue from which the appeal is taken.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. April 5, 1994; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 11, 1996, eff. May 1, 1996; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Feb. 13, 1997, eff. Mar. 21, 1997; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Nov. 4, 1997, eff. Nov. 4, 1997; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 14, 1999, eff. Aug. 15, 1999; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. July 24, 2001, eff. July 24, 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: In (d)(i) reduced principal brief from 14,000 words to 10,000 words and reduced reply brief, amicus brief, or petition for rehearing from 7,000 words to 5,000 words; in (d)(ii) reduced maximum length allowed for principal brief from 40 pages to 30 pages, reduced maximum length allowed for reply brief, amicus brief, or petition for rehearing from 20 pages to 14 pages, and inserted last sentence concerning petitions filed under Rule 17(b).

2000 Emergency Rule: In an order dated June 28, 2000, the Supreme Court adopted rule modifications on an emergency basis. The portion of the order affecting this rule provided: "Shortened Briefs and Petitions. The word and page limitation for briefs specified in Rule 27(d)(i), M.R.App.P., is modified as follows: A principal brief must not exceed 10,000 words and a reply brief, amicus brief or petition for rehearing must not exceed 5,000 words. Rule 27(d)(ii), M.R.App.P., is modified as follows: a principal brief must not exceed 30 pages and a reply brief, amicus brief or petition for rehearing must not exceed 14 pages. Petitions filed under Rule 17(b), M.R.App.P., must not exceed 5000 words or 14 pages. These modifications apply to all briefs and petitions filed on or after August 1, 2000. Except as modified herein, all other provisions of the referenced Rules remain unchanged." See 2001 amendment officially adopting the emergency modifications.

Cross-References

Appeals in forma pauperis — application and manner of proceeding, Rule 18, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Rule 28. Prehearing conference.

The court may direct the attorneys for the parties to appear before the court or a judge thereof for a prehearing conference to consider the simplification of the issues and such other matters as may aid in the disposition of the proceedings by the court. The court or judge shall make an order which recites the action taken at the conference and the agreements made by the parties as to any of the matters considered and which limits the issue to those not disposed of by admission or agreements of counsel, and such order when entered controls the subsequent course of the proceedings, unless modified to prevent manifest injustice.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966.

Rule 29. Oral argument.

(a) Notice of hearing — postponement. The clerk shall advise all parties of the time and place at which oral argument will be heard. A request for postponement of the hearing must be made by motion filed reasonably in advance of the date fixed for hearing.

(b) Time allowed for argument. Upon oral argument of an appeal or original proceeding, 40 minutes will be allowed appellant or applicant and 30 minutes to respondent. If counsel is of the opinion that additional time is necessary for the adequate presentation of an argument, the counsel may request such additional time as the counsel deems necessary by motion filed reasonably in advance of the date fixed for hearing. A party is not obliged to use all of the time allowed, and the court may terminate the argument whenever in its judgment further argument is unnecessary.

(c) Order and content of argument. The appellant or applicant is entitled to open and conclude the argument. The opening argument shall include a fair statement of the case, and the closing argument shall be limited to rebuttal of respondent's argument. Counsel will not be permitted to read at length from briefs, records or authorities.

(d) Cross and separate appeals. A cross or separate appeal shall be argued with the initial appeal at a single hearing, unless the court otherwise directs. If a case involves a cross-appeal, the party who first files a notice of appeal, or in the event that the notices are filed on the same day the plaintiff in the proceeding below, shall be deemed the appellant for the purpose of this rule unless the parties otherwise agree or the court otherwise directs. If separate appellants support the same argument, care shall be taken to avoid duplication of argument at the hearing.

(e) Nonappearance of counsel — failure to file briefs. If counsel for a party fails to appear to present argument, the court may hear argument on behalf of a party whose counsel is present, and the case will be decided on the briefs and the argument heard. If no counsel appear for any party, the case will be decided on the briefs unless the court shall otherwise order.

(f) Submission on briefs. By agreement of the parties, a case may be submitted for decision on the briefs, but the court may direct that the case be argued.

(g) Use of physical exhibits at hearing — removal. If physical exhibits other than documents are to be used at the hearing, counsel shall arrange to have them placed in the courtroom before the court convenes on the date of the hearing. After the hearing counsel shall cause the exhibits to be removed from the courtroom unless the court otherwise directs. If exhibits are not reclaimed by counsel within a reasonable time after notice is given by the clerk, they shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the clerk shall think best.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 26, 1993.

Cross-References

No argument on appeals from injunction orders, Rule 40, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, Ch. 21).

Rule 30. Entry and notice of orders.

The notation of an order in the docket constitutes entry thereof. Upon entry of an order, the clerk shall promptly mail to all parties a copy of the order, and notice of the date of entry thereof.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987.

Rule 31. Interest on judgments.

If a judgment for money in a civil case is affirmed, whatever interest is allowed by law shall be payable from the date the judgment was rendered or made in the district court. If a judgment is modified or reversed with a direction that a judgment for money be entered in the district court, the mandate shall contain instructions with respect to allowance of interest.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966.

Cross-References

Clerk to include interest in judgment, 25-9-204.
Amount of interest, 25-9-205.
Interest on torts, 27-1-210.

Rule 32. Damages for appeal without merit.

If the supreme court is satisfied from the record and the presentation of the appeal in a civil case that the same was taken without substantial or reasonable grounds, such damages may be assessed on determination thereof as under the circumstances are deemed proper.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987.

Rule 33. Costs in civil cases.

(a) Costs on appeal. Costs on appeal in civil cases will be taxed as provided by section 25-10-104, Montana Code Annotated, and if not otherwise provided by the court in its decision, will automatically be awarded to the successful party against the other party. All costs on appeal shall be claimed as provided by section 25-10-503, Montana Code Annotated.

(b) Costs of briefs and appendices. The cost of printing or otherwise producing briefs and appendices shall be taxable at rates not higher than specified in Rule 23(g).

(c) Other costs taxable. Costs incurred in the preparation and transmission of the record, the cost of the reporter's transcript, if necessary for the determination of the appeal, the premiums paid for cost of supersedeas bonds or other bonds to preserve rights pending appeal, and the fee for filing notice of appeal shall be taxed in the district court as costs of the appeal in favor of the party entitled to costs under this rule.

(d) Costs in original proceedings. Costs in original proceedings, including reviews other than by appeal, will be taxed as provided by Montana Code Annotated, sections 25-10-101, 25-10-102, 25-10-103, and 25-10-105, and if not otherwise provided by the court in its decision, will be awarded to the successful party against the other party; provided, however, that costs awarded to plaintiff or relator in special proceedings to review inferior court rulings, orders or judgments will ordinarily be assessed against the real party in interest, namely, the party interested in upholding the inferior court's action, rather than against the state, county, municipality, subdivision, judge or justice.

(e) Unnecessary costs. Whenever it appears that the successful party has caused any redundant, useless or unnecessary matter to be incorporated in the record, briefs, or appendices, whether on appeal or in a special proceeding, the successful party shall not recover as part of that party's costs so much of the expense as is occasioned thereby.

(f) Notation by clerk. The clerk of the supreme court shall, in all civil cases, include in the order of judgment of affirmance, reversal or modification on appeal, or for the issuance of a peremptory writ in an original proceeding, and in the remittitur, peremptory writ or judgment, a clause awarding the costs in accordance with this rule or the special order of this court, to be recovered after claim and ascertainment or taxation thereof in the manner prescribed by law; and the clerk shall also furnish therewith an itemized statement of such costs as have been paid by the clerk.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-8, Sept. 10, 1968, eff. Jan. 1, 1969; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

When costs allowed, of course, to plaintiff, 25-10-101.

When costs allowed, of course, to defendant, 25-10-102.

Rule 34. Petitions for rehearing.

When, in appeals or special proceedings, it is ordered that remittitur, peremptory writ or judgment issue forthwith, no petition for rehearing will be entertained. In all other cases a petition for rehearing may be filed within 10 days after the decision of the supreme court has been rendered, unless the time is shortened or enlarged by order, and the adverse party shall have 7 days thereafter in which to serve and file objections thereto. Extensions of time will be granted only upon showing of unusual merit, and in no event in excess of 10 days. A petition for rehearing may be presented upon the following grounds and none other: That some fact, material to the decision, or some question decisive of the case submitted by counsel, was overlooked by the court, or that the decision is in conflict with an express statute or controlling decision to which the attention of the court was not directed. Oral argument in support of the petition will not be permitted. A signed original and 7 copies of petitions and objections thereto, shall be filed with the clerk.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 10750-7, Sept. 29, 1967, eff. Jan. 1, 1968; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 27, 1996, eff. Aug. 27, 1996.

Cross-References

Remittitur must be certified to Clerk of District Court, Rule 16, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Rule 35. Notice and copy of decision — remittitur — mandate from United States supreme court.

(a) Notice and copy of decision to be furnished. Upon the decision of a cause, notice thereof, together with a copy of the court's written decision, will immediately be mailed to counsel for each party.

(b) Remittitur — when issued — when copy of opinion to accompany. Remittitur may, in cases where it is deemed proper, be ordered forthwith; otherwise the same shall be issued promptly upon expiration of time for filing petition for rehearing, or, if such petition is filed, then upon the denial thereof, unless a modification of the decision is made which permits a further petition for rehearing. A copy of the opinion must accompany the remittitur when the judgment or order of the trial court is reversed or modified and the case remanded for further proceedings other than the entry of a final judgment or order terminating the proceedings in the trial court.

(c) Mandate from United States supreme court — procedure thereon. Upon receipt by the clerk of the supreme court of Montana of a mandate from the supreme court of the United States in any case at law or in equity theretofore taken from the supreme court of Montana to the supreme court of the United States, it shall be the duty of said clerk forthwith to issue under the clerk's hand and the seal of the supreme court of Montana a remittitur to the district court by which the judgment was rendered, commanding such court to take such action in the premises as by the mandate shall be proper, and said remittitur shall also contain therein a recital in haec verba of the said mandate. In civil cases all the costs subsequent to the appeal from said district court shall be taxed in such remittitur.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Remittitur must be certified to Clerk of District Court, Rule 16, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Rule 36. Voluntary dismissal.

If the parties to an appeal or other proceeding shall sign and file with the clerk an agreement that the proceeding be dismissed, specifying the terms as to payment of costs, and shall pay whatever fees are due, the clerk shall enter the case dismissed, and shall give to each party a copy of the agreement filed; but no mandate or other process shall issue without an order of the court. An appeal may be dismissed on motion of the appellant upon such terms as to costs as may be agreed upon by the parties or fixed by the court. If an appeal has not been docketed the appeal may be dismissed by the court from which the appeal was taken upon the filing in that court of a stipulation for dismissal signed by all parties, or upon motion and notice by the appellant. The clerk of the district court shall mail a copy of the order of dismissal to the clerk of the supreme court.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987.

Cross-References

Effect of dismissal, Rule 12, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Motions for dismissal, Rule 22, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Consequences of failure to file brief, Rule 26(c), M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Rule 37. Substitution of parties in civil cases.

(a) Death of a party. If a party dies after a notice of appeal is filed or while a proceeding is otherwise pending in the supreme court in a civil case, the personal representative of the deceased party may be substituted as a party on motion filed by the representative or by any party with the clerk of the supreme court. The motion of a party shall be served upon the representative in accordance with the provisions of Rule 20. If the deceased party has no representative, any party may suggest the death on the record and proceedings shall then be had as the supreme court may direct. If a party against whom an appeal may be taken dies after entry of a judgment or order in the district court but before a notice of appeal is filed, an appellant may proceed as if death had not occurred. After the notice of appeal is filed substitution shall be effected in the supreme court in accordance with this subdivision. If a party entitled to appeal shall die before filing a notice of appeal, the notice of appeal may be filed by such party's personal representative, or, if there is no personal representative, by such party's attorney of record within the time prescribed by these rules. After the notice of appeal is filed substitution shall be effected in the supreme court in accordance with this subdivision.

(b) Substitution for other causes. If substitution of a party in the supreme court is necessary for any reason other than death, substitution shall be effected in accordance with the procedure prescribed in subdivision (a).

(c) Public officers — death or separation from office.

(1) When a public officer is a party to an appeal or other proceeding in the supreme court in an official capacity and during its pendency dies, resigns or otherwise ceases to hold office, the action does not abate and the public officer's successor is automatically substituted as a party. Proceedings following the substitution shall be in the name of the substituted party, but any misnomer not affecting the substantial rights of the parties shall be disregarded. An order of substitution may be entered at any time, but the omission to enter such an order shall not affect the substitution.

(2) When a public officer is a party to an appeal or other proceeding such public officer may be described as a party by the public officer's official title rather than by name; but the court may require the public officer's name to be added.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Vacancy and succession, Title 2, ch. 16, part 5.
Substitution of parties, Rule 25, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Right to bring action and assert defense, Title 27, ch. 1, part 5.
When party dies before action commenced, 27-2-404.

Rule 38. Cases involving constitutional questions where the state is not a party. It shall be the duty of a party who challenges the constitutionality of any act of the Montana legislature in any action, suit or proceeding in the supreme court to which neither the state nor any agency or any officer or employee thereof, as such officer or employee, is a party, to give notice to the supreme court and to the Montana attorney general of the existence of the constitutional issue. This notice shall be in writing, shall specify the section of the code or chapter of the session law to be construed and shall be given contemporaneously with the filing of the notice of appeal or with the filing of an original proceeding in the supreme court.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 9, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Cross-References

Service of process on state, 2-9-313.
Duties of Attorney General, 2-15-501.
Notice to Attorney General, Title 25, ch. 1, part 5.
Service required upon Attorney General, Rule 4D(2)(h), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Attorney General to be notified of constitutional questions, Rule 24(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Necessary parties, 27-8-301.

Rule 39. Calendar — withdrawal of records.

(a) Placing causes upon calendar. All causes shall be classified as provided in the Montana Supreme Court 1982 Internal Operating Rules as the same may be amended by the court.

(b) Setting causes for argument. Causes on the calendar upon which oral argument is allowed will be set for argument by the court in the chronological order in which they have been placed on the calendar, except for such causes as are determined entitled to precedence or as otherwise ordered by the court. Oral arguments will not be heard during the months of July and August.

(c) Advancement of causes. In calendaring appeals of civil cases from orders dissolving, refusing to dissolve, granting or refusing to grant writs of injunction, appeals from orders dissolving or refusing to dissolve attachments, appeals from orders appointing or refusing to appoint receivers, appeals from orders or judgments holding appellant in custody, and workmen's compensation appeals, are entitled to precedence and will, upon motion of either party, be advanced on the calendar. In calendaring appeals of criminal cases, causes against defendants held in custody will be set for argument by the court in advance of causes against defendants on bail unless for good cause the court otherwise orders.

(d) Permission to take record from clerk's office. The records and other papers of the supreme court shall not be taken therefrom except by counsel pursuant to a written order of a justice of the court, which order shall specify the time the same may be retained out of the clerk's office; provided, that the court or a justice thereof may require the same to be returned within a shorter period upon notice. The clerk shall preserve each order and counsel's receipt until the papers therein mentioned shall be returned.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987.

Cross-References

Receivers, Rule 66, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20); Title 27, ch. 20.

Arrest and bail in civil actions, Title 27, ch. 16.

Prejudgment attachment, Title 27, ch. 18.

Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

Workers' compensation, Title 39, ch. 71.

Appeals in abuse, neglect, or dependency proceedings and in parent-child legal relationship termination proceedings to be given precedence on calendar, 41-3-113, 41-3-612.

Rule 40. Appeals from injunction orders.

Upon appeal from an order dissolving or refusing an injunction, if the appellant desires to continue in force the injunction order dissolved by the district court, or to obtain such injunction order pending the appeal, the appellant shall apply to the district court under Rule 62 of the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure. In the event the relief there requested be not granted the appellant may file in the supreme court a sworn application, setting forth the proceedings appealed from and the relief desired, and present with it to the supreme court, a verified copy of the affidavits or evidence used on the hearing in the district court. Such application will be heard ex parte and without argument, and the court, upon such record will make such order in the premises as may be proper.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 1, 1990, eff. May 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 20, 1990, eff. June 20, 1990.

Cross-References

Injunctions, 3-2-205; Title 27, ch. 19.

Rule 41. Renumbered Rule 51. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987.

Rule 42. Renumbered Rule 52. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987.

Rule 43. Renumbered Rule 53. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987.

Rule 44. Certification of questions of law.

(a) Definitions. In this rule:

(1) "State" means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(2) "Tribe" means a tribe, band, or village of native Americans which is recognized by federal law or formally acknowledged by a State.

(b) Power to Certify. The supreme court of this State, on the motion of a party to pending litigation or its own motion, may certify a question of law to the highest court of another State or of a tribe, or of Canada, a Canadian province or territory, Mexico, or a Mexican state if:

(1) the pending litigation involves a question to be decided under the law of the other jurisdiction;

(2) the answer to the question may be determinative of an issue in the pending litigation; and

(3) the question is one for which an answer is not provided by a controlling appellate decision, constitutional provision, or statute of the other jurisdiction.

(c) Power to Answer. The supreme court of this State may answer a question of law certified to it by a court of the United States or by the highest court of another State or of a tribe or of Canada, a Canadian province or territory, Mexico, or a Mexican state, if the answer may be determinative of an issue in pending litigation in the certifying court and there is no controlling appellate decision, constitutional provision, or statute of this State.

(d) Power to Reformulate Question. The supreme court of this State may reformulate a question of law certified to it.

(e) Certification Order; Record. The court certifying a question of law to the supreme court of this State shall issue a certification order and forward it to the supreme court of this State. Before responding to a certified question, the supreme court of this State may require the certifying court to deliver all or part of its record to the supreme court of this State.

(f) Contents of Certification Order.

(1) A certification order must contain:

(i) the question of law to be answered;

(ii) the facts relevant to the question, showing fully the nature of the controversy out of which the question arose;

(iii) a statement acknowledging that the supreme court of this State, acting as the receiving court, may reformulate the question; and

(iv) the names and addresses of counsel of record and parties appearing without counsel.

(2) If the parties cannot agree upon a statement of facts, the certifying court shall determine the relevant facts and state them as a part of its certification order.

(g) Notice; Response. The supreme court of this State acting as a receiving court, shall notify the certifying court of acceptance or rejection of the question and, in accordance with notions of comity and fairness, respond to an accepted certified question as soon as practicable.

(h) Procedures. After the supreme court of this State has accepted a certified question, proceedings are governed by the rules and statutes governing briefs, arguments, and other appellate procedures. Procedures for certification from this State to a receiving court are those provided in the rules and statutes of the receiving forum.

(i) Opinion. The supreme court of this State shall state in a written opinion the law answering the certified question and send a copy of the opinion to the certifying court, counsel of record, and parties appearing without counsel.

(j) Cost of Certification. Fees and costs are the same as in civil appeals docketed before the supreme court of this State and must be equally divided between the parties unless otherwise ordered by the certifying court.

(k) Severability. If any provision of this rule or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this rule which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this rule are severable.

(l) Uniformity of Application and Construction. This rule shall be applied and construed to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform law with respect to the subject of the rule among States adopting it.

(m) Short Title. This rule may be cited as the Uniform Certification of Questions of Law Rule (1995).

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987; repealed and replaced by Sup. Ct. Ord. March 13, 1997, eff. April 15, 1997.

Rules 45 through 50 reserved.

Rule 51. Statutes and rules amended.

[This rule amended Rule 72 of the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure, and Montana Code Annotated, sections 25-9-301, 25-12-101, 25-12-102, 25-33-101, 25-33-205(2), 25-33-206, and 70-30-312. For text of amendments see the designated sections.]

History: Redes. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987.

Rule 52. Applicability in general.

(a) Special statutory proceedings. The statutory proceedings listed in Table A of the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure and any other special statutory proceedings, whether or not listed in said Table A, are excepted from these rules insofar as they are inconsistent or in conflict with the procedure and practice provided by these rules.

(b) Appeals to district courts. These rules do not supersede the provisions of statutes relating to appeals to or review by the district courts, which shall govern procedure and practice relating thereto insofar as they are not inconsistent with these rules.

(c) Rules incorporated into statutes. Where any statute heretofore or hereafter enacted, whether or not applicable to a special statutory proceeding or listed in any table appended hereto, provides that any act in a proceeding in a district court or in the Montana supreme court shall be done in the manner provided by law or as in an action or as provided by any statute superseded by these rules, such act shall be done in accordance with these rules and the procedure thereon shall conform to these rules, insofar as practicable.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. and redes. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987.

Compiler's Comments

Table A: The Code Commissioner has not reprinted Table A in the MCA because it was never intended to be a complete listing, has not been updated since 1963, contains a high percentage of repealed sections, and is generally obsolete and not very useful. Interested persons may find it in the 1964 main volume of R.C.M. 1947, Vol. 7.

Rule 53. Title — effective date — statutes superseded.

(a) Title. These rules shall be known as the Montana Rules of Appellate Procedure and may be cited as M.R.App.P.

(b) Effective date and application to pending proceedings. These rules will take effect on January 1, 1966. They govern all appeals and original proceedings brought after they take effect, and also all further proceedings in appeals and original proceedings then pending, except to the extent that in the opinion of the supreme court their application in a particular appeal or original proceeding pending when the rules take effect would not be feasible, or would work injustice, in which event the procedure existing at the time the appeal or original proceeding was brought applies.

(c) Statutes and rules superseded. Upon the taking effect of these rules all statutes and rules, and parts thereof, in conflict herewith, and the statutes and rules listed in Tables A, B, C, and D are superseded in respect of practice and procedure on appeals from the district courts to the supreme court and in original proceedings brought in the supreme court.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, Dec. 10, 1965, eff. Jan. 1, 1966; amd. and redes. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 16, 1986, eff. Jan. 19, 1987.

Compiler's Comments

Tables A, B, C, and D: Tables A, B, C, and D can be found with the annotations for this rule.

Rule 54. Mandatory appellate alternative dispute resolution procedures. Upon appeal pursuant to Rule 1 of a civil case defined in subsection (a) of this rule, the requirements of this rule shall apply.

(a) Appeals subject to rule. The following categories of appeals shall be subject to the provisions of this rule:

(1) Workers' compensation. All appeals from the Workers' Compensation Court.

(2) Domestic relations. Appeals in domestic relations cases, including but not limited to all dissolution issues, child custody and support issues, maintenance issues and modifications of orders entered with respect to those issues; but excluding actions for termination of parental rights, paternity disputes, adoptions, and all juvenile and contempt proceedings when the excluded matters constitute the only issues on appeal. In addition, if there has been a finding by a district court that one of the parties has been a victim of domestic violence, the appellate mediation may be conducted by telephone upon motion submitted to the mediator by either party.

(3) Money judgments. Appeals in actions seeking monetary damages/recovery.

(b) Time limitations. Upon filing a notice of appeal in the manner and time required by Rules 4 and 5, but substantially complying with Form 1 in the Appendix of Forms to this rule, the parties and the mediator shall have seventy-five (75) days within which to complete the process required by this rule. However, in the event the parties are made subject to this rule only as a result of a cross appeal, the parties shall have seventy-five (75) days from the filing of the notice of cross appeal.

(c) Supplementary process. The process required by this rule shall be supplementary to, and have no effect on, the parties' duties, obligations and time requirements otherwise provided for in these rules; provided, however, that the parties may, by stipulation filed with the clerk of the district court, hold the time requirements of other rules in abeyance pending completion of the process required by this rule. In the event the district court record has been transmitted to the supreme court, the parties shall file their stipulation with the clerk of the supreme court. In the event the parties stipulate to holding other time requirements in abeyance, all such time requirements shall run from the earlier of the date of the filing of the mediator's report, or the expiration of the seventy-five (75) day time limit.

(d) Selection or appointment and payment of mediator; immunity. Mediators shall be selected or appointed as provided in this subsection and shall enjoy such judicial immunity as the Montana Supreme Court would enjoy if performing the same functions. Upon selection or appointment, the clerk of the supreme court shall mail to the mediator a copy of the notice of selection or order of appointment of mediator, the mediator instructions, and mediator's, attorney's, and party's mediation evaluation forms.

(1) The parties may jointly select a mediator for purposes of complying with the mediation process required by this rule within fifteen (15) days of the filing of the notice of appeal or cross appeal which subjects the case to the requirements of this rule; in the event the parties do not jointly select a mediator, one will be assigned by the clerk of the supreme court.

(2) In the event the parties voluntarily select a mediator, the appellant shall file with the clerk of the supreme court a notice of selection of mediator, substantially complying with Form 2 in the Appendix of Forms to this rule, within the above-referenced fifteen (15) day deadline.

(3) In the event the parties do not voluntarily and timely select a mediator, the clerk of the supreme court shall appoint as a mediator for the appeal the next self-nominated attorney on a list maintained by the clerk for that purpose pursuant to subsection (d)(4) of this rule. The order of appointment, substantially complying with Form 3 in the Appendix of Forms to this rule, shall be signed by the clerk of the supreme court and served upon the parties to the appeal.

(4) The clerk of the supreme court shall maintain three lists of resident Montana attorneys who are members in good standing of the State Bar of Montana, have been licensed as attorneys for no less than five (5) years, and have indicated their desire to be appointed as mediators for purposes of this rule by completing and submitting to the clerk an original and two (2) copies of the mediator background information form available from the clerk. The separate lists will reflect those attorneys desiring appointment as mediators for the workers' compensation, domestic relations, and/or money judgment appeals which are subject to this rule.

(5) The mediator's fee and incidental expenses shall be shared equally by the parties. However, in cases involving money judgements of $5,000 or less, any mediator appointed by the clerk of the supreme court under subsection (d)(3) shall serve pro bono, and the mediator's incidental expenses shall be shared equally by the parties. All pro bono appointments shall be so indicated in the order of appointment.

(e) Mediation process. The mediation process required by this rule shall comply with the procedures provided in this subsection.

(1) The mediation required by this rule is an informal, confidential, nonadversarial process in which an impartial third person, the mediator, assists the parties to an appeal to resolve the differences between them. The decision-making authority remains with the parties; the mediator has no authority to compel a resolution or to render a judgment on any issue. The role of the mediator is to encourage and assist the parties to reach their own mutually-acceptable settlement by facilitating communication; helping to clarify issues, interests, and the appellate perspective; fostering joint problem-solving; and exploring settlement alternatives.

(2) Upon selection or appointment to mediate an appeal as provided by this rule, the mediator shall schedule a mediation conference between the parties for the purpose of attempting to resolve the issues on appeal.

(3) The conference shall be held in person; except if distance, time or other considerations make it impractical, then the mediator may hold the conference by telephone at such time and place as the mediator may determine. The mediation shall proceed in substantial compliance with the requirements of this rule and the guidelines and format set forth in the mediator's instruction sheet.

(4) The appellant, or the cross appellant in those cases where only the cross appeal results in the case being subject to this rule, shall submit the required statement of position to the mediator and opposing counsel within fifteen (15) days of the date the notice of selection or order of appointment of the mediator is filed under subsection (d) of this rule. The responsive party shall have seven (7) days to submit a responsive statement of position. In the event of a cross appeal, the appellant shall have an additional seven (7) days to submit its statement of position relative to the issues raised by the cross appeal.

(5) The parties' respective submissions shall not exceed ten (10) pages in length, double spaced, on standard letter-sized paper; provided, however, that the parties may attach such exhibits of record and transcript excerpts as the parties may wish the mediator to consider.

(6) The parties shall serve on the mediator and opposing counsel a written statement of position substantially complying with Form 4 in the Appendix of Forms to this rule and containing, at a minimum, the following:

(i) a statement of issue(s) on appeal and the manner in which each issue was preserved; and

(ii) a statement of the standard of review applicable to each issue; and

(iii) the position of the party with respect to each issue, with citations to legal authority; and

(iv) in the case of the appellant and any cross appellant, a copy of the order or judgment from which the appeal is taken.

(7) In addition to the statements of position to be served on the mediator and opposing parties, each party may submit to the mediator a separate confidential submission containing such additional information relative to its position regarding settlement as it may wish to tender in order to facilitate the mediation process required by this rule. Unless otherwise agreed, such submission shall not exceed five (5) pages. Such additional submission, if any, shall be served on the mediator contemporaneously with the service of the party's statement of position.

(8) Each party, or a representative of each party with authority to participate in settlement negotiations and effect a complete compromise of the case, shall be required to participate in the mediation conference. If an insurance carrier is involved, the representative with ultimate settlement authority for the insurance carrier shall participate in the mediation conference.

(f) Proceedings confidential. The mediation process shall be confidential. All proceedings held, submissions tendered and statements made by anyone in the course of the mediation process required by this rule constitute offers to compromise and statements made in compromise negotiations pursuant to Rule 408 of the Montana Rules of Evidence and are inadmissible pursuant to the terms of that Rule.

(g) Completion of mediation process. Immediately upon the conclusion of the mediation conference, the mediator shall file a mediator's report substantially complying with Form 5 in the Appendix of Forms to this rule with the clerk of the district court and, concurrently, shall provide a copy to the clerk of the supreme court and to the parties.

(1) Where the mediation results in resolution of the appeal, dismissal will be governed by Rule 36 of these rules. In the event the appeal is resolved, the parties shall execute a settlement agreement and file a stipulation for dismissal within fifteen (15) days of the filing of the mediator's report. If the parties have stipulated to hold the time requirements of these rules in abeyance pursuant to subsection (c) of this rule, then upon filing of the mediator's report or the expiration of the seventy-five (75) day time limit, whichever occurs first, all appellate time requirements shall resume as provided in subsection (c) of this rule.

(2) None of the forms or notices to be filed with the clerk of the supreme court shall contain any information relating to the parties' respective positions regarding the issues on appeal, the parties' positions regarding settlement, or any substantive matter which is the subject of the litigation; the exclusive and sole purposes of forms and notices to be filed with the clerk of the supreme court are to maintain status records and statistics, to ensure orderly compliance with the process required by this rule, and to provide a mechanism for returning the case to the

ordinary appeal process where mediation has not resolved the case and resulted in a stipulation for dismissal.

(3) The parties are encouraged to continue to pursue settlement efforts in the event the mediation process required by this rule does not resolve the appeal and the case returns to the ordinary appeal process.

History: **En. Sup. Ct. Ord. 95-300, April 15, 1996, eff. Oct. 1, 1996; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 95-300, June 17, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Sept. 28, 1999, eff. Jan. 1, 2000.**

Appendix of Forms to Rule 54, Montana Rules of Appellate Procedure

Form 1.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE .... JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ....,
STATE OF MONTANA
No. ......

................,
Appellant,
v.
................,
Respondent.

NOTICE OF APPEAL

NOTICE is hereby given that ...., plaintiff/defendant above-named, hereby appeals to the Supreme Court of the State of Montana (from the final judgment) (from the order (describing it)), entered in this action on the .... day of ...., 199..

The appellant certifies that this appeal is/is not subject to the mediation process required by Rule 54, M.R.App.P.

DATED this ... day of ...., 199..

....
Attorney for ....
(address) ....

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I served true and accurate copies of the foregoing NOTICE OF APPEAL by depositing said copies into the U.S. Postal Service, postage prepaid, addressed to the following: ....

DATED this ... day of .... 199..

Form 2.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF MONTANA
No. ......

................,
Appellant,
v.
................,
Respondent.

SELECTION OF MEDIATOR

COMES NOW the parties hereto, by and through their counsel of record, and advise that they have stipulated to and selected .... as mediator for purposes of complying with the requirements of Rule 54, M.R.App.P.

DATED this .... day of ...., 199..

....
Attorney for Appellant

....
Attorney for Respondent

Form 3.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF MONTANA
No. ......

.................,
Appellant,
v.
..................,
Respondent.

ORDER OF MEDIATOR APPOINTMENT

This appeal being subject to Rule 54, M.R.App.P., and the parties having failed to jointly and timely select a mediator under Rule 54(d)(1), M.R.App.P.,

IT IS ORDERED that ...., whose name appears next on the list of attorneys desiring appointment as mediators for [workers compensation, domestic relations, or money damages] appeals which is maintained pursuant to Rule 54(d)(4), M.R.App.P., is hereby appointed to conduct the mediation process required by Rule 54(e), M.R.App.P; and

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the time periods set forth in Rule 54(e), M.R.App.P., shall run from the date of this order of appointment.

A true copy of this order is being mailed to counsel of record for the parties, or to the parties individually if not represented by counsel, on the date hereof.

DATED this ... day of ...., 199..

....
Clerk of the Court

Form 4.

.................,
Appellant,
v.
..................,
Respondent.

STATEMENT OF POSITION

A statement of position shall be 10 pages or less, double spaced. Transcript excerpts, items related to admissibility, and exhibits of record may be attached. The Judgment/Order appealed from must be attached. The statement of position must be submitted to the mediator and opposing counsel/parties in accordance with Rule 54(e), M.R.App.P.

A statement of position shall include:

1) Issues on appeal and the manner in which each issue was preserved
2) Applicable standard of review for each issue
3) Analysis of each issue, statement of position, and citations to legal authority
4) Judgment/order appealed
*5) Factors impacting settlement

*A confidential submission may be filed separately with the mediator indicating factors impacting settlement as provided in Rule 54(e)(7), M.R.App.P.

Form 5.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE .... JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ....,
STATE OF MONTANA
No. ......

.................,
Appellant,
v.
.................,
Respondent.

MEDIATOR'S REPORT

As a result of this conference, this case is [circle one]

A. **SETTLED**

1) Settlement agreement to be prepared by (name) by (date).

2) Stipulation for dismissal to be filed within fifteen days of the date of this order.

B. **NOT SETTLED**

DATED this .... day of ...., 199..

....
Mediator

*File with the clerk of the district court and provide copies to the clerk of the supreme court and to the parties.

Form 6.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE .... JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ....,
STATE OF MONTANA
No. ......

.................,
Appellant,
v.
.................,
Respondent.

NOTICE REQUIRING MEDIATION CERTIFICATION COMPLIANCE

Notice of Appeal was filed on ....

The notice does not contain the certification required pursuant to Rule 4(c), M.R.App.P., and Form 1 in the Appendix of Forms to Rule 54.

Appellant is hereby directed to file an amended notice of appeal within seven (7) days of the date of this notice to bring the notice of appeal into compliance.

The date on which appellant's original notice of appeal was filed shall remain the filing date.

A true copy of this notice is being mailed to counsel of record for the parties, or the parties individually if not represented by counsel, on the date hereof.

DATED this ... day of ...., 19...

....
Clerk of the District Court

Appendix of Forms

Form 1.

NOTICE OF APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF MONTANA FROM A JUDGMENT OR ORDER OF A DISTRICT COURT IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE .... JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF MONTANA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ....

A.B., Plaintiff
vs.
C.D., Defendant

Notice of Appeal

Notice is hereby given that C.D., defendant above-named, hereby appeals to the supreme court of the state of Montana (from the final judgment) (from the order (describing it)) entered in this action on the .... day of ...., 19...

(S) ....
....
Attorney for C.D.
(Address)

Form 2.

AFFIDAVIT TO ACCOMPANY MOTION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL IN FORMA PAUPERIS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE .... JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF MONTANA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ....

A.B., Plaintiff
vs.
C.D., Defendant

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION TO PROCEED ON APPEAL WITHOUT PREPAYMENT OF COSTS

I, ..., being first duly sworn, depose and say that I am the .... in the above-entitled case; that in support of my application to proceed on appeal without being required to prepay fees, costs or give security therefor, I state that because of my poverty I am unable to pay the costs of said proceeding or to give security therefor; that I believe I am entitled to redress; and that the issues which I desire to present on appeal are the following:

....
....

I further swear that the responses which I have made to the questions and instructions below relating to my ability to pay the cost of prosecuting the appeal are true.

1. Are you presently employed?

a. If the answer is yes, state the amount of your salary or wages per month and give the name and address of your employer.

b. If the answer is no, state the date of your last employment and the amount of the salary and wages per month which you received.

2. Have you received within the past 12 months any income from a business, profession or other form of self-employment, or in the form of rent payments, interest, dividends, or other source?

a. If the answer is yes, describe each source of income, and state the amount received from each during the past 12 months.

3. Do you own any cash or checking or savings account?

a. If the answer is yes, state the total value of the items owned.

4. Do you own any real estate, stocks, bonds, notes, automobiles, or other valuable property (excluding ordinary household furnishings and clothing)?

a. If the answer is yes, describe the property and state its approximate value.

5. List the persons who are dependent upon you for support and state your relationship to those persons.

I understand that a false statement or answer to any question in this affidavit will subject me to penalties for perjury.

....

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this .... day of ...., 19....

....

Notary Public

Let the applicant proceed without prepayment of costs.

....

District Judge

CHAPTER 22

MONTANA JUSTICE COURTS RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

(Superseded. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990)

CHAPTER 23

MONTANA JUSTICE AND CITY COURT RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Rule
1. Scope of rules.
2. Commencement of action.
3. Place of trial or venue.
4. Persons — jurisdiction — process — service.
5. Service and filing of pleadings and other papers, excluding summons.
6. Time.
7. Pleadings allowed.
8. Amendment of pleadings.
9. Motions and other papers.
10. Naming of parties to action.
11. Substitution of parties.
12. Joinder of claims and parties necessary for just adjudication.
13. Discovery.
14. Pretrial conferences.
15. Right to jury trial.
16. Failure to appear or proceed.
17. Costs.
18. Jury.
19. Order of trial.
20. Notice of trial.
21. Entry of judgment.
22. Relief from judgment.
23. Execution.
24. Appeal to district court.

Chapter Cross-References

Courts and judicial officers generally, Title 3, ch. 1.
Justices Courts, Title 3, ch. 10.
City Courts, Title 3, ch. 11.
Montana Uniform Rules for the Justice and City Courts, Title 25, ch. 24
Procedure in Justices' Courts, Title 25, ch. 31.
Appeal to District Court from Justices' and City Courts, Title 25, ch. 33.
Small claims procedure — Justice's Court, Title 25, ch. 35.

Rule 1. Scope of rules. These rules govern the procedure in the justice or city courts of the state of Montana in all suits of a civil nature except in small claims actions and where otherwise provided by law. These rules must be construed and administered to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action. Parties should also consult the Montana Uniform Rules for the Justice and City Courts, and all statutory provisions relating to procedure in Montana's justice and city courts, including but not limited to Title 25, chapter 31 of the Montana Code Annotated.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 24, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Rule 2. Commencement of action. (a) A civil action is begun by filing a complaint with the justice or city court. A concise written statement of the cause of action is considered a complaint. A person as defined in Rule 4(A)(1) may file individually or through an attorney. All others, as defined in Rules (4)(A) 2, 3, 4, and 5, must file through an attorney. The individual or the attorney must sign the complaint. Other requirements for the complaint are set out in Rule 7.

(b) Filing Fees.

Before a complaint will be filed and an action commenced, the plaintiff must pay the filing fee specified by statute. However, indigent parties may request a waiver of this requirement as set forth in M.C.A. 25-10-404 and, if the waiver is granted, may proceed without prepaying the filing fee.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990; amd. and renum. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 24, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Cross-References

One form of civil action, 25-1-101.

Rule 3. Place of trial or venue. A. Proper place of trial. The proper place for the trial of an action is called "venue". There may be one or more proper place(s) for the trial of a particular action, and justice and city courts may have concurrent venue under these rules. The proper place for trial is determined by the type of case or the residence of the defendant. If application of this rule to a particular case produces more than one proper venue, the plaintiff may file the case in any one of the proper venues. If the plaintiff does not file in any proper venue, the defendant may move to dismiss the action under subsection B of this rule. If plaintiff does file in a proper venue, either party may move to change venue under subsection c of this rule.

(1) Residence of Defendant.

(a) Venue is always proper in the county (for justice court actions) or city (city court actions) where the Montana defendant, or any one of the Montana defendants, reside(s) at the time the complaint is filed.

(b) If no defendant resides in Montana at the time the complaint is filed, venue is proper in any county (justice court actions) or city (city court actions) in Montana.

(c) (i) A defendant which is a corporation is a Montana resident if it is incorporated in the state of Montana at the time the complaint is filed. The Montana Secretary of State maintains records of incorporation. If the defendant corporation is incorporated in Montana, it shall be deemed to be a resident of each county (justice court actions) or city (city court actions) in which it has a place of business at the time the complaint is filed.

(ii) For a corporate defendant which is not incorporated in Montana, venue is proper in any county or city in Montana.

(d) If there is more than one defendant, a venue that is proper for any defendant is proper for all defendants, even if that venue would not be proper for one of the defendants if sued alone. If an action with two or more defendants is brought in a venue which is not proper for any of the defendants, any of the defendants may move to dismiss the action, without prejudice, for improper venue under Rule 3B.

(2) Additional Proper Venues.

In addition to the county or city of a defendant's residence as set forth in subsection (1), venue is proper as follows:

(a) Actions based on contract or other obligation. When the defendant or all of the defendants reside in a county other than that in which the right of action accrues and the action is for damages for violation of an express or implied contract or for money due on an express or implied contract, debt, note, or account, the action also may be commenced and, subject to the provisions of Rule 3C, may be tried in the county or city in which the contract or obligation must be performed. Unless the contract specifically provides otherwise, the place of performance of the contract or obligation is the county or city in which the payment was to be due or the act constituting the obligation was to be performed.

(b) Actions for damages for injury to person or property. When the action is for damages for injury to person or property, the action also may be commenced and, subject to the provisions of Rule 3C, may be tried, in the county or city where the injury was incurred.

(c) Actions for taking or recovery of personal property. When the action is for the recovery of personal property or its value or for damages for taking or detaining the personal property, the action also may be commenced and, subject to the provisions of Rule 3C, may be tried, in the county or city in which all or any part of the property is found, or in the county or city in which all or any part of the property was taken.

(d) Actions for forcible entry or unlawful detainer. An action for the recovery of the possession of real property may be commenced in the county or city in which all or any part of the real property affected by the action is situated.

B. Improper Place of Trial.

(1) Dismissal. When the county or city in which the complaint is filed is not the proper venue, and any party moves for dismissal because of the improper venue, the court must dismiss the complaint without prejudice. Any motion for dismissal for improper venue under this subsection must be made at least ten days before trial, or it is waived. A complaint dismissed because of improper venue may be refiled in another county or city upon the payment of the filing fee. If a complaint is filed in an improper venue and is subsequently dismissed under this subsection, the applicable statute of limitations stops running on the date the complaint is filed, and restarts thirty (30) days after the service on the opposing party of the order of dismissal.

(2) Consideration of Venue on Appeal. If a party moves to dismiss a complaint because of improper venue, and the motion is denied, the case shall continue through judgment.

C. Change of Venue.

(1) When change of venue permitted. At any time more than ten days before trial, any party may move for and the court may order a change in the place of trial when it appears to the satisfaction of the judge before whom the action is then pending:

(a) by affidavit of either party, that the judge is a material witness for either party;

(b) that, based on affidavit, a jury has been demanded and one or more of the part(y)ies cannot have a fair and impartial trial because of the bias or prejudice of the prospective jurors;

(c) that the judge is disqualified from acting pursuant to Supreme Court rule published at Title 3, chapter 1, part 8, M.C.A.; or

(d) that the judge is sick or unable to act.

(2) Where action to be transferred. When the court orders the place of trial to be changed, the action shall be transferred for trial to a court mutually agreeable to the parties or, if they do not agree, to the nearest appropriate court in which the judge agrees to accept the case.

(3) Papers to be transmitted. After an order has been made transferring the action or proceeding to another court for trial and on payment by the applying party of all accrued costs, the judge ordering the transfer shall immediately transmit to the judge of the court to which the trial is transferred the pleadings and all papers in the action, together with a certified transcript from the docket of the proceedings. The court to which the case is transferred must not charge any additional filing fee.

(4) Jurisdiction of transferee court. From the time the order changing the place of trial is made, the court to which the action or proceeding is transferred has the same jurisdiction over it as though it had been originally commenced in that court.

(5) Notice of time and place of trial — pleading. On receipt of the papers, pleadings, and transcripts, the judge of the court to which the action or proceeding is transferred shall issue a notice stating the time and place of the trial and mail the notice to the parties at least 10 days before the time fixed for trial. If the defendant has not filed an answer, the court shall order an answer to be filed within 10 days.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 24, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Rule 4. Persons — jurisdiction — process — service. A. PERSON. As used in this rule, the word "person", whether or not a United States citizen or resident of this state and whether or not organized under the laws of this state, includes:

(1) an individual, whether operating in the individual's own name or under a trade name;
(2) an individual's agent or personal representative;
(3) a corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, or limited liability company;
(4) any two or more persons having a joint or common interest; and
(5) any other legal or commercial entity.

B. JURISDICTION OF PERSONS.

(1) Subject to jurisdiction. All persons are subject to the jurisdiction of a justice or city court who reside or are found within the State of Montana.

(2) Acquisition of jurisdiction. A justice or city court may acquire jurisdiction over a person through service of process as provided in these rules, through the voluntary appearance in an action by a person, either personally or through an attorney or any other authorized officer, agent, or employee. Each defendant must be served separately.

C. PROCESS.

(1) Summons — issuance. Upon the filing of the complaint, the judge or the clerk shall issue a summons upon request of a plaintiff. Separate or additional summons must be issued, upon request, against any parties designated in the original action or against any additional parties who may be brought into the action.

(2) Summons — form. The summons must be directed to the defendant and signed by the judge or clerk and must contain:

(a) the title of the court, the name of the county and city in which the action is commenced, and the names of the parties to the action;

(b) a direction that the defendant appear and file a written answer in the justice or city court within 20 days after service of summons and complaint, exclusive of the day of service, or such other period as may be specified by law, and serve a copy upon the plaintiff or the plaintiff's attorney;

(c) a statement that upon failure to appear and answer or assert a counterclaim, the plaintiff may take judgment against the defendant by default for the relief demanded in the complaint; and

(d) the name, address, and telephone number of the plaintiff or the plaintiff's attorney.

D. SERVICE OF PROCESS.

(1) By whom served.

(a) Service of all process must be made by a sheriff of the county where the party to be served is found, by a deputy, by a constable authorized by law, or by any other person 18 years of age or older who is not a party to the action.

(b) (i) A summons and complaint may also be served upon a defendant who is an individual, other than a minor or an incompetent person, or upon a domestic or foreign corporation or partnership or other limited liability company by mailing a copy of the summons and complaint by first-class mail, postage prepaid, to the person to be served, together with two copies of a notice and acknowledgment conforming substantially to Form 18-A, M.R.Civ.P., and a return envelope, postage prepaid, addressed to the sender. If an acknowledgment of service under this subsection is not received by the sender within 20 days after the date of mailing, service of the summons and complaint must be made by one of the persons specified in Rule 4D(1)(a) in the manner prescribed by Rule 4D(2) and (3).

(ii) If the person served does not complete and return the notice and acknowledgment of receipt of summons and complaint within the 20-day period, the court shall order the person to pay the costs of the personal service unless good cause is shown.

(iii) The notice and acknowledgment of receipt of the summons and complaint must be signed and dated. Service of the summons and complaint is complete on the date the defendant signs the acknowledgment.

(2) Personal service within court's jurisdiction.

(a) The plaintiff shall furnish the person making service with all necessary copies.

(b) Service must be made:

(i) upon an individual other than a minor or an incompetent person, by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to the defendant personally or by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to an agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process, provided that if the agent is one designated by statute to receive service, further notice as the statute requires must be given;

(ii) upon a minor, by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to the minor and to the minor's guardian or guardian ad litem;

(iii) upon a person who has been adjudged of unsound mind by a court of this state or for whom a guardian has been appointed in this state by reason of incompetency, by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to the person's guardian, if there is one residing in this state appointed and acting under the laws of this state. If there is no guardian, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for the incompetent person, with or without personal service on the incompetent, as the court may direct. When a party is alleged to be of unsound mind but has not been so adjudged by a court of this state, the party may be brought into court by service of process personally. The court may also stay any action pending against the person on learning that the person is of unsound mind.

(iv) upon a domestic corporation, partnership or other limited liability company, or a foreign corporation or partnership or other limited liability company established by the laws of any other state or country, that had a place of business within this state or was doing business in this state either permanently or temporarily at the time the claim for relief accrued:

(A) by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to an officer, director, superintendent, managing or general agent, partner, or associate for the corporation, partnership, or association or by leaving the copy at the office or place of business of the corporation, partnership, or association within the state with the person in charge of the office;

(B) by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to the registered agent of the corporation named on the records of the secretary of state or to any other agent or attorney-in-fact authorized by appointment or by statute to receive or accept service on behalf of the corporation, partnership, or association, provided that if the agent or attorney-in-fact is one designated by statute to receive service, any further notice required by statute must also be given;

(C) if the sheriff shall make return that no person upon whom service may be made can be found in the county, then by leaving a copy of the summons and complaint at any office of the corporation, partnership, or limited liability company within this state with the person in charge of the office; or

(D) if the suit is against a corporation whose charter or right to do business in the state has expired or been forfeited, by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to a trustee for the corporation and to its stockholders or members.

(v) upon a city, town, school district, or public agency or board of such a public body, by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to any commissioner, trustee, board member, mayor, or head of the legislative department of the public body;

(vi) upon an estate, by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to the personal representative of the estate;

(vii) upon a trust, by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to any trustee thereof.

(c) (i) When a claim for relief is pending in a justice or city court of this state against any of the following persons, the party causing the summons to be issued shall exercise reasonable diligence to ascertain the last-known address of:

(A) a corporation organized under the laws of this state or a corporation organized under the laws of any other state or country that has filed a copy of its charter in the office of the secretary of state of Montana and that is qualified to do business in Montana;

(B) a corporation organized under the laws of any other state or country that is subject to the jurisdiction of the justice or city courts of this state under the provisions of Rule 4B, even though the corporation has never qualified to do business in Montana; or

(C) a national banking corporation that, through insolvency or lapse of charter, has ceased to do business in Montana and when none of the persons designated in Rule 4D(2)(b)(iv) can with the exercise of reasonable diligence be found within Montana.

(ii) Upon the filing with the justice or city court in which the claim for relief is pending of an affidavit reciting that none of the persons designated in Rule 4D(2)(b)(iv) can after due diligence be found within Montana, reciting the last-known address of any of those persons, or reciting that after the exercise of reasonable diligence no address for any of the persons could be found and after deposit with the justice or city court of the sum to be paid to the secretary of state as a fee for each of the defendants for whom the secretary of state is to receive service, the judge shall issue an order directing process to be served upon the secretary of state or, if absent from the office, upon the deputy secretary of state. The affidavit is sufficient evidence of the diligence of inquiry made by the affiant if it recites that diligent inquiry was made. The affidavit need not detail the facts constituting the inquiry.

(iii) The judge shall mail to the secretary of state the original summons, one copy each of the summons and the affidavit for the files of the secretary of state, one copy of the summons attached to a copy of the complaint for each of the defendants to be served by service upon the secretary of state, and the fee for service.

(iv) The secretary of state shall mail a copy of the summons and complaint by certified mail with a return receipt requested to the last-known address of any of the persons designated in Rule 4D(2)(b)(iv) or, if no address is known and the person is a corporation not organized in Montana, to the secretary of state of the state in which the corporation was originally incorporated, if known, and the secretary of state shall make the return as provided under Rule 4D(5).

(v) When service is made upon the secretary of state, it is considered personal service on the corporation, and the secretary of state, or the deputy when the secretary of state is absent from the office, is hereby appointed agent of the corporation for service of process.

(vi) In an action in which due diligence has been exercised to locate and serve any of the persons designated in Rule 4D(2)(b)(iv), service is considered complete upon the corporation regardless of the receipt or advice of refusal of the addressee to receive the process mailed, as required by Rule 4D(5).

(vii) When the service of process is made as provided in this subsection (2)(c) and there is no appearance thereafter made by an attorney for the corporation, service of all other notices required by law to be served in the action may be served on the secretary of state.

(3) Other service. All process in any form of action must be served in the manner specified in this rule, with the exception that whenever a statute of this state or an order of the court made pursuant to this rule or a statute provides for the service of a notice or an order in lieu of summons upon a person, service must be made under the circumstances and in the manner prescribed by the statute or order and with the further exception that all persons are required to comply with the provisions of 33-1-603, 33-1-613, 33-1-614, 33-2-314, and 33-2-315 when the action pertains to the provisions of those sections.

(4) Service by publication — when permitted — effect — manner — proof.

(a) When permitted. A defendant, whether known or unknown, who has not been served under this rule may be served by publication only when the subject of the action is real or personal property in this state and:

(i) the defendant has or claims a lien or interest, actual or contingent, in the real or personal property; or

(ii) the relief demanded consists wholly or partially in excluding the defendant from any interest in the real or personal property.

(b) Effect of service by publication. When a defendant, whether known or unknown, has been served by publication as provided in this rule, any court of this state having jurisdiction may render a decree that will adjudicate any interest of the defendant in the status, property, or thing acted upon, but the court may not bind the defendant personally to the personal jurisdiction of the court unless some ground for the exercise of personal jurisdiction exists.

(c) Filing of pleading and affidavit for service by publication — order for publication.

(i) Before service of the summons by publication is authorized in any case, there must be filed with the judge or court clerk of the justice or city court in which the action is commenced:

(A) a pleading setting forth a claim in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant as provided in Rule 4D(4)(a); and

(B) upon return of the summons showing the failure to find any defendant designated in the complaint, an affidavit stating:

(I) that the defendant resides out of the state, has departed from the state, cannot after due diligence be found within the state, or is concealed to avoid the service of summons; or

(II) if the defendant is a domestic or foreign corporation, that none of the persons designated in Rule 4D(2)(b)(iv) can after due diligence be found within the state; or

(III) if the defendant is an unknown claimant, that the plaintiff has made a diligent search and inquiry for all persons who claim or might claim any right or title to, estate or interest in, or lien or encumbrance upon all or any part of the property that is adverse to plaintiff's ownership or all persons who may cloud the plaintiff's title to the property, whether the claim or possible claim is present or contingent, including any right of dower, inchoate or accrued; and

(IV) that the plaintiff has specifically named as defendants in the action all persons whose names can be ascertained.

(ii) The affidavit is sufficient evidence of the diligence of any inquiry made by the affiant if the affidavit recites the fact that diligent inquiry was made. The affidavit need not detail the facts constituting the inquiry. If desired, it may be combined in one instrument with the affidavit required under Rule 4D(2)(c) after presenting to the court proof that a valid attachment or garnishment has been effected.

(iii) Upon complying with this subsection (c), the plaintiff may obtain an order for the service of summons to be made upon the defendants by publication, which order may be issued by either the judge or the court clerk.

(d) Number of publications. Service of the summons by publication may be made by publishing the summons three times, once each week for 3 successive weeks, in a newspaper published in the county in which the action is pending. If no newspaper is published in the county, then the service of summons by publication must be made in a newspaper published in an adjoining county and having a general circulation in the county in which the action is pending.

(e) Mailing summons and complaint. At any time after the filing of the affidavit for publication and not later than 10 days after the first publication of the summons, a copy of the summons for publication and a copy of the complaint must be deposited in a post office in this state, postage prepaid, and directed to the defendant at the defendant's place of residence unless the affidavit for publication states that the residence of the defendant is unknown. If the defendant is a corporation and personal service cannot with due diligence be effected within Montana on any of the persons designated in Rule 4D(2)(b)(iv), then service may be completed on the corporation by service upon the secretary of state pursuant to the provisions of Rule 4D(2)(c).

(5) Service on secretary of state.

(a) (i) Whenever service is to be made upon certain corporations as provided in Rule 4D(2)(c), the requirements of that subsection must be complied with. In all other cases, unless otherwise provided by statute, whenever the secretary of state of the state of Montana has been appointed or is considered by law to have been appointed as the agent to receive service of process for any person who cannot with due diligence be found or served personally within Montana, the party or the party's attorney shall:

(A) make an affidavit stating the facts showing that the secretary of state is the agent and stating the residence and last-known post-office address of the person to be served;

(B) file the affidavit with the justice or city court in which the claim for relief is pending; and

(C) provide sufficient copies of the affidavit, summons, and complaint for service upon the secretary of state.

(ii) When there has been deposited with the justice or city court in which the claim for relief is pending the sum to be paid to the secretary of state as a fee for each of the defendants for whom the secretary of state is to receive service, then the judge shall mail to the secretary of state the original summons, one copy each of the summons and the affidavit for the files of the secretary of state, one copy of the summons attached to a copy of the complaint for each of the defendants to be served by service upon the secretary of state, and the fee for service.

(b) Service on the secretary of state is sufficient personal service upon the person to be served, provided that notice of the service and a copy of the summons and complaint are sent by certified mail by the secretary of state or deputy to the party to be served at the party's last-known address, marked "deliver to addressee only" and "return receipt requested", and provided further that the return receipt is received by the secretary of state and purports to have been signed by the addressee or the secretary of state is advised by the post office that delivery of the certified mail was refused by the addressee, except in those cases where compliance is excused under the provisions of Rule 4D(2)(c). The date the secretary of state receives the return receipt or receives advice by the post office that delivery of the certified mail was refused by the addressee is considered the date of service. As an alternative to sending the summons and complaint by certified mail, the secretary of state or deputy may cause a copy of the summons and complaint to be served by a qualified law enforcement officer, in accordance with the procedure set out in Rule 4D(1), (2), or (3).

(c) (i) The secretary of state or deputy shall make an original and two copies of an affidavit reciting:

(A) the fact of service upon the secretary of state by the justice or city court, including the day and hour of the service;

(B) the fact that a copy of the summons and complaint and notice has been mailed to the defendant, including the day and hour of the mailing, except in those cases where the secretary of state is relieved from doing so under the provisions of Rule 4D(2)(c), in which case the affidavit must so state; and

(C) the fact of the receipt of a return from the post office, including the date and hour of receipt, with a copy of the return to be attached to the affidavit.

(ii) The secretary of state or deputy shall then transmit the original summons and the original affidavit, along with a copy of the notice to the defendant if a notice is required, to the justice or city court in which the claim for relief is pending, where it must be filed in the claim for relief by the judge. The secretary of state shall also transmit to the attorney for the plaintiff a copy of the affidavit of the secretary of state, along with a copy of the notice to the defendant if a notice is required.

(iii) The secretary of state shall keep on file in the office a copy of the summons, a copy of the affidavit served on the secretary of state by the judge, and a copy of the affidavit executed and issued by the secretary of state.

(6) Continuance to allow defense. In any of the cases provided for in Rule 4D(2)(c), the court in which the claim for relief is pending may order a continuance as may be necessary to afford reasonable opportunity to defend the action.

(7) Amendment. At any time, in its discretion, and upon such notice and terms as it considers just, the court may allow any process or proof of service to be amended unless it clearly appears that material prejudice would result to the substantial rights of the party against whom the process was issued.

(8) Proof of service.

(a) Proof of the service of the summons and of the complaint or notice, if any, accompanying the same must be as follows:

(i) if served by a constable or other officer, a certificate of service; or

(ii) if served by any other person, an affidavit of service; and

(iii) the written admission of the defendant showing the date and place of service.

(b) The certificate or affidavit of service mentioned in subsection (8)(a) must state the time, date, place, and manner of service.

(9) Contents of affidavit of service. Whenever a process, pleading, order of court, or other paper is served personally by a person other than the sheriff, constable, or person designated by law, the affidavit of service must state:

(a) that the person so serving is of legal age;

(b) the date and place of service; and

(c) that the person making the service knew the person served to be the person named and intended to be served.

(10) Procedure where only some of defendants served. If the summons is not served on all of the defendants, the plaintiff may proceed to trial and judgment against the defendant or defendants on whom the process is served and may at any time thereafter have a summons served against any defendant not served with the first process to cause that defendant to appear in court to show cause why that defendant should not be made a party to the judgment. Upon a defendant being duly served with the process, the court shall hear and determine the matter in the same manner as if the defendant had been originally brought into court, and the defendant must also be allowed the benefit of any payment or satisfaction that may have been made on the judgment before recovered.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 24, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Rule 5. Service and filing of pleadings and other papers, excluding summons. A. WHEN MADE. Whenever a pleading permitted by Rule 7 is filed and served, the party served shall file and serve any further written pleading within 20 days, unless otherwise provided by law, after service unless the time period is extended pursuant to Rule 6B, M.J.R.Civ.P. The party served may file a written pleading after 20 days if no default has been entered. All original pleadings and other papers must be filed with the court. A copy must be served on all other parties or their attorneys as provided below.

B. HOW MADE.

(1) Whenever under these rules service is required or permitted to be made upon a party represented by an attorney, the service must be made upon the attorney unless service upon the party personally is ordered by the judge.

(2) Service must be made by delivering a copy to the attorney, or to the party if not represented by an attorney.

(a) Delivery of a copy to an attorney within this rule means:

(i) handing it to the attorney;

(ii) leaving it at the attorney's office with a person in charge;

(iii) if there is no one in charge, leaving it in a conspicuous place in the attorney's office; or

(iv) by mail directed to the attorney's last known address.

(b) Delivery of a copy to a party within this rule means:

(i) handing it to the party; or

(ii) by leaving it at the party's place of residence with a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there; or

(iii) by mail directed to the party's last known address.

(c) Service by mail is complete upon mailing.

C. PROOF OF SERVICE. Proof of service must be made by an affidavit of the party or the party's attorney making service, by the certificate of the attorney making service, or by an acknowledgment in writing from the party or attorney served. The affidavit, certificate, or acknowledgment must be filed with the court.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 24, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Cross-References

Service of process and other papers, Title 25, ch. 3.

Rule 6. Time. A. COMPUTATION. When the computation of any period of time prescribed or allowed by these rules is by order of a court or by any applicable statute, the day of the act, event, or default after which the designated period of time begins to run may not be included. The last day of the period so computed must be included unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

B. EXTENSION. When by these rules, by a notice given under these rules, or by order of a court an act is required or allowed to be done at or within a specified time, the judge for cause shown may extend the period if a motion is made before the expiration of the period originally prescribed or extended by previous permission of the court or after expiration of the specified period if failure to act was the result of excusable neglect.

C. ADDITIONAL TIME AFTER SERVICE BY MAIL. Whenever a party has the right or is required to do an act or take a proceeding within a prescribed period after service of a notice or other paper and the notice or other paper is served by mail, 3 days must be added to the prescribed period.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Rules concerning time, Title 1, ch. 1, part 3.

Computation of time, 1-1-306.

Postponement of day appointed for action when it falls on holiday, 1-1-307.

Rule 7. Pleadings allowed. In justice or city court there may be a complaint, answer, counterclaim, and reply to a counterclaim. No other pleadings are allowed, except that the court may order a reply to an answer. A "motion" is not a "pleading".

A. COMPLAINT. The complaint is a concise written statement of the facts constituting the plaintiff's cause of action and the type and amount of relief requested.

B. ANSWER. The answer must contain a denial of any or all of the material facts stated in the complaint that the defendant believes to be untrue and also a statement, in plain or direct manner, of any other facts constituting a defense. Any matter not denied shall be deemed admitted. If an answer is not filed within 20 days after service of the complaint and summons, the plaintiff may request entry of default as provided in Rule 21 of these rules.

C. COUNTERCLAIM. (1) A defendant may file with the answer a counterclaim against the plaintiff. The defendant must file as a counterclaim any claim arising out of the same transaction or occurrence as the complaint, which is within the jurisdiction of the justice or city court, or it is deemed to be waived. The counterclaim must be a concise written statement of the facts constituting the defendant's cause of action and the type or amount of relief requested. Any counterclaim that exceeds the jurisdiction of the justice or city court must be dismissed without prejudice.

(2) If the counterclaim, after being dismissed without prejudice as outside the subject matter jurisdiction of the justice or city court, is filed in the district court, then upon order of the district judge the pending justice or city court action must be transferred to the district court.

D. REPLY TO COUNTERCLAIM. The reply must contain a denial of any or all of the material facts stated in the counterclaim that the plaintiff believes to be untrue and also a statement, in plain or direct manner, of any other facts constituting a defense to the counterclaim. Any matter not denied shall be deemed admitted. If a reply to a counterclaim is not filed within 20 days after service of the counterclaim, the defendant may request entry of default as provided in Rule 21 of these rules.

E. CROSS CLAIMS. Cross claims are not allowed in a justice or city court, unless, in accordance with Rule 12 of these rules, justice cannot be otherwise obtained.

F. GENERAL RULES OF PLEADING.

(1) Form — pleadings in justice or city court. All pleadings must be in writing and filed with the court. They must be in a form that enables a person of common understanding to know what is intended.

(2) Effect of failure to deny. Allegations in a pleading to which a responsive pleading is required are admitted when not denied in the responsive pleading. A statement of fact in a pleading to which no responsive pleading is required or permitted must be taken as denied or avoided.

(3) New matter. New matter in the answer or reply to counterclaim is considered denied by the opposing party.

(4) Signing of pleadings. Every pleading of a party represented by an attorney must be signed by that attorney and must state the address and telephone number of the attorney. A party who is not represented by an attorney shall sign the pleading and state the party's address and telephone number.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 24, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Cross-References

Pleadings, Motions, and other papers, Title 25, ch. 4.

Rule 8. Amendment of pleadings. A. WHEN ALLOWED. Each party may amend its pleading one time, without leave of court, if the amended pleading is filed within the following times:

(1) The plaintiff's amended complaint, if any, must be filed no later than 10 days after defendant's answer to the original complaint if served upon plaintiff.

(2) The defendant's amended answer, if any, must be filed no later than 10 days after the filing of the original answer. The amended answer may add a counterclaim consistent with Rule 7C. Further amendments may be granted only upon written consent of the opposing party or upon leave of the court for good cause shown.

B. ANSWER TO AMENDED COMPLAINT. A defendant shall file and serve an answer within 20 days of the service of an amended complaint.

C. REPLY TO AMENDED COUNTERCLAIM. A plaintiff must file and serve a reply within 20 days after service of an amended counterclaim.

D. LIMIT. No other pleading to an amended pleading may be allowed, except that the court may order a reply to the amended answer.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 24, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Rule 9. Motions and other papers. A. APPLICATION. An application to the court for an order must be by motion, which, unless made during a hearing or trial, must be in writing. A motion must state with particularity the grounds for the motion and must set forth the relief or order sought. The requirement of writing is fulfilled if the motion is stated in a written notice of the hearing on the motion.

B. OPPOSITION. Any party opposing a motion must do so in writing within 10 days of service.

C. GENERAL RULES. The rules applicable to captions, signing, and other matters of form and the method and proof of service of pleadings apply to all motions and other papers provided for by these rules.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Pleadings, motions, and other papers, Title 25, ch. 4.

Rule 10. Naming of parties to action. A. PARTIES.

(1) Actions must be prosecuted or defended in the name of the person who benefits from or is responsible for the satisfaction of any judgment rendered in justice or city court. That person is considered the real party in interest.

(2) A personal representative, administrator, guardian, conservator, fiduciary, bailee, trustee of an express trust, party with whom or in whose name a contract has been made for the benefit of another, or party authorized by statute may be named as a party to an action. In such a case, the pleadings must contain information concerning the circumstances or statute that enables the person to appear in the party's name and not in the name of the person for whose benefit the action is prosecuted or defended.

B. AMENDMENT — DISMISSAL. Upon motion of the opposing party or upon the court's own motion, the court must require an amendment of the pleadings to name the real party in interest. If the real party in interest is not named within 5 days, the action will be dismissed without prejudice.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 24, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Cross-References

Parties, Title 25, ch. 5.

Rule 11. Substitution of parties. A. SUBSTITUTION. If an original party to an action dies, becomes incompetent, transfers the party's interest, or is succeeded in office and the claim survives the absence of the original party, the justice or city court may order substitution of the proper party. The substitution is governed by Rule 10A.

B. FAILURE TO MAKE SUBSTITUTION. If substitution is not made within twenty (20) days after being ordered, the action must be dismissed without prejudice.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 24, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Rule 12. Joinder of claims and parties necessary for just adjudication. A. INVOLUNTARY JOINDER. A person subject to service of process must be joined if in the person's absence:

(1) complete relief cannot be accorded among those already parties;

(2) the person will not be able to protect the person's interest in the subject of the action without being named; or

(3) there is the likelihood of double, multiple, or otherwise inconsistent obligations incurred by reason of the person's claimed interest.

B. PERMISSIVE JOINDER. All persons may join in an action if they assert any right to relief, whether jointly or as individuals, arising out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences and if any question of law or of fact common to all will arise in the action.

C. MISJOINDER. Misjoinder of parties not grounds for dismissal. The judge may add or dismiss parties by order either on motion of a party or on the judge's own initiative at any stage of the proceedings and on terms that are just. Claims against a party or parties may be added or severed and proceed to joint or separate trials as considered necessary by the judge in order to render a full adjudication of all claims in an orderly manner.

D. CLASS ACTIONS. Class actions may not be permitted in justice or city court proceedings.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 24, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Rule 13. Discovery. A. SCOPE AND LIMITS. There shall be no formal discovery except pursuant to court order as provided by these rules.

(1) Either party may make a motion for an order to obtain discovery through the use of requests for production, depositions and written interrogatories, regarding any matter, not privileged, that is relevant to the subject matter involved in the pending action, whether it relates to the claim or defense of the parties seeking discovery or to the claim or defense of any other party, including the existence, description, nature, custody, condition, and location of any books, documents, or other tangible things and the identity and location of persons having knowledge of any discoverable matter. It is not a ground for objection that the information sought is inadmissible at the trial if the information sought appears reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

(2) Any motion for formal discovery must include a statement that informal discovery was requested but was unsuccessful.

(3) (a) The frequency or extent of use of the discovery set forth in this rule must be limited by the court if it determines that:

(i) the discovery sought is unreasonably cumulative or duplicative or is obtainable from some other source that is more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive;

(ii) the party seeking discovery has had ample opportunity by discovery in the action to obtain the information sought; or

(iii) the discovery is unduly burdensome or expensive, taking into account the needs of the case, the amount in controversy, limitations on the party's resources, and the importance of the issues at stake in the litigation.

(b) The court may act upon its own initiative after reasonable notice or pursuant to Rule 9 or 14.

(4) The type and extent of discovery, as well as the appropriate timeframes, must be determined by the court. Either party may request, or the court may order on its own, a hearing on the motion for discovery.

(5) Deposition will be allowed only upon written motion and at the discretion of the judge and if allowed must be taken as provided in Rules 26 and 28 through 30 of the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure.

B. SANCTIONS. If a party, or an officer, director, or managing agent of a party, or party's attorney fails to comply with this rule or a discovery order issued by a justice or city court, the court may award, against the party or attorney in violation, reasonable expenses, including attorney fees caused by failure to comply. Upon a showing of serious abuse of the discovery process the court may dismiss the action or grant default judgment as an appropriate sanction, in addition to or in lieu of a monetary sanction. If the court finds that the failure was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust, the court is not required to impose sanctions. Nothing in these rules is meant to interfere with the inherent contempt powers of the court.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 24, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Cross-References

Filing of discovery, Rule 11, M.U.R.J.C.C.

Rule 14. Pretrial conferences. A. OBJECTIVES. In any action, the court may, in its discretion, direct the parties' attorneys or the parties to appear before it for one or more conferences before trial for the following purposes:

(1) expediting the disposition of the action;

(2) establishing early and continuing control so that the case will not be delayed because of lack of management;

(3) discouraging wasteful pretrial activities;

(4) improving the quality of the trial with more thorough preparation; and

(5) facilitating the settlement of the case. All pretrial scheduling shall be the duty of the judge.

B. SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED AT PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCES. The participants at any conference under this rule may consider and take action with respect to:

(1) the formulation and simplification of the issues, including the elimination of frivolous claims or defenses;

(2) the necessity or desirability of amendments to the pleadings;

(3) the possibility of obtaining admissions of fact and of documents which will avoid unnecessary proof, stipulations regarding the authentication of documents, and advance rulings from the court on the admissibility of evidence;

(4) the avoidance of unnecessary proof and of cumulative evidence;

(5) the identification of witnesses and documents, the need and schedule for filing and exchanging pretrial briefs, and the date or dates for further conferences and for trial;

(6) the possibility of settlement;

(7) the form and substance of the pretrial order;

(8) the disposition of pending motions;

(9) the time for submission of proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law in a non-jury action, or proposed instructions to the jury and form of verdict in a jury action, and such other matters as may aid in the disposition of the action.

Each party or an attorney for each party participating in any conference before trial must have authority to enter into stipulations and to make admissions regarding all matters that the participants may reasonably anticipate may be discussed. After any conference held pursuant to this rule, an order must be entered reciting the action taken. This order shall control the subsequent course of the action unless modified by a subsequent order.

C. SANCTIONS. If a party or a party's attorney fails to obey a pretrial order, if no appearance is made on behalf of a party at the pretrial conference, if a party or a party's attorney is substantially unprepared to participate in the conference, or if a party or a party's attorney fails to participate in good faith, the judge, upon the judge's own motion, may make orders as are just and may deal with the offending party pursuant to Title 3, chapter 10, part 4. In lieu of or in addition to any other sanction, the judge may require the party or the party's attorney, or both, to pay the reasonable expenses, including attorney fees, incurred because of any noncompliance with this rule unless the judge finds that the noncompliance was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 24, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Rule 15. Right to jury trial. A. RIGHT PRESERVED. The right of a trial by jury as declared by the constitutions of the United States and the State of Montana or as given by statute must be preserved to the parties inviolate.

B. DEMAND. At any time after the commencement of the action and not later than 5 days after the service of the last pleading directed to the issue, a party may demand a trial by jury, as allowed by law, of any issue of fact by filing in the court and serving upon the other parties a written demand for a jury trial. The demand may be stated in a pleading of the party.

C. HOW WAIVED. A jury may be waived:

(1) by consent of the parties entered in the docket;

(2) by the failure of any party to demand a jury trial under this rule;

(3) by the failure of either party to appear at the time fixed for the trial of an issue of fact.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 24, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Cross-References

Right to trial by jury, Art. II, sec. 26, Mont. Const.
Trials, Title 25, ch. 7.
Right to trial in Justice's Court, 25-31-803.

Rule 16. Failure to appear or proceed. A. DEFENDANT. If a defendant, who has been properly served, fails to appear at the time fixed for trial, the trial may proceed at the request of the adverse party or parties.

B. PLAINTIFF. If a plaintiff fails to appear at the time fixed for trial, the judge shall dismiss the plaintiff's claim with prejudice and award costs to the defendant. The trial may proceed on any other pending claims of any other parties.

C. TIME. If a party fails to pursue disposition of a matter filed in a justice or city court in a timely manner, the court may, on it's own motion, dismiss the matter without prejudice. A dismissal at the court's discretion under this Rule 16C must be by written notice of the court to all parties and may not be made for at least 90 days after the last action. The notice must state that unless good cause is shown by a party or a party's attorney within 30 days of the court's notice, the matter must be dismissed without prejudice. If good cause is shown, in writing, by a party or a party's attorney, the court may set the matter for trial and no dismissal may be entered by the court.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 24, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Rule 17. Costs. Jury fees and other costs as defined in 3-15-203, M.C.A., and Title 25, chapter 10, M.C.A., must be taxed as costs against the losing party as determined by the court, following the procedures set forth in Title 25, chapter 10.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 24, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Rule 18. Jury. A. NUMBER OF JURORS. A jury in a justice or city court consists of six persons, but the parties may agree to fewer than six.

B. IMPANELING. The jury in a civil action in justice or city court must be impaneled as provided in 25-7-202 through 25-7-209 and 25-7-221 through 25-7-224. Where the words "clerk" or "district court" occur in those sections, the words refer to the justice or city court in application under this rule.

C. SICKNESS OF JUROR. If a juror becomes sick and is unable to perform the juror's duty after impaneling of the jury but before verdict, the judge may order the juror discharged and proceed with the other jurors, swear in an alternate juror, continue the case, or discharge the jury and impanel a new jury.

D. PREVENTION OF JURY FROM GIVING VERDICT. When a jury is discharged or prevented from giving a verdict by reason of accident or other cause during the course of the trial, the judge may try the action with another jury again at a future time.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990.

Rule 19. Order of trial. In a nonjury trial or in a jury trial after the jury has been impaneled, the trial must proceed in the following order, unless the court, for good cause, otherwise directs:

(1) The party on whom rests the burden of the issues may briefly state a case and the evidence by which the party expects to sustain it.

(2) The adverse party may next briefly state a defense and the evidence the party expects to offer in support of it, or the party may reserve the opening statement for the beginning of the case.

(3) The party on whom rests the burden of the issues must first produce evidence. The adverse party will then produce evidence.

(4) The parties will then be confined to rebutting evidence unless the court, for good reasons, in furtherance of justice, permits them to offer evidence in their original case.

(5) The court shall charge the jury with its duties, instructing it in all matters of law that it finds necessary for the jury's information in rendering a verdict. Proposed instructions may be offered to the court by the parties. Instructions shall be offered if ordered at the pretrial conference.

(6) (a) The order for final argument is plaintiff, defendant, and rebuttal by plaintiff of defendant's argument. No further argument is allowed. If several defendants having several defenses appear by different counsel, the court shall determine their relative order in the evidence and argument.

(b) In arguing the case to the jury, a party or counsel may argue and comment upon the law of the case as given in the instructions of the court, as well as upon the evidence in the case.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 24, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Rule 20. Notice of trial. After all parties served with process have appeared or some have appeared and the remaining have been defaulted, the judge, upon request of any party, shall fix a day for trial of the cause and shall provide notice of the trial date to the plaintiffs and defendants who have appeared.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990.

Rule 21. Entry of judgment. A. GROUNDS. A judge shall enter judgment in the docket of the court in the following circumstances:

(1) Offer to compromise before trial. If the defendant, at any time before the trial, offers in writing to allow judgment to be taken against the defendant for a specified sum, the plaintiff may immediately have judgment therefor, with the costs then accrued. However, if the plaintiff does not accept the offer before the trial and fails to recover in the action a sum in excess of the offer, the plaintiff cannot recover costs. In such a case, costs must be adjudged against the plaintiff and, if the plaintiff recovers, be deducted from the plaintiff's recovery. The offer and failure to accept may not be given in evidence or affect the recovery except as to costs.

(2) Judgment of dismissal without prejudice. Judgment that the action be dismissed without prejudice to a new action may be entered with costs against the plaintiff in the following cases:

(a) when the plaintiff voluntarily dismissed the action, at or before the close of the plaintiff's evidence, when there is no counterclaim;

(b) when the plaintiff fails to amend the complaint within the time allowed by the court;

(c) for improper venue under Rule 3B of these rules.

(3) Judgment by confession. Judgment by confession must be as provided for in Title 27, chapter 9.

(4) Judgment on pleadings. After the pleadings are closed but within a time as not to delay the trial, any party may move for judgment on the pleadings. Matters outside the pleadings may not be presented to the court. A court may grant judgment on the pleadings for either party. The court may only grant judgement on the pleadings if the pleadings themselves construed in the light most favorable to the party opposing the judgment, show that it would be impossible for the party against whom the judgment is entered to prevail at trial.

(5) Summary judgment. Either party may move for, and the judge may grant, summary judgment on one or more of the issues raised by the pleadings. In so moving, responding to the motion, and ruling on the motion, the parties and the court shall follow the procedures specified in Rule 56 of M.R.Civ.P.

(6) Upon verdict. After a trial by jury, the judge shall enter judgment at once in conformity with the verdict.

(7) After trial by judge. When the trial is by the judge, the judge shall enter judgment within 30 days.

(8) By default. (a) (1) When a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has failed to answer or reply as provided by these rules upon written motion by the plaintiff or counterclaiming defendant, the judge or clerk must enter the default against such party.

(2) When a default has been entered against a defendant for failure to answer and if the plaintiff's claim against the defendant is for a sum certain or for a sum that can by computation be made certain, upon the plaintiff's written request stating the amount due, the judge or clerk must enter judgment for that amount and costs against the defaulted defendant.

(b) If in order to enable the court to enter judgment or to carry it into effect it is necessary to determine the amount of damages or to establish the truth of any allegation by evidence, the court may conduct hearings it considers necessary and proper.

(c) A judgment by default shall not be different in kind from or exceed in amount that prayed for in the demand for judgment in the complaint or counterclaim.

B. MULTIPLE DEFENDANTS. The court shall enter judgment only against those over whom it has obtained jurisdiction.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990; Rule 21C disapproved, Sec. 3, Ch. 285, L. 1991; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 24, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997.

Rule 22. Relief from judgment. A. RELIEF. A judge may, on such terms as may be just and on the payment of costs, relieve a party from any judgment taken against the party by mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect, but the application for relief must be made within 30 days after entry of the judgment and upon an affidavit showing good cause for it. The party applying for relief shall serve the application and give notice of hearing to all other parties. The court shall set a hearing within 10 days after receipt of the application.

B. CLERICAL MISTAKES. Clerical mistakes or errors arising from oversight or omission in pleadings, judgments, orders, and other parts of the record may be corrected by the court at any time on its own initiative or on the motion of any party and after any notice the court may order.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990.

Rule 23. Execution. A. HOW ENFORCED.

(1) By justice or city court. A judgment may be enforced within the boundaries of the state by a writ of execution issued by the justice or city court or the clerk thereof.

(2) Issuance of execution by judge or clerk of justice or city court. From the time of docketing in the clerk's office, execution may be issued thereon by the judge or clerk to the sheriff, constable, or levying officer of any county in the state.

B. TIME. The party in whose favor judgment is entered may request a writ of execution for its enforcement against the personal property of the judgment debtor. At any time within 6 years from the entry of judgment or within the time extended pursuant to 25-13-102, the justice of the peace or city judge who entered the judgment or the successor in office or the clerk shall issue the writ upon request.

C. FORM AND CONTENT OF EXECUTION. Determination of the amount of the judgment outstanding and the type, kind, description, and location of the personal property of the judgment debtor is the exclusive duty of the judgment creditor. The execution must be directed to the sheriff, a constable, or a levying officer of the county and must be subscribed by the judge or clerk and bear the date of its issuance. The execution must contain the following information and may be in the following form:

IN JUSTICE/CITY COURT, ..., ... COUNTY, MONTANA

BEFORE .... JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
.... CITY JUDGE

....)
....) Case No. ......
Plaintiff)
vs.) EXECUTION
....)
....)
Defendant

THE STATE OF MONTANA TO THE SHERIFF, A CONSTABLE, OR A LEVYING OFFICER OF .... COUNTY:

WHEREAS, on the ...... day of ...., 19...., ... recovered a judgment in the said Justice/City Court against .... as follows:

Original or Balance Due on Judgment in the amount of	$..........................
Together with accrued interest at ...% per annum on the Judgment	$..........................
Costs & Disbursements Accrued	$..........................
Credits	$..........................
Total sum due & owing at date of this execution	$..........................

Together with all costs of execution (and) (or) for personal property described as follows:

....

....

(Attach description if necessary)

NOW, you, the sheriff, constable, or levying officer, are hereby required to make this sum due on the judgment or damages, with interest, costs, and accruing costs, to satisfy the judgment out of the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the debtor NOT EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION on the day on which the judgment was docketed in the county, or at any time hereafter, and return this writ not less than 10 days nor more than 60 days after the date of issuance subscribed thereon, with a record of your actions endorsed thereon.

Given under my hand this ...... day of ...., 19.....

....
Justice of the Peace or Clerk

....
City Judge or Clerk.

D. RETURN OF EXECUTION. The writ of execution shall remain in effect for 60 days from the date of issuance and may be served multiple times during that period at the direction of the judgment creditor. The execution must be returned to the court:

(1) not less than 10 days nor more than sixty (60) days after receipt of the recovery by the sheriff or levying officer;

(2) if the judgment creditor has requested the return of the writ.

(3) at the written direction of the officer, agent, or attorney who sent the writ, the sheriff or levying officer may return the writ to the requesting party.

E. RENEWAL. If a writ of execution is returned unsatisfied or partially satisfied, a new writ may be issued for the unsatisfied portion of the judgment, together with costs and interest. No new or additional writ may be issued until any outstanding issued writ, together with the return thereon, is returned to the issuing justice or city court.

F. SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS. Proceedings supplementary to execution set out in 25-13-502, 25-14-101 through 25-14-105, 25-14-107, and 25-14-108 are applicable to justice or city courts, the word "constable" being substituted for the word "sheriff" and the words "justice or city judge" being substituted for the word "judge".

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990; Rule 23(2) disapproved, Sec. 3, Ch. 285, L. 1991; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. July 24, 1991, eff. Oct. 1, 1991; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 24, 1997, eff. Oct. 1, 1997; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 25, 1998, eff. June 25, 1998.

Cross-References

Execution of judgment, Title 25, ch. 13.

Rule 24. Appeal to district court. Appeals from a justice or city court to a district court are governed by Title 25, chapter 33, except that the undertaking on appeal, when the judgment is for the payment of money, may be in the form of an appeal bond or a deposit of money in a sum equal to the amount of the judgment, including costs.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. February 9, 1990, eff. June 1, 1990.

Cross-References

Appeal to District Court from Justices' and City Courts, Title 25, ch. 33.

CHAPTER 24

MONTANA UNIFORM RULES FOR THE JUSTICE AND CITY COURTS

Rule

1.Scope of rules.
2.Multi-judge courts — allocation of cases.
3.Files and exhibits.
4.Docket and index.
5.Form and quality of paper filed.
6.Motions.
7.Ex parte matters.
8.Presenting orders etc.
9.Witnesses subpoenas.
10.Duty to make service.
11.Filing of discovery.
12.Request for jury trial.
13.Decorum.
14.Representation.
15.Office hours.
16.Pre-trial conference.
17.Payment of bonds.
18.Continuances.
19.Jury instructions.
20.Voir dire.
21.Time computation.

Chapter Cross-References

City Courts, Title 3, ch. 11.
Montana Justice and City Court Rules of Civil Procedure, Title 25, ch. 23.
Procedure in Justices' Courts, Title 25, ch. 31.
Appeal to District Court from Justices' and City Courts, Title 25, ch. 33.
Small claims procedure — Justice's Court, Title 25, ch. 35.

Rule 1. Scope of rules.

(a) These rules, together with the Montana Justice and City Court Rules of Civil Procedure, govern the practice in all justice and city courts of the State of Montana.

(b) No local rules shall be adopted in conflict with these rules.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993, eff. June 1, 1993.

Rule 2. Multi-judge courts — allocation of cases.

(a) If there is more than one justice of the peace in the same county, or more than one city judge in the same city, the judges shall by agreement divide the court caseload, civil and criminal, among the judges.

(b) In the event that an agreement cannot be reached, upon application of one of the judges listed above, the district judge of the judicial district or the chief district judge in a multi-judge district, shall enter an order which equitably apportions the caseload among the judges considering whether the judges are full or part time.

(c) All law enforcement agencies within the court's jurisdictional area shall be informed of the order dividing the jurisdictional area. Complaints shall be filed with the court in compliance with the division order of the judges. A complaint improperly filed shall be reassigned to the proper judge and not dismissed.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994.

Cross-References

Number and location of Justices' Courts — authorization to combine with City Court, 3-10-101.

Justice of the Peace as City Judge, 3-11-205.

Rule 3. Files and exhibits.

(a) The court is the custodian of all court files. Files shall not be taken from the court without the consent of the judge.

(b) Every exhibit placed on file or offered in evidence shall be held in the custody of the court. Unless there be good reason why the original of an exhibit should be retained, upon application, the court may order a copy filed in its place. Public records offered in evidence may be withdrawn at the conclusion of the hearing on order of the court.

(c) Exhibits may be withdrawn by the party offering them thirty days after a judgment has become final. Forty-five days after a judgment has become final, a party may apply to the court for an order to dispose of exhibits, and shall notify the other party of said application. Twenty days after mailing of said notice the court may enter its order authorizing disposition of exhibits.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993, eff. June 1, 1993; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994; Rule 2, 1993; redes. Rule 3 by Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994.

Cross-References

Records in Justices' Courts, Title 3, ch. 10, part 5.

City Court — electronic filing and storage of court records, 3-11-206.

Rule 4. Docket and index.

(a) The court shall assign each citation and complaint a docket or case number. All docket or case numbers shall be in numerical order.

(b) The court shall maintain an alphabetical index to the docket as provided under Section 3-10-503, MCA.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993, eff. June 1, 1993; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994; Rule 3, 1993; redes. Rule 4 by Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994.

Cross-References

Records in Justices' Courts, Title 3, ch. 10, part 5.

Rule 5. Form and quality of paper filed.

(a) All papers, except the Uniform Complaint and Notice to Appear, shall be written in ink or typed on a good grade of white paper 8 ½" by 11" in size.

(b) At the upper left margin of the first page of all papers filed with the court, shall be the name, address and telephone number of the responsible attorney or party. Below the responsible party information shall appear the title of the court, the case title and the docket number.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993, eff. June 1, 1993; Rule 4, 1993; redes. Rule 5 by Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994.

Rule 6. Motions.

(a) All motions or application for orders in civil or criminal cases must be made in writing as required by Rule 9 of the Montana Justice and City Court Rules of Civil Procedure. This rule does not apply to motions made during the progress of a trial.

(b) At the time of filing the motion, there shall be filed supporting affidavits or documents, if referred to in the motion or notice of motion.

(c) Failure to file briefs may subject the motion to summary ruling. Failure to file a brief within five days by the moving party shall be deemed an admission that the motion is without merit. Failure to file an answer brief by the adverse party within ten days shall be deemed an admission that the motion is well taken. Reply briefs are optional and failure to file will not subject a motion to summary ruling.

(d) The court may order oral argument on the motion.

(e) Unless oral argument is ordered, or unless the time is enlarged by the court, the motion is deemed submitted at the expiration of the applicable time limits.

(f) The requirement of a brief is fulfilled by a written statement or summary setting forth the facts and basis of the motion. The brief may be made a part of or attached to the motion.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993, eff. June 1, 1993; Rule 5, 1993; redes. Rule 6 by Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994.

Rule 7. Ex parte matters.

All requests for extension of time or continuances and other permissible ex parte matters shall be in writing. The request must provide that the opposing party has been contacted and given reasonable notice of:

(a) the time and place of the ex parte conference or meeting,

(b) the substance of the order sought, and

(c) whether the party opposes the matter.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993, eff. June 1, 1993; Rule 6, 1993; redes. Rule 7 by Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994.

Rule 8. Presenting orders etc.

(a) It shall be the duty of a party obtaining any order, judgment, warrant, summons, subpoena or like order to present the same in written form for the signature of the judge at the time of applying for the same.

(b) Two copies of any order, warrant, summons, subpoena, or like order requiring service shall be presented to the judge for signature, both shall be signed by the judge as original orders. One shall be retained as part of the court file, and the other used for service and returned to the court after service.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993, eff. June 1, 1993; Rule 7, 1993; redes. Rule 8 by Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994.

Rule 9. Witnesses subpoenas.

(a) When a case is set for trial the parties shall file with the court a written request for subpoenas for all known witnesses, and for any additional witnesses as soon as they are ascertained.

(b) The requesting party shall cause the subpoenas to be served as provided by law.

(c) No motion for continuance will be entertained unless a substantial compliance with this rule is shown.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993, eff. June 1, 1993; Rule 8, 1993; redes. Rule 9 by Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994.

Rule 10. Duty to make service.

(a) It shall be the duty of the parties when personal service is required of an order, warrant, summons, subpoenas, or any such order, to cause it to be delivered to the chief of police, sheriff or other qualified person for service.

(b) It shall be the duty of the parties in all cases to simultaneously serve their adversaries with a copy of all motions, pleas and briefs on the same day as filing with the court.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993, eff. June 1, 1993; Rule 9, 1993; redes. Rule 10 by Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994.

Rule 11. Filing of discovery.

Depositions upon oral or written examinations, interrogatories and answers thereto, requests for production of documents and responses thereto, shall not be routinely filed. When any motion is filed making reference to discovery, the party filing the motion shall submit with the motion relevant portions of unfiled documents.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993, eff. June 1, 1993; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994; Rule 10, 1993; redes. Rule 11 by Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994.

Cross-References

Discovery, Rule 13, M.J.C.C.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 23).

Rule 12. Request for jury trial.

A request for a jury trial made within seven (7) days of the time set for trial may be treated by the court as a motion for continuance and the trial date vacated and reset.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993, eff. June 1, 1993; Rule 11, 1993; redes. Rule 12 by Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994.

Rule 13. Decorum.

(a) When the court convenes all persons in attendance in the courtroom shall rise until the judge has taken the bench.

(b) The judge of the court shall, when presiding in open court, wear judicial robes.

(c) All persons shall, when in the courtroom, wear appropriate clothing.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993, eff. June 1, 1993; Rule 12, 1993; redes. Rule 13 by Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994.

Rule 14. Representation.

(a) A party may represent oneself, or be represented by counsel.

(b) No representation can be made on behalf of a party by another person except an attorney duly licensed by the State of Montana. A nonresident attorney may be permitted to represent a party upon motion of a licensed resident attorney as allowed under Section IV, Pro Hac Vice, of the 1998 Rules for Admission to the Bar of Montana.

(c) Death or removal of an attorney shall be governed by Rule 10 of the Uniform District Court Rules.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993, eff. June 1, 1993; Rule 13, 1993; redes. Rule 14 by Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Feb. 15, 2000, eff. Feb. 15, 2000.

Compiler's Comments

2000 Amendment: At end of (b) substituted "allowed under Section IV, Pro Hac Vice, of the 1998 Rules for Admission to the Bar of Montana" for "provided for under Section 37-61-208, MCA". Amendment effective February 15, 2000.

Rule 15. Office hours.

(a) On judicial days, regular office hours shall be designated by the court for the transaction of business. Notice of the hours shall be posted in the court's office.

(b) The court shall establish a regular time for initial appearances and arraignments on traffic and criminal actions. Notice of the time set shall be posted in the court's office.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993, eff. June 1, 1993; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994; Rule 14, 1993; redes. Rule 15 by Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994.

Rule 16. Pre-trial conference.

(a) Pre-trials conferences shall be governed by Rule 14 of the Montana Justice and City Court Rules of Civil Procedure.

(b) Unless otherwise ordered by the court no pre-trial conference will be set. A party may request a pre trial conference not less than seven (7) days before trial.

(c) An attorney representing a party at a pre-trial conference shall appear with sufficient authority from the party so as to expedite the settlement of the action.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993, eff. June 1, 1993; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994; Rule 15, 1993; redes. Rule 16 by Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994.

Rule 17. Payment of bonds.

(a) Bonds established by the judge in a schedule of bail for offenses may be paid to the court during business hours on every day except nonjudicial days. The schedule of bail shall be posted in the court's office.

(b) Bonds shall only be returned in the name of the person who deposited the same.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993, eff. June 1, 1993; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994; Rule 16, 1993; redes. Rule 17 by Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994.

Rule 18. Continuances.

(a) A continuance or resetting of a trial or hearing may be granted upon a showing of good cause. The motion for continuance must be made in writing and served upon the opposing party or counsel.

(b) No continuance will be granted if not timely made. A continuance will not be granted if a party appears at the time set for a hearing or trial unprepared.

(c) A continuance will not be granted except for good cause, without timely notice given to all parties.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993, eff. June 1, 1993; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994; Rule 17, 1993; redes. Rule 18 by Sup. Ct. Ord. Aug. 31, 1994.

Compiler's Comments

Explanatory Note: Former Rule 18, pertaining to mechanical recordings, was deleted by the Supreme Court Order dated August 31, 1994. Order Effective August 31, 1994.

Rule 19. Jury instructions.

(a) In criminal actions, the general criminal jury instruction set forth in the Montana Judges Deskbook: Municipal, Justice and City Courts shall be given.

(b) In civil actions the general civil jury instruction set forth in the Montana Judges Deskbook: Municipal, Justice and City Courts shall be given.

(c) Any party may request special jury instructions. All proposed jury instructions and verdict forms must be delivered to the court in duplicate and a copy served upon all opposing parties not less than twenty-four (24) hours before trial.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993, eff. June 1, 1993; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. May 13, 1997, eff. May 13, 1997.

Rule 20. Voir dire.

Unless for good cause shown, voir dire examination shall be limited to thirty (30) minutes for each party. Requests for additional time are to be made prior to voir dire examination.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993, eff. June 1, 1993.

Rule 21. Time computation.

(a) Time shall be computed as provided under Rule 6 of the Montana Justice and City Courts Rules of Civil Procedure.

(b) When the period of time prescribed or allowed is ten days or less, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays shall be excluded.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 25, 1993, eff. June 1, 1993.

Cross-References

Rules concerning time, Title 1, ch. 1, part 3.

Postponement of day appointed for action when it falls on holiday, 1-1-307.

CHAPTERS 25 THROUGH 29

RESERVED

CHAPTER 30

PROCEDURE IN MUNICIPAL COURTS

Part 1 — General Provisions

25-30-101. Applicability of district court and justice's court rules.
25-30-102. Fees and fines — collection.
25-30-103. Summons — time for answer.
25-30-104. Reply to counterclaim or new matter.
25-30-105. Jury trial.
25-30-106. Judgments.
25-30-107. Costs.
25-30-108. Appeals.
25-30-109. Pretrial conferences or hearings — appearance by telephone conference.

Chapter Cross-References

"Judicial officer" as including Municipal Judge, 1-1-202.

Officers who may administer oaths, 1-6-101.

Courts and judicial officers generally, Title 3, ch. 1.

Restrictions on Municipal Court Judges, 3-1-604.

Municipal Courts, Title 3, ch. 6.
Civil actions — form and commencement, Title 25, ch. 1, part 1.
Concurrent jurisdiction with Youth Court, 41-5-203.
Criminal procedure in Municipal Court, Title 46, ch. 17, part 4.

Part 1
General Provisions

25-30-101. Applicability of district court and justice's court rules. (1) The provisions of 3-10-222, 3-10-231 through 3-10-234, and 3-10-704 through 3-10-706; 25-31-102(2), 25-31-115, 25-31-402, 25-31-405, parts 7 through 11 of chapter 31 of this title (except 25-31-1002), and chapter 33 of this title; and chapter 9, part 10 of chapter 16, chapter 17, and part 15 of chapter 18 of Title 27 are applicable to municipal courts except when they are inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter and chapter 6 of Title 3, the words "municipal court" being substituted for justice's court and "judge" for justice of the peace.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, chapter 6 of Title 3, and the supreme court's rules on disqualification of judges, the proceedings and practice in municipal court must be the same as in district court.

History: (1)En. Sec. 11, Ch. 177, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 5094.11, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 344, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 429, L. 1977; Sec. 11-1711, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 20, Ch. 177, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 5094.19, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 11-1719, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 11-1711(1), 11-1719(part); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 409, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 111, Ch. 575, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

25-30-102. Fees and fines — collection. (1) The fees and fines in municipal court must be the same as the fees and fines provided by law or ordinance, and except as provided in subsection (2), all fees and fines collected by the court must be paid into the city treasury.

(2) (a) The municipal court may contract with a private person or entity for the collection of any final judgment that requires a payment to the municipal court.

(b) In the event that a private person or entity is retained to collect a judgment, the municipal court may assign the judgment to the private person or entity and the private person or entity may, as an assignee, institute suit or other lawful collection procedure and other postjudgment remedies in its own name.

(c) The municipal court, after deducting the charges provided for in 46-18-236, may pay the private person or entity a reasonable fee for collecting the judgment.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 177, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 5094.18, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 429, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 11-1718; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 63, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 515, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 515 in (2)(a) at beginning deleted "If a final judgment is entered for a fine and the fine is immediately due" and at end after "collection of" substituted "any final judgment that requires a payment to the municipal court" for "the fine"; in (2)(b) near beginning after "collect a" substituted "judgment" for "fine", near middle after "judgment" deleted "for the fine", and near end after "collection procedure" inserted "and other postjudgment remedies"; at end of (2)(c) after "collecting the" substituted "judgment" for "fine"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

25-30-103. Summons — time for answer. The summons in municipal court shall be signed by the clerk and shall conform to the provisions of Rules 4 and 12(a), M.R.Civ.P., except that the time for answering is 10 days.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 177, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 5094.10, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 344, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 429, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 11-1710.

25-30-104. Reply to counterclaim or new matter. Whenever the answer contains a counterclaim or any new matter, the plaintiff shall within 5 days after the service and filing of the answer reply to the counterclaim or new matter in the manner and form provided for in Rules 7(a), 8(e)(2), and 10(b), M.R.Civ.P.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 177, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 5094.11, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 344, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 429, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 11-1711(2).

25-30-105. Jury trial. In civil causes arising under the state law, either party shall be entitled to a jury trial, as provided in justices' courts, except that the police officer shall perform the duties thereto prescribed to the sheriff or constable.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 177, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 5094.15, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 11-1715(part).

Cross-References
Right to trial by jury, Art. II, sec. 26, Mont. Const.
Officers of court, 3-6-303.
Trial in Justice's Court, Title 25, ch. 31, part 8.

25-30-106. Judgments. In civil causes, judgments in municipal court shall be made and entered as in district court and shall be of like tenor and effect.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 177, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 5094.12, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 11-1712.

Cross-References
Judgment, Title 25, ch. 9.
Execution of judgment, Title 25, ch. 13.
Judgment — costs, Rule 54, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-30-107. Costs. The same costs shall be allowed as are allowed in justices' courts and shall be taxed and retaxed as in district court, 24 hours being allowed for filing memorandum of costs.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 177, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 5094.14, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 11-1714.

Cross-References
Costs, Title 25, ch. 10; Rule 54(d), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Entry of judgment not to be delayed for costs, Rule 58, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-30-108. Appeals. (1) A party may appeal to district court from a judgment of municipal court.

(2) Appeal from a municipal court may be limited by requiring by ordinance that a minimum amount in controversy, not to exceed $200, be met before the district court has jurisdiction to hear the appeal, except upon petition by an aggrieved party, the district court may, in the interests of justice, accept appeal jurisdiction notwithstanding the amount in controversy.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 177, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 5094.17, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 429, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 11-1717(part).

Cross-References
Kinds of District Court jurisdiction, 3-5-301.
Appellate jurisdiction of District Court, 3-5-303.
Municipal Court to establish rules for appeals, 3-6-104.

25-30-109. Pretrial conferences or hearings — appearance by telephone conference. (1) At the discretion of the court, a party or the party's attorney may make an appearance by telephone conference in a pretrial conference or other hearing under this chapter if:

(a) the party does not need to or intend to offer evidence at the pretrial conference or hearing; and

(b) the party does not reside within the county in which the case is filed or the party's or the party's attorney's principal place of business is not located in that county.

(2) The party requesting the telephone conference is responsible for arranging the telephone conference and paying the associated costs.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 515, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments
Effective Date: This section is effective October 1, 2001.

MONTANA UNIFORM MUNICIPAL COURT RULES OF APPEAL TO DISTRICT COURT

I. Applicability of Rules

Rule
1. Scope of rules — limitation of appeal.
2. District court review on appeal.
3. Interests of justice.

II. Appeals From Municipal Court Judgments

4. How appeals are taken.
5. Time for filing notice of appeal.
6. Undertaking on appeal.

7. Stay of judgment pending appeal.
8. Sureties and their justification.
9. The record on appeal.
10. Transmission of the record.

III. Appeals in Forma Pauperis

11. Application and manner of proceeding.

IV. General Provisions

12. Filing and service.
13. Form of briefs.
14. Filing and service of briefs.
15. Time for decision and oral argument.
16. Dismissal of appeal in civil actions — costs and damages.
17. Effect of dismissal.
18. Notice and copy of decision — remittitur.
19. Motions.
20. Computation and extension of time.
21. Voluntary dismissal.
22. Title.

Appendix of Forms

Form
1. Notice of appeal to a district court from a judgment or order of a municipal court.
2. Affidavit to accompany motion for leave to appeal in forma pauperis.
3. Disposition of appeal by order.
4. Page one of brief.

Part 2100

I. Applicability of Rules

Rule 1. Scope of rules—limitation of appeal.

(a) Rules govern procedure. These rules govern procedure for appeals in civil and criminal cases from a municipal court judgment or order to a district court. The party appealing is known as the appellant and the adverse party as the respondent.

(b) Limitation of appeals. Appeal from a municipal court judgment shall be limited by city ordinance in the following cases:

(1) In civil causes, the ordinance shall require that a minimum amount in controversy shall exceed $1,000.00, before the district court has jurisdiction to hear the appeal.

(2) In criminal causes, the ordinance shall require that a minimum amount in controversy, fine or restitution shall exceed $300.00 before the district court has jurisdiction to hear the appeal, except if the judgment includes incarceration, no minimum fine may be required for appeal.

(3) Appeals may be taken in criminal cases as provided in §§46-20-103 and -104, MCA.

(c) Local rules. No local rules shall be adopted in conflict with these rules.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.

Cross-References

Criminal appeals from Municipal Court, 46-17-404.

Rule 2. District court review on appeal.

(a) Review limited to record. Appeal from a municipal court judgment is confined to the record and questions of law.

(b) Record on appeal. The record on appeal to the district court consists of an electronic recording or stenographic transcription of a cause tried, together with all papers filed in the cause.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.

Cross-References

Appeal to District Court — record on appeal, 3-6-110.

Rule 3. Interests of justice.

Upon petition by an aggrieved party, the district court may, in the interests of justice, accept appeal jurisdiction notwithstanding the amount in controversy.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.

Cross-References

Municipal Court appeals, 25-30-108.

Criminal appeals from Municipal Court, 46-17-404.

Part 2200

II. Appeals From Municipal Court Judgments

Rule 4. How appeals are taken.

(a) Filing notice of appeal. An appeal shall be taken by filing a timely notice of appeal in the municipal court.

(b) Joint or consolidated appeals. Two or more persons with interests making joinder practicable, may file a joint notice of appeal, or may join in appeal after filing separate timely notices of appeal, and they may thereafter proceed on appeal as a single appellant. Appeals may be consolidated by order of the district court upon its own motion or upon motion of a party, or by stipulation of the parties to the several appeals.

(c) Content of notice of appeal. The notice of appeal shall specify the party or parties taking the appeal; and shall designate the judgment, order or part thereof appealed from. Form 1 in the Appendix of forms is a suggested form of notice of appeal. An appeal shall not be dismissed for informality of form or title of the notice of appeal.

(d) Service of notice of appeal. The clerk of the municipal court shall serve a copy of the filing of notice of appeal by mailing a copy thereof to counsel of record of each party other than the appellant, or, if a party is not represented by counsel, to the party at the last known address of that party, and shall mail a copy of the notice to the clerk of the district court. The clerk of the municipal court shall note on each copy served, the date on which the notice of appeal was filed. If an appellant is represented by counsel, such counsel shall provide the clerk with sufficient copies of the notice of appeal to permit the clerk to comply with the requirements of this rule. Failure of the clerk to serve notice shall not affect the validity of the appeal. The notice shall be sufficient notwithstanding the death of a party or a partys counsel. The clerk shall note in the docket the names of the parties to whom the clerk mails copies, with the date of mailing.

(e) Appeal of protective order. Appeal of a protective order is governed by §§40-4-124 and 40-15-302, MCA.

(f) Appeal from judgment by default. There is no appeal from a judgment by default rendered in a municipal court except on questions of law which appear on the face of the papers or proceedings and except in cases when the municipal court has abused its discretion in setting aside or refusing to set aside a default or judgment.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.

Cross-References

Appeal from judgment by default, 25-33-303.

Rule 5. Time for filing notice of appeal.

(a) Appeals in civil cases.

(1) Notice of appeal. In civil cases notice of appeal required by Rule 4 shall be filed with the clerk of the municipal court within 30 days after the rendition of the judgment.

(2) Undertaking. An appeal is not effective until an undertaking is filed as provided by these rules.

(3) Appeal of an order of protection. An order of protection made pursuant to §§40-4-121 or 40-15-201, MCA, is immediately reviewable by the district court upon filing the notice of appeal. No undertaking is required for an appeal from an order of protection.

(b) Appeal in criminal cases.

(1) Scope of appeal by state. The scope of appeal by the state is governed by §46-20-103, MCA.

(2) Scope of appeal by defendant. The scope of appeal by the defendant is governed by §46-20-104, MCA.

(3) Notice of appeal. In criminal cases an appeal from a judgment must be taken within 10 days. An appeal from an order or judgment under §46-20-103, MCA, must be taken within 10 days.

(4) No undertaking required in criminal cases. No undertaking for costs is required for appeals in criminal cases.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.

Cross-References

Municipal Court — appeal to District Court — record on appeal, 3-6-110.
Applicability of District Court and Justice's Court rules, 25-30-101.
Time for appeal, 25-33-102.
Undertaking on appeal, 25-33-201.
Family law — review or removal — District Court, 40-4-124.
Partner and family member assault — appeal to District Court — order to remain in effect, 40-15-302.
Criminal procedure — appeal from Justices', Municipal, and City Courts, 46-17-311.

Rule 6. Undertaking on appeal.

(a) Undertaking on appeal in civil cases.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (4), an appeal from a municipal court is not effectual for any purpose unless an undertaking be filed, with two or more sureties, in a sum equal to twice the amount of the judgment, including costs, when the judgment is for the payment of money. The undertaking must be conditioned, when the action is for the recovery of money, that the appellant will pay the amount of the judgment appealed from and all costs if the appeal be withdrawn or dismissed or the amount of any judgment and all costs that may be recovered against appellant in the action in the district court.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (4), an appeal from a municipal court is not effectual for any purpose unless an undertaking be filed, with two or more sureties, in a sum equal to twice the value of the property, including costs, when the judgment is for the recovery of specific personal property. When the action is for the recovery of specific personal property, the undertaking must be conditioned that the appellant will pay the judgment and costs appealed from and obey the order of the court made therein if the appeal be withdrawn or dismissed or pay any judgment and costs that may be recovered against appellant in said action in the district court and obey any order made by the court therein.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (4), when the judgment appealed from directs the delivery of possession of real property, the execution of the same cannot be stayed unless a written undertaking be executed on the part of the appellant, with two or more sureties, to the effect that:

(A) during the possession of such property by appellant, appellant will not commit or suffer to be committed any waste thereon; and

(B) if the appeal be dismissed or withdrawn or the judgment affirmed or judgment be recovered against appellant in the action in the district court, appellant will pay the value of the use and occupation of the property from the time of the appeal until the delivery of possession thereof or appellant will pay any judgment and costs that may be recovered against appellant in said action in the district court, not exceeding a sum to be fixed by the municipal court judge of the court from which the appeal is to be taken, which sum must be specified in the undertaking.

(4) When the appealing party is determined by the court to be indigent, the district court shall waive the undertaking requirements of this rule.

(5) The provisions of Rule 8 apply to a surety upon a bond given pursuant to this rule.

(b) Undertaking when prevailing party appeals. If the party in whose favor the judgment is rendered appeals, the undertaking must be in the sum of $100 and conditioned upon the party paying all costs that may be awarded against appellant and obeying any order of court made in the action.

(c) Criminal cases. No undertaking for costs is required in appeals in criminal cases.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.

Cross-References

Applicability of District Court and Justice's Court rules, 25-30-101.
Undertaking on appeal, 25-33-201.
Undertaking when prevailing party appeals, 25-33-202.

Rule 7. Stay of judgment pending appeal.

(a) Stay in civil cases.

(1) Stay of judgment or order. Except when an undertaking is required under Rule 6(a), upon filing a notice of appeal from a judgment or order the appellant may apply to the municipal court on notice or ex parte for a stay of the execution of the judgment or order. The municipal court in its discretion may grant said stay for such period of time and under such conditions as the court deems proper, including restraining the party from disposing of, encumbering, or concealing the partys property. The municipal court may require an appellant to file a bond or provide other security in such form and amount as it finds necessary to insure payment of costs on appeal in a civil case. The provisions of Rule 8 apply to a surety upon a bond given pursuant to this rule.

(2) Stay when undertaking filed. On the filing of the undertaking required under Rule 6, the municipal court must stay the execution of the judgment or order.

(3) Stay of execution when undertaking filed. If an execution be issued, on the filing of the undertaking, the municipal court judge must direct the execution officer to stay all proceedings on the same. Such execution officer must, upon the payment of his fees for services rendered on the execution, thereupon relinquish all property levied upon and deliver the same to the judgment debtor, together with all moneys collected from sales or otherwise. If his fees on the execution are not paid, the execution officer may retain so much of the property or proceeds thereof as may be necessary to pay the same.

(4) Sale of perishable property. If the judgment or order appealed from directs the sale of perishable property, the municipal court may order the property to be sold and the proceeds thereof to be deposited, to abide the judgment of the district court.

(b) Stay in criminal cases.

(1) Stay of imprisonment. If an appeal is taken and the defendant is admitted to bail, a sentence of imprisonment shall be stayed by the municipal court.

(2) Stay of fine and costs. If an appeal is taken, a sentence to pay a fine, or a fine and costs, shall be stayed by the municipal court.

(3) Application to the district court. On application, the district court in the interest of justice may suspend, modify, restore, or grant any order made under this rule.

(4) Effect of appeal by the state. An appeal taken by the state in no case stays or affects the operation of the judgment or order in favor of the defendant until judgment or order is reversed by the district court.

(c) Stay of protective orders. An appeal from a protective order does not stay or affect the protective order. On application, the district court may stay a protective order. The district court may require certain conditions be met to protect the alleged victim before issuing a stay of the protective order.

History: **En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.**

Cross-References

Undertaking for costs on appeal in civil cases, Rule 6, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Stay of judgment or order pending appeal, Rule 7, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Applicability of District Court and Justice's Court rules, 25-30-101.
Appeal to District Court from Justices' and City Courts, Title 25, ch. 33.
Undertaking on appeal, 25-33-201.
Stay of execution when undertaking filed, 25-33-204.
Criminal procedure — applicability of District Court rules, 46-17-401.
Criminal procedure — stay of execution and relief pending appeal, 46-20-204.
Criminal procedure — effect of appeal by state, 46-20-205.

Rule 8. Sureties and their justification.

(a) Justification of sureties. The adverse party may except to the sufficiency of the sureties within 5 days after the filing of the undertaking, and unless they or other sureties justify before the municipal court judge or a judge of the district court of the county in which such action has been tried within 5 days thereafter, upon notice to the adverse party, to the amounts stated in their affidavits, the appeal must be regarded as if no such undertaking had been given. The sureties on the undertakings mentioned in this rule must justify as provided in §33-26-102, MCA.

(b) Deposit of money in lieu of undertaking. Whenever an undertaking is required on appeal by the provisions of these rules, a deposit in the municipal court below of the amount of the judgment appealed from plus $300 or, if the judgment is for the recovery of specific personal property, the value of the property plus $300 or, if the party in whose favor the judgment is rendered appeals, $100 is equivalent to filing the undertaking. The municipal court clerk shall transmit the money to the clerk of the district court, who shall pay it out on the order of the court.

(c) Waiver of undertaking. In all cases where an undertaking is required on appeal by the provisions of these rules, the undertaking or deposit may be waived by the written consent of the respondent.

(d) Defective undertaking. No appeal shall be dismissed for insufficiency of the undertaking thereon or for any defect or irregularity therein if a good and sufficient undertaking be filed in the district court at or before the hearing of the motion to dismiss the appeal, which undertaking must be approved by the district judge.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.

Cross-References

Justification of sureties, 25-33-203.
Deposit of money in lieu of undertaking, 25-33-205.
Waiver of undertaking or deposit, 25-33-206.
Defective undertaking, 25-33-207.

Rule 9. The record on appeal.

(a) Composition of the record on appeal. The record on appeal to district court consists of the notice of appeal, an electronic recording or stenographic transcription of the case tried, together with the judgment entered and all papers and exhibits filed in the municipal court.

(b) Transcript of the proceedings. The electronic recording of the trial or proceeding will not be transcribed before transmission to the district court, except as provided by Rule 10(f) of these rules. If the proceedings were stenographically recorded the notes will be transcribed in full or in designated parts as stipulated by the parties. The appellant shall order from the reporter a transcript of the proceedings for transmission to the district court. The reporter shall certify the correctness of the transcript. Copies of the transcript shall be sent to all the parties. The appellant shall be liable for the costs of the transcript.

(c) Copies of electronic recording of proceedings. A party may request a copy of the electronic recording of the proceedings. Except as provided under subsection (d), the requesting party shall be liable for the costs of producing a copy of the electronic recording.

(d) Defendants in criminal cases without financial means—petition in municipal court.

(1) Upon imposition of any sentence in a criminal case, a defendant may file in the municipal court a petition requesting that the defendant be furnished with a copy of the electronic recording, or if an electronic recording was not made a transcription of the stenographic record, of the proceedings. The petition shall be verified by the petitioner and shall state facts showing that the petitioner is at the time of filing the petition without financial means to pay for the costs of reproducing the recording or pay for the transcript. If the municipal judge who imposed sentence finds that the defendant is without financial means with which to obtain a copy of the electronic recording, or pay for the transcript, the judge shall order the municipal clerk of court to deliver a copy of the electronic recording, or the transcript, to the defendant without charge.

(2) If the petition provided for in subsection (1) is denied by the municipal court, a petition to proceed may be filed in the district court within the time required for transmission of the record. The petition shall be accompanied by a copy of the verification filed in the trial court and a copy of the statement of reasons for denial given by the municipal court. The district court upon a finding that the defendant is without financial means, shall order the municipal clerk of court to deliver a copy of the electronic recording, or the transcript, to the defendant without charge.

(e) Statement of the evidence or proceedings when no record was made or when record is unavailable. If no electronic recording, or stenographic record, of the evidence or proceedings at a hearing or trial was made, or if the recording, or record, is unavailable, the appellant may, within 3 days from the hearing or trial or such time extended as the municipal court may for good cause shown permit, prepare a statement of the evidence or proceedings from the best available means, including the appellants recollection. The statement shall be served on the respondent, who may serve objections or propose amendments thereto within 3 days after service. Thereupon, the statement and any objections or proposed amendments shall be submitted for settlement and approval to the municipal court judge, and as settled and approved shall be included by the clerk of the municipal court in the record on appeal.

(f) Agreed statement as the record on appeal. In lieu of the record on appeal as defined in subdivision (a) of this rule, the parties may prepare and sign a statement of the case showing how the issues presented by the appeal arose and were decided in the municipal court and setting forth only so many of the facts averred and proved or sought to be proved as are essential to a decision of the issues presented. If the statement conforms to the truth, it, together with such additions as the court may consider necessary to fully present the issues raised by the appeal, shall be approved by the municipal court and shall then be certified to the district court as the record on appeal and transmitted thereto by the clerk of the municipal court within the time provided by Rule 10.

(g) Correction or modification of record. If any difference arises as to whether the record truly discloses what occurred in the municipal court, the difference shall be submitted to and settled by that court and the record made to conform to the truth. If anything material to either party is omitted from the record by error or accident or is misstated therein, the parties by stipulation, or the municipal court, either before or after the record is transmitted to the district court, on proper suggestion or of its own initiative, may direct that the omission or misstatement be corrected, and if necessary that a supplemental record be certified and transmitted. All other questions as to the form and content of the record shall be presented to the district court.

History: **En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.**

Cross-References

Record on appeal, Rule 9, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Rule 10. Transmission of the record.

(a) Time for transmission—civil cases. The record on appeal shall be transmitted to the clerk of the district court within 10 days after the filing of the notice of appeal or within an extension by order entered under subdivision (g) of this rule. The appellant shall comply with Rule 9(b) and take any other action necessary to enable the clerk of the municipal court to assemble and transmit the record.

(b) Time for transmission—criminal cases. The record on appeal shall be transmitted to the clerk of the district court within 30 days after the filing of the notice of appeal or within an extension by order entered under subdivision (g) of this rule. The appellant shall comply with Rule 9(b) and take any other action necessary to enable the clerk of the municipal court to assemble and transmit the record.

(c) Duty of municipal court to transmit the record. When the record is complete for purposes of appeal, the clerk of the municipal court shall transmit it to the clerk of the district court. The clerk of the municipal court shall forward the electronic recording of the case to the district court, together with all papers and exhibits filed, certified to be accurate and complete. When the record is received and filed with the clerk of the district court, the clerk of the district court shall notify the parties in writing.

(d) Electronic recording. The electronic recording will not be transcribed for transmission to the district court, except as provided by subdivision (f).

(e) Stenographic record. A stenographic record is not required. A stenographic record will not be transcribed if the proceedings have been electronically recorded. If no electronic recording of the proceedings was made and it was stenographically recorded, the clerk of the municipal court shall transmit the transcript of the case to the district court. The appellant shall order from the reporter a transcript of the proceedings for transmission to the district court. The reporter shall certify the correctness of the transcript. Copies of the transcript shall be sent to all the parties. The appellant shall be liable for the costs of the transcript.

If the transcript is not filed with the clerk of the municipal court within the time for transmission to the district court, or within an extension previously granted, the clerk of the municipal court shall forward to the district court the record of the case without the transcript.

(f) Duty of appellant. It is the duty of the appellant to perfect the appeal. The appellant may have parts or all of the electronic recording transcribed for transmission to the district court. The appellant shall be liable for the costs of the transcript. It is the duty of the appellant to present the district court with a record sufficient to enable it to rule upon the issues of law raised. Failure to present the district court with a sufficient record on appeal may result in dismissal of the appeal.

(g) Extension of time. The municipal court may extend the time for transmitting the record. The municipal court shall not extend the time to a day more than 30 days past the time for transmission of the record under this rule.

(h) Transmission effected. Transmission of the record is effected when the clerk of the municipal court mails or otherwise forwards the record to the district court. The clerk of the municipal court shall indicate, by endorsement on the record or otherwise, the date the record is transmitted to the district court.

(i) District court fees—civil cases. In a civil case appealed to the district court, the appellant within 5 days of the transmission of the record shall pay to the clerk of the district court the district court fee required under §25-1-201, MCA. Upon the failure of the appellant to pay the district court fee the district court may order dismissal of the appeal, except for appeals in forma pauperis under Rule 11.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.

Cross-References

Papers to be transmitted, 25-33-104.

Criminal procedure — appeal from Justices', Municipal, and City Courts, 46-17-311.

Part 2300

III. Appeals in Forma Pauperis

Rule 11. Application and manner of proceeding.

(a) Application to municipal court. A party in a civil case who desires to proceed on appeal in forma pauperis shall file in the municipal court a motion for leave so to proceed together with an affidavit showing, in the detail prescribed by Form 2 of the Appendix of Forms, the partys inability to pay the fees and costs of the appeal or to give security therefor, the partys belief that the party is entitled to redress, and a statement of the issues the party intends to present on appeal. If the motion is granted, the party may proceed on appeal without further application to the district court and without payment of fees or costs or the giving of security therefor. If the motion is denied, the municipal court shall state the reasons for the denial.

(b) Application to the district court. If the motion for leave to proceed on appeal in forma pauperis is denied by the municipal court, a motion for leave so to proceed may be filed in the district court within 10 days after entry of the order of denial. The motion shall be accompanied by a copy of the affidavit filed in the municipal court and of the statement of reasons for denial given by the municipal court.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.

Cross-References

Appeals in forma pauperis — applications and manner of proceeding, Rule 18, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Part 2400

IV. General Provisions

Rule 12. Filing and service.

(a) Filing. Papers required or permitted to be filed must be placed in the custody of the clerk within the time fixed for filing. Filing may be accomplished by mail addressed to the clerk, but filing shall not be timely unless the papers are actually received within the time fixed for filing.

(b) Service of all papers required. Copies of all papers, including any transcript, filed by any party and not required by these rules to be served by the clerk shall, at or before the time of filing, be served by the party or person acting for such party on all other parties to the appeal. Service on a party represented by counsel shall be made on counsel.

(c) Manner of service. Service may be personal or by mail. Personal service includes delivery of the copy to a clerk or other responsible person at the office of counsel. Service by mail is complete on mailing.

(d) Proof of service. Papers presented for filing shall contain acknowledgment of service by the person served or proof of service in the form of a statement of the date and manner of service and of the names of the persons served, certified by the person who made service. Proof of service may appear on or be affixed to the papers filed. The clerk may permit papers to be filed without acknowledgment of proof of service but shall require such to be filed promptly thereafter.

(e) Number of copies to be filed. A signed original shall be filed with the clerk of the district court unless otherwise ordered by the court.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.

Rule 13. Form of briefs.

(a) Brief of appellant. The requirement of appellants brief is fulfilled by a simple written memorandum or statement setting forth the judgment or order appealed from, the facts relevant to the issues presented for review, the points of error for the appeal, special points and legal authorities desired to be brought to the attention of the district court, and a short conclusion of the relief sought.

(b) Answer brief of respondent. The answer brief of the respondent shall conform to the requirements of subsection (a), except that a statement of the facts or issues need not be made unless the respondent is dissatisfied with appellants statements.

(c) Reply brief. The appellant may file a brief in reply to respondents answer. The reply brief must be confined to new matter raised in the brief of respondent. No further briefs may be filed except with leave of the district court.

(d) Length of briefs. Except by permission of the district court briefs shall not exceed 10 pages.

(e) Form and quality. All briefs shall be written in ink or typed on a good grade of white paper 8 ½ inches by 11 inches in size. On the first page of the brief shall appear the title of the district court; the title of the municipal court appealed from, adding to the words Plaintiff and Defendant, the words Appellant and Respondent as the case may require; the title of the brief as Appellants Brief or Respondents Brief as the case may be; and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the attorneys, or the parties if pro se. Form 4 is a suggested form of the first page of a brief.

(f) Brief references and abbreviations. References in the brief to the record must be specific as to the particulars and their location in the record. Reference to a stenographic record must be made to the specific page of the transcription. Reference to an electronic record must be made to its location on the electronic recording by an accurate recorder counter number. In the discretion of the district court, it may require parts or all of an electronic recording transcribed, and attached as part of the brief. References to exhibits shall be made to the specific page or location in the record where the exhibit was identified, offered, received or rejected. Understandable abbreviations may be used in the brief.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.

Rule 14. Filing and service of briefs.

(a) Time for filing briefs. The appellant shall serve and file a brief within 15 days after the date on which the record is filed. The respondent shall serve and file an answer brief within 15 days after service of the brief of the appellant. The appellant may serve and file a reply brief within 10 days after the brief of the respondent. The district court may extend the time for filing a brief. The request for extension must be made within the time originally prescribed or within an extension previously granted.

(b) Number of copies to be filed and served. A signed original brief and one copy shall be filed with the clerk of the district court. A copy of each brief shall be served upon all other parties to the appeal.

(c) Consequences of failure to file brief. Except for subsection (d), if an appellant fails to file a brief within the time provided by this rule, or within the time extended, the appeal shall be deemed without merit and subject the appeal to summary dismissal by the district court. Failure to file an answer brief by the respondent shall be deemed an admission that the appeal is well taken and subject to summary ruling by the district court. Reply briefs are optional and failure to file will not subject the appeal to summary ruling.

(d) Protective orders. No briefs shall be required upon filing a notice of appeal or notice of removal pursuant to §§40-4-124 or 40-15-302, MCA, except upon order of the district court.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.

Cross-References

Filing and service of briefs, Rule 26, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Motions, Rule 6, M.U.R.J.C.C. (see Title 25, ch. 24).
Temporary order for maintenance or support, temporary injunction, or temporary restraining order, 40-4-121.
Temporary order of protection, 40-15-201.
Written orders of protection, 40-15-204.

Rule 15. Time for decision and oral argument.

(a) District courts time for decision. The district court shall consider and decide appeals brought under these rules within a reasonable period of time after the filing of the reply brief permitted.

(b) Decision. The district court shall render a decision upon the record and briefs on appeal. The district court may affirm, reverse, or amend any appealed order or judgment and may direct the proper order or judgment to be entered or direct that a new trial or further proceeding be had in the municipal court from which the appeal was taken. The decision of the district court may be by order or by memorandum opinion. Form 3 in the Appendix of Forms is an example of disposition by order.

(c) Oral argument. Oral argument shall not be held except on order of the district court.

(d) Protective orders. A municipal court order issued pursuant to §§40-4-121 or 40-15-201, MCA, is immediately reviewable at chambers by the district court upon filing a notice of appeal. The district court may affirm, dissolve, or modify an order of the municipal court.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.

Cross-References

Family law protective orders, 40-4-121, 40-4-124, 40-15-201, 40-15-204, 40-15-302.
Standardized fee schedule — rules, 40-5-210.
Temporary order of protection, 40-15-201.

Rule 16. Dismissal of appeal in civil actions—costs and damages.

(a) Dismissal of appeal upon delay—costs and damages. For failure to prosecute an appeal or unnecessary delay in a civil action, the district court may order the appeal dismissed, with costs, and if it appears to the district court that the appeal was made solely for delay, the district court may add to the costs such damages as may be just, not exceeding 25% of the judgment appealed from.

(b) Attorney fees and costs when appeal unsuccessful.

(1) In a civil action if the party appealing fails to reduce the judgment against him or to enlarge the judgment in his favor appealed from $10 or more or reverse the same in the district court, he shall not recover any costs of appeal.

(2) In a civil action if the parties are represented by counsel on appeal, the district court may grant the prevailing party reasonable attorney fees, in addition to costs.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.

Cross-References

Dismissal of appeal upon delay — costs and damages, 25-33-304.
Costs when appeal unsuccessful, 25-33-305.

Rule 17. Effect of dismissal.

The dismissal of an appeal is in effect an affirmance of the judgment or order appealed from, unless the dismissal is expressly made without prejudice to another appeal.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.

Cross-References

Effect of dismissal, Rule 12, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Rule 18. Notice and copy of decision—remittitur.

(a) Notice and copy of decision to be furnished. Upon the decision of a cause, notice thereof, together with a copy of the courts written order or opinion, will immediately be mailed to each party or their counsel.

(b) Remittitur—when issued—when copy of opinion to accompany. Remittitur may, in cases where it is deemed proper, be ordered forthwith; otherwise the same shall be issued promptly upon expiration of the time for filing appeal to the Montana Supreme Court. A copy of the order or opinion must accompany the remittitur when the judgment or order of the trial court is reversed or modified and the case remanded for further proceedings other than the entry of a final judgment or order terminating the proceedings in the trial court.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.

Rule 19. Motions.

All motions to the court for an order shall be in writing and served upon all parties to the appeal or their counsel.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.

Rule 20. Computation and extension of time.

(a) Computation of time. When the computation of any period of time prescribed or allowed by these rules is by order of court or by an applicable statute, the day of the act, event, or default after which the designated period of time begins to run may not be included. The last day of the period so computed shall be included unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. When the period of time prescribed or allowed is 10 days or less, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays shall be excluded.

(b) Extension. The district court for good cause shown may upon motion extend the time prescribed by these rules or by its order for doing any act, and may thereby permit an act to be done after the expiration of such time if the failure to act was excusable under the circumstances; except the time for filing a notice of appeal shall not extend more than 10 days past the time prescribed for filing a notice of appeal under Rule 5. The motion must be made before the expiration of the period originally prescribed or extended by previous order of the court.

(c) Additional time after service by mail. Whenever a party is required or permitted to do any act within a prescribed period after service of a notice or other paper and the notice or other paper is served by mail, 3 days shall be added to the prescribed period.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.

Rule 21. Voluntary dismissal.

If the parties to an appeal or other proceeding shall sign and file with the clerk an agreement that the proceeding be dismissed, specifying the terms as to payment of costs, and shall pay whatever fees are due, the clerk shall enter the case dismissed, and shall give to each party a copy of the agreement filed; but no mandate or other process shall issue without an order of the court. An appeal may be dismissed on motion of the appellant upon such terms as to costs as may be agreed upon by the parties or fixed by the court. If an appeal has not been docketed the appeal may be dismissed by the court from which the appeal was taken upon the filing in that court of a stipulation for dismissal signed by all parties, or upon motion and notice by the appellant. The clerk of the municipal court shall mail a copy of the order of dismissal to the clerk of the district court.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.

Cross-References

Voluntary dismissal, Rule 36, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Rule 22. Title.

These rules shall be known as the Uniform Municipal Court Rules of Appeal to District Court and may be cited as U.M.C.R.App.

History: En. Sup. Ct. Ord. Mar. 19, 1998, eff. April 1, 1998.

Appendix of Forms

Form 1.

NOTICE OF APPEAL TO A DISTRICT COURT FROM A JUDGMENT OR ORDER OF A MUNICIPAL COURT.

IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE CITY OF ...., IN THE COUNTY OF ...., STATE OF MONTANA

A.B., Plaintiff,
vs.
C.D., Defendant.

Notice of Appeal

Notice is hereby given that C.D., defendant/plaintiff above-named, hereby appeals to the .... district court in the county of ...., state of Montana (from the final judgment) (from the order) (describing it) entered in this action on the ...... day of ......, 19.....

Dated: ...., 19....

(S)

....
Appellant or
Attorney for Appellant

Form 2.

AFFIDAVIT TO ACCOMPANY MOTION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL IN FORMA PAUPERIS.

IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE CITY OF ...., IN THE COUNTY OF ...., STATE OF MONTANA

A.B., Plaintiff,
vs.
C.D., Defendant.

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION
TO PROCEED ON APPEAL WITHOUT
PREPAYMENT OF COSTS

I,................., being first duly sworn, depose and say that I am the .... in the above-entitled case; that in support of my application to proceed on appeal without being required to prepay fees, costs or give security therefor, I state that because of my poverty I am unable to pay the costs of said proceeding or to give security therefor; that I believe I am entitled to redress; and that the issues which I desire to present on appeal are the following:

I further swear that the responses which I have made to the questions and instructions below relating to my ability to pay the cost of prosecuting the appeal are true.

1. Are you presently employed?

a. If the answer is yes, state the amount of your salary or wages per month and give the name and address of your employer.

b. If the answer is no, state the date of your last employment and the amount of the salary and wages per month which you received.

2. Have you received within the past 12 months any income from a business, profession or other form of self-employment, or in the form of rent payments, interest, dividends, or other source?

a. If the answer is yes, describe each source of income, and state the amount received from each during the past 12 months.

3. Do you own any cash or checking or savings account?

a. If the answer is yes, state the total value of the items owned.

4. Do you own any real estate, stocks, bonds, notes, automobiles, or other valuable property (excluding ordinary household furnishings and clothing)?

a. If the answer is yes, describe the property and state its approximate value.

5. List the persons who are dependent upon you for support and state your relationship to those persons.

6. List all your debts and moneys owed.

I understand that a false statement or answer to any question in this affidavit will subject me to penalties for perjury.

....
Signature of Applicant

Subscribed and sworn to before me this....day of ...., 19...,

....
Notary Public

ORDER

Let the applicant proceed without prepayment of costs.

DATED:...............

....
Municipal Court Judge

OR

The applicant's application to proceed without prepayment of costs is denied for the reason [state reason for denial]

DATED:...............

....
Municipal Court Judge

Form 3.

DISPOSITION OF APPEAL BY ORDER.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE .... JUDICIAL DISTRICT, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ...., STATE OF MONTANA.

A.B., Plaintiff and Respondent,
vs.
C.D., Defendant and Appellant.

ORDER

The court having considered the appeal in this case, the (final judgment) (order) (describing it) entered by the municipal court in this action on the ...... day of ......, 19.... is [affirmed.] [the appeal is dismissed for (describe the reason)] [reversed and remanded to the municipal court for (describe action to be taken)] [amended as follows (describe amendment)].

[DATED AND SIGNED]

Form 4.

PAGE ONE OF BRIEF.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE .... JUDICIAL DISTRICT, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ...., STATE OF MONTANA.

A.B., Plaintiff and Respondent,
vs.
C.D., Defendant and Appellant.

Cause No.........
District Judge: ....

BRIEF OF APPELLANT

ON APPEAL FROM THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE CITY OF ...., IN THE COUNTY OF ...., STATE OF MONTANA, Municipal Judge .... Presiding, Cause No. ....

Name of Attorney/Party	Name of Attorney/Party
Address	Address
City, State Zip	City, State Zip
Telephone No.	Telephone No.
Attorney for Defendant and Appellant	Attorney for Plaintiff and Respondent
[or Defendant and Appellant, Pro Se]	[or Plaintiff and Respondent, Pro Se]

CHAPTER 31

PROCEDURE IN JUSTICES' COURTS

Part 1 — General Provisions

25-31-101. Issues which cannot be presented in justice's court.
25-31-102. Transfer to district court — dismissal.
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25-31-111. What provisions of code applicable to justices' courts.
25-31-112. Fees.
25-31-113. When fees payable.
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25-31-115. Deposit of money in lieu of undertaking.
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25-31-119. Interpleader actions.

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Part 3 — Change of Venue
(Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991)

Part 4 — Commencement of Action—Summons

25-31-401. Repealed.
25-31-402. Security for costs.
25-31-403. Repealed.
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25-31-405. Designating unknown person as defendant.
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25-31-407. Repealed.
25-31-408. Repealed.
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Part 5 — Pleadings

25-31-501 through 25-31-507. Repealed.
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25-31-601. Who may act as attorney.
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Part 7 — Time of Trial—Postponements

25-31-701. Repealed.
25-31-702. Trial to be timely.
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25-31-704. Postponement by consent of parties.
25-31-705. Postponement upon application of a party — proof required.
25-31-706. No postponement when expected evidence admitted.
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25-31-708. Deposition of witnesses upon postponement.
25-31-709. Time limit on adjournment — undertaking.
25-31-710. Pretrial conferences or hearings — appearance by telephone conference.

Part 8 — Trial

25-31-801. Issue defined, types of issues.
25-31-802. When issues of fact arise.
25-31-803. By whom issues tried.
25-31-804. Repealed.
25-31-805 through 25-31-810 reserved.
25-31-811. Repealed.
25-31-812. Repealed.

Part 9 — Judgment

25-31-901 through 25-31-905. Repealed.
25-31-906. Judgment when amount found due exceeds the jurisdiction of the court.
25-31-907. Judgment when counterclaim has been established.
25-31-908. Judgment when defendant subject to arrest.
25-31-909 and 25-31-910 reserved.
25-31-911. Repealed.
25-31-912. Repealed.
25-31-913. Repealed.
25-31-914. Lien on real property.
25-31-915. Repealed.

Part 10 — Costs

25-31-1001. Repealed.
25-31-1002. How costs taxed.
25-31-1003. Repealed.
25-31-1004. Repealed.
25-31-1005. Repealed.

Part 11 — Execution of Judgment

25-31-1101. Repealed.
25-31-1102. Repealed.
25-31-1103. Repealed.
25-31-1104. Manner of execution.
25-31-1105. Repealed.
25-31-1106. Discharge of imprisoned judgment debtor.
25-31-1107 through 25-31-1110 reserved.
25-31-1111. Collection of judgment against county or county officer.

Chapter Cross-References

Justices of the Peace, Art. VII, sec. 5 and 7, Mont. Const.
Courts and judicial officers generally, Title 3, ch. 1.
Appellate jurisdiction of District Court, 3-5-303.
Justices' Courts, Title 3, ch. 10.
Civil actions — form and commencement, Title 25, ch. 1, part 1.
Montana Justice and City Court Rules of Civil Procedure, Title 25, ch.23.
Montana Uniform Rules for the Justice and City Courts, Title 25, ch. 24.
Appeal to District Court from Justices' and City Courts, Title 25, ch. 33.
Small claims procedure — Justice's Court, Title 25, ch. 35.
Arrest in civil actions in Justice's Court, Title 27, ch. 16, part 10.
Attachment in Justice's Court, Title 27, ch. 18, part 15.
Criminal procedure in Justices' Courts, Title 46, ch. 17, parts 1 through 3.

Part 1
General Provisions

25-31-101. Issues which cannot be presented in justice's court. (1) The parties to an action in a justice's court cannot give evidence upon any question which involves the title or possession of real property or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine, nor can any issue presenting such question be tried by such court; provided that, in cases of forcible entry and unlawful detainer of which justices' courts have jurisdiction, any evidence otherwise competent may be given, and any question properly involved therein may be determined.

(2) A justice's court may not hear evidence on or try any issue involving the state's liability to make a payment of money, regardless of the basis of the claim against the state.

History: En. Sec. 593, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 699, p. 176, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 759, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 779, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1486, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6992, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9625, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 838; re-en. Sec. 9625, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6607(part); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 409, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Jurisdiction of Justices' Courts, Title 3, ch. 10, part 3.

25-31-102. Transfer to district court — dismissal. (1) If it appears from the answer of the defendant, verified by his oath, that the determination of the action will necessarily involve the question of title or possession to real property or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine, the justice must suspend all further proceedings in the action and certify the pleadings and, if any of the pleadings are oral, a transcript of the same from his docket to the clerk of the district court of the county. From the time of the certification of such pleadings or transcript to the clerk, the district court shall have over the action the same jurisdiction as if it had been commenced therein. When the action is certified to the district court, upon the answer of the defendant, he must file an undertaking, to be approved by the justice, to the effect that he will pay all costs that may be awarded against him on the trial in the district court.

(2) If it appears at any point in the proceedings in a justice's court that the determination of the action will involve the question of the state's liability to make a payment of money, the justice shall sever that issue and dismiss the action as to it. If the issue is not severable, the justice shall dismiss the entire action.

History: En. Sec. 593, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 699, p. 176, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 759, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 779, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1486, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6992, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9625, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 838; re-en. Sec. 9625, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6607(part); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 409, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 112, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Civil jurisdiction of Justices' Courts, 3-10-301.

25-31-103 through 25-31-110 reserved.

25-31-111. What provisions of code applicable to justices' courts. Because justices' courts are courts of peculiar and limited jurisdiction, only those provisions of this code which are, in their nature, applicable to the organization, powers, and course of proceedings in justices' courts or which have been made applicable by special provisions in this chapter and Titles 3 and 27 are applicable to justices' courts and the proceedings therein.

History: En. Sec. 1686, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7084, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9717, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 925; re-en. Sec. 9717, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 344, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7707; amd. Sec. 113, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

What provisions of code applicable to Justices' Courts, 3-10-111.
Claim and delivery in Justice's Court, 27-17-102.

25-31-112. Fees. The following is the schedule of fees which, except as provided in 25-35-605, shall be paid in every civil action in a justice's court:

(1) $25 when complaint is filed, to be paid by the plaintiff;

(2) $10 when the defendant appears, to be paid by the defendant;

(3) $10 to be paid by the prevailing party when judgment is rendered. In cases where judgment is entered by default, no charge except the $25 for the filing of the complaint shall be made for any services, including issuing and return of execution.

(4) $10 for all services in an action where judgment is rendered by confession;

(5) $10 for filing notice of appeal and transcript on appeal, justifying and approving undertaking on appeal, and transmitting papers to the district court with certificate.

History: En. Sec. 4642, Pol. C. 1895; and as Sec. 1, Ch. 52, L. 1903; re-en. Secs. 3175-3176, Rev. C. 1907; superseded by Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 4924, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 4924, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec.

1, Ch. 184, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 420, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 154, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 25-301; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 586, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 492, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 569, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 26, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Fines, penalties, forfeitures, fees, and costs in Justices' Courts, Title 3, ch. 10, part 6.

25-31-113. When fees payable. All fees must be paid in advance, and no costs shall be included in any judgment until they have been paid. However, nothing herein contained shall restrict or prevent the bringing of suits in forma pauperis as provided by law.

History: En. Sec. 4642, Pol. C. 1895; and as Sec. 1, Ch. 52, L. 1903; re-en. Secs. 3175-3176, Rev. C. 1907; superseded by Sec. 2, Ch. 55, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 4925, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 4925, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 25-302.

Cross-References

Fines, penalties, forfeitures, fees, and costs in Justices' Courts, Title 3, ch. 10, part 6.
Poor persons not required to prepay fees, 25-10-404.
Small claims procedure — fees, 25-35-608.

25-31-114. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: En. Sec. 1691, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7089, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9722, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9722, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 167, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7712.

25-31-115. Deposit of money in lieu of undertaking. In civil cases arising in justices' courts wherein an undertaking is required by this chapter, the plaintiff or defendant may deposit with said justice a sum of money equal to the amount required by said undertaking, which said sum of money shall be taken as security in place of said undertaking.

History: En. Sec. 1687, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7085, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9718, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 926; re-en. Sec. 9718, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7708; amd. Sec. 114, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Undertakings for security, Title 25, ch. 1, part 4.

25-31-116. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: En. Sec. 611, p. 164, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 717, p. 180, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 777, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 797, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1628, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7054, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9687, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 895; re-en. Sec. 9687, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7309.

25-31-117 and 25-31-118 reserved.

25-31-119. Interpleader actions. (1) As used in this chapter, interpleader actions determine the rights of rival claimants to a fund held by a disinterested party and may be maintained in the justice's court when any person appears before a justice of the peace and executes an affidavit setting forth the nature and basis of the claim.

(2) The person filing the interpleader affidavit shall deposit the funds with the justice of the peace at the same time the interpleader affidavit is filed.

(3) The interpleader must be substantially in the following form:

In the Justice's Court of the State of Montana in and for the County of ...., before ...., Justice of the Peace.

......................................,
Plaintiff
vs.
......................................, INTERPLEADER AFFIDAVIT
Defendant
and
......................................,
Defendant

)
State of Montana) ss
)

................., being duly sworn, deposes and says: That ...., a defendant, resides at .... That ...., a defendant, resides at .... That the plaintiff has custody or possession of money in the amount of $....., held pursuant to the following:

....

....

....

....

That the defendants claim or may claim to be entitled to the money. That the plaintiff deposits into the court $....., which represents the amount of money in dispute.

That the plaintiff resides at the address shown.

....
Affiant

Subscribed and sworn to before me this .... day of ...., 20....

....
Justice of the Peace

....
Clerk

ORDER

The State of Montana to the within named defendants, greeting:

You are directed to appear and answer the interpleader claim at my office in .... (name, building, or residence), in ...., County of ...., State of Montana, on the .... day of ...., 20..., at the hour of ......(AM)(PM) and to have with you all books, papers, and witnesses needed by you to establish your claim to the money.

You are further notified that in case you do not appear, judgment will be given against you as follows:

Determining or foreclosing your claim to the above-described money, as well as the disposition of the money; and in addition, for costs of the action.

Dated this .... day of ...., 20...

....
Justice of the Peace

....
Clerk

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 326, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 58, Ch. 51, L. 1999.

Part 2
Venue

25-31-201 through 25-31-204. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

25-31-201. En. Sec. 1480, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 148, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6986, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9619, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 832; re-en. Sec. 9619, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 491, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6601(part).

25-31-202. En. Sec. 1480, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 148, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6986, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9619, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 832; re-en. Sec. 9619, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 491, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6601(part).

25-31-203. En. Sec. 1480, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 148, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6986, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9619, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 832; re-en. Sec. 9619, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 491, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6601(part).

25-31-204. En. Sec. 1480, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 148, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6986, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9619, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 832; re-en. Sec. 9619, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 491, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6601(part).

25-31-205. Actions for forcible entry or unlawful detainer. All actions for the recovery of the possession of real property must be commenced in the county in which the real property, or any part thereof, affected by such action or actions is situated.

History: En. Sec. 43, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6277, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8831, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 78; R.C.M. 1947, 93-320(part).

Cross-References

Forcible entry and unlawful detainer, Title 70, ch. 27.

Part 3
Change of Venue
(Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991)

Part Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

25-31-301. En. Sec. 594, p. 160, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 700, p. 176, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 760, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 780, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1481, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6987, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9620, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 833; re-en. Sec. 9620, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 491, L. 1973; former (2) superseded by Sup. Ct. Ord., 34 St. Rep. 26, Dec. 29, 1976; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6602; amd. Sec. 115, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

25-31-302. En. Sec. 1482, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6988, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9621, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 834; re-en. Sec. 9621, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6603(part).

25-31-303. En. Sec. 1482, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6988, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9621, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 834; re-en. Sec. 9621, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6603(part).

25-31-304. En. Sec. 605, p. 163, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 711, p. 179, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 771, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 791, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1621, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7047, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9680, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 890; re-en. Sec. 9680, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 34, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 491, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7302(part).

25-31-305. En. Sec. 1483, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6989, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9622, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 835; re-en. Sec. 9622, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6604.

25-31-306. Ap. p. Sec. 1484, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6990, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9623, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 836; re-en. Sec. 9623, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-6605, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 64, p. 53, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 64, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 64, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 617, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6508, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9100, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 399; re-en. Sec. 9100, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 176, L. 1971; Sec. 93-2908, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2908(part), 93-6605(part).

25-31-307. Ap. p. Sec. 1485, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6991, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9624, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 837; re-en. Sec. 9624, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-6606, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 64, p. 53, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 64, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 64, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 617, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6508, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9100, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 399; re-en. Sec. 9100, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 176, L. 1971; Sec. 93-2908, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2908(part), 93-6606.

25-31-308. En. Sec. 1484, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6990, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9623, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 836; re-en. Sec. 9623, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6605(2); amd. Sec. 116, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Part 4
Commencement of Action — Summons

25-31-401. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: En. Sec. 554, p. 151, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 660, p. 168, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 720, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 740, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1500, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6993, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9626, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 839; re-en. Sec. 9626, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6701.

25-31-402. Security for costs. A justice may, in all cases, require a deposit of money or an undertaking as security for costs of court before issuing a summons.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1501, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6994, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9627, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 840; re-en. Sec. 9627, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-6702, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 645, p. 171, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 750, p. 187, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 810, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 830, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1684, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7082, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9715, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 923; re-en. Sec. 9715, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-7705, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6702, 93-7705; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Time of service to be recorded on docket, 3-10-501.
Undertakings for security, Title 25, ch. 1, part 4.
Deposit of money in lieu of undertaking, 25-31-115.

25-31-403. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: En. Sec. 1502, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6995, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9628, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 841; re-en. Sec. 9628, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6703.

25-31-404. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: En. Sec. 556, p. 152, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 662, p. 169, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 722, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 742, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; En. Sec. 1505, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6998, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9631, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 844; re-en. Sec. 9631, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 491, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6706.

25-31-405. Designating unknown person as defendant. Where the plaintiff is ignorant of the name or part of the name of a defendant, that defendant may be designated in the summons and in any other process or proceeding in the action by a fictitious name or by so much of his name as is known, adding a description identifying the person intended. The person so designated must thereupon be regarded as a defendant in the action and as sufficiently described therein for all purposes. When his name or the remainder of his name is known or becomes known, the justice before whom the action is pending must amend the proceedings already taken by the insertion of the true or full name in place of the fictitious name or part of a name, and all subsequent proceedings must be taken under the name so inserted.

History: En. Sec. 1692, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7090, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9723, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9723, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7713.

Cross-References

Designating unknown persons as defendants, 25-3-504.
Suing party by fictitious name, 25-5-103.
Service by publication, Rule 4D(5)(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

25-31-406. Time for answer or appearance. The time specified in the summons for the appearance of the defendant must be as follows:

(1) if an order of arrest is endorsed upon the summons, immediately;

(2) in all other cases, the summons must provide that the defendant shall answer in writing, file the answer, and serve a copy upon the plaintiff or his attorney within 20 days after service of the summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of his failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against him by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

History: En. Sec. 557, p. 152, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 663, p. 169, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 723, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 743, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1506, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6999, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9632, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 845; re-en. Sec. 9632, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 34, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6707; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Arrest in civil actions in Justice's Court, Title 27, ch. 16, part 10.

25-31-407. Repealed. Sec. 18, Ch. 515, L. 2001.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1509, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7002, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9635, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 848; re-en. Sec. 9635, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-6710, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 1510, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 61, L. 1903; re-en. Sec. 7003, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9636, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 849; re-en. Sec. 9636, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 57, Ch. 535, L. 1975; Sec. 93-6711, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6710, 93-6711(part); amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 16, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 343, L. 1993.

25-31-408. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: (1), (2)En. Sec. 1510, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 61, L. 1903; re-en. Sec. 7003, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9636, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 849; re-en. Sec. 9636, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 57, Ch. 535, L. 1975; Sec. 93-6711, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. by Code Commissioner, 1979; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6711(part); amd. Sec. 117, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

25-31-409. Alias summons. If the summons is returned without being served upon any or all of the defendants, the justice, upon the demand of the plaintiff, may issue an alias summons in the same form as the original. The justice may, within a year from the date of filing the complaint, issue as many alias summonses as may be demanded by the plaintiff.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 1507, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7000, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9633, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 846; re-en. Sec. 9633, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 34, L. 1937; Sec. 93-6708, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 1508, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7001, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9634, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 847; re-en. Sec. 9634, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-6709, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6708, 93-6709.

Part 5
Pleadings

Part Cross-References

Pleadings to be recorded on docket, 3-10-501.

25-31-501 through 25-31-507. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

25-31-501. En. Sec. 1520, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7005, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9638, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 851; re-en. Sec. 9638, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6801; amd. Sec. 118, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

25-31-502. En. Sec. 1, Ch. 168, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6802.1.

25-31-503. En. Sec. 2, Ch. 168, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 420, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6802.2.

25-31-504. En. Sec. 1522, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7007, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9640, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 853; re-en. Sec. 9640, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6803.

25-31-505. En. Sec. 1524, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7009, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9642, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 855; re-en. Sec. 9642, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6805.

25-31-506. En. Sec. 1525, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7010, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9643, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 856; re-en. Sec. 9643, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6806; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 348, L. 1981.

25-31-507. En. Sec. 1528, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7013, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9646, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9646, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6809.

25-31-508 through 25-31-510 reserved.

25-31-511. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: En. Sec. 588, p. 158, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 694, p. 175, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 754, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 774, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1531, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7016, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9649, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 886; re-en. Sec. 9649, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6812.

25-31-512. Admission of genuineness of signatures. If the plaintiff annex to his complaint or file with the justice at the time of issuing the summons a copy of the promissory note, bill of exchange, other obligation for the payment of money, or other instrument upon which the action is brought, the defendant shall be deemed to admit the genuineness of all the signatures thereto unless he specifically deny the same in his answer under oath. In case of a counterclaim, the same rule applies to the plaintiff.

History: En. Sec. 589, p. 159, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 695, p. 175, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 755, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 775, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1532, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7017, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9650, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 887; re-en. Sec. 9650, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6813.

25-31-513 through 25-31-520 reserved.

25-31-521. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: En. Sec. 1529, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7014, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9647, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 859; re-en. Sec. 9647, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6810(part); amd. Sec. 121, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

25-31-522. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: En. Sec. 1530, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7015, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9648, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 860; re-en. Sec. 9648, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 420, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6811.

25-31-523. Variance. A variance between the proof on the trial and the allegations in pleading shall be disregarded as immaterial unless the court be satisfied that the adverse party has been misled to his prejudice thereby.

History: En. Sec. 591, p. 159, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 697, p. 176, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 757, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 777, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1533, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7018, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9651, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9651, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6814.

Part 6
Parties

25-31-601. Who may act as attorney. Parties in justice's court may appear and act in person or by attorney; and any person, except the constable by whom the summons or jury process was served, may act as attorney.

History: **En. Sec. 551, p. 151, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 657, p. 167, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 717, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 737, 1st Div. comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1503, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6996, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9629, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 842; re-en. Sec. 9629, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6704.**

Cross-References

Restrictions on practice of law by certain officers, 7-4-2210.
Parties in Small Claims Court proceedings, 25-35-505.

25-31-602. When guardian necessary — how appointed. When a minor, incompetent person, or person who has been committed pursuant to 53-21-127 is a party, the minor or other person shall appear either by general guardian, if the minor or other person has one, or by a guardian ad litem appointed by the justice. When a guardian ad litem is appointed by the justice, the guardian ad litem must be appointed as follows:

(1) If the minor, incompetent person, or person who has been committed pursuant to 53-21-127 is a plaintiff, the appointment must be made before the summons is issued:

(a) in the case of a minor who is 14 or more years old, upon the application of the minor;

(b) in the case of a minor who is less than 14 years old, an incompetent person, or a person who has been committed pursuant to 53-21-127, upon the application of a relative or friend;

(c) in a case described in subsection (1)(a) or (1)(b) in which no application is made, upon the justice's own motion.

(2) If the minor, incompetent person, or person who has been committed pursuant to 53-21-127 is a defendant, the appointment must be made at the time that the summons is returned or before the answer:

(a) in the case of a minor who is 14 or more years old and who applies before the summons is returned or at the time of the return, upon the application of the minor;

(b) in the case of a minor who is less than 14 years old, an incompetent person, or a person who has been committed pursuant to 53-21-127, upon the application of a relative or friend or any other party to the action;

(c) in any case described in subsection (2)(a) or (2)(b) in which no application is made, upon the justice's own motion.

History: **En. Sec. 555, p. 151, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 661, p. 169, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 721, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 741, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1504, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6997, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9630, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 843; re-en. Sec. 9630, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6705; amd. Sec. 122, Ch. 575, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 490, L. 1997.**

Cross-References

Appointment of guardian — documents requiring seals, 3-1-206.
Infants or incompetent persons, Rule 17(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Substitution of parties — incompetency, Rule 25(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Right of minor to bring civil action or other proceedings, 27-1-511.
When parental authority ceases, 40-6-234.
Enforcement of minor's rights, 41-1-202.

Part 7
Time of Trial — Postponements

25-31-701. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: **En. Sec. 1511, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7004, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9637, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 850; re-en. Sec. 9637, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 34, L. 1937; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6712.**

25-31-702. Trial to be timely. Unless postponed as provided in this part or transferred to another court, the trial of the action may commence at the time set by the court as specified in the notice mentioned in Rule 20, Montana Justice and City Court Rules of Civil Procedure, and after the trial has commenced, there may be no adjournment for more than 24 hours at any one time until all the issues are disposed of.

History: **En. Sec. 1590, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7033, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9666, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 873; re-en. Sec. 9666, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7101; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 125, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 16, L. 1991.**

25-31-703. Postponement by motion of court. The court may, of its own motion, postpone the trial for not exceeding 4 months for good cause.

History: En. Sec. 1591, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7034, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9667, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 874; re-en. Sec. 9667, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7102; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 569, L. 1985.

25-31-704. Postponement by consent of parties. The court may, by the consent of the parties given in writing or in open court, postpone the trial to a time agreed upon by the parties.

History: En. Sec. 1592, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7035, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9668, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 875; re-en. Sec. 9668, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7103.

25-31-705. Postponement upon application of a party — proof required. The trial may be postponed upon the application of either party for a period not exceeding 4 months. The party making the application must prove, by his own oath or otherwise, that he cannot, for want of material testimony which he expects to procure, safely proceed to trial and must show in what respect the testimony expected is material and that he has used due diligence to procure it and has been unable to do so.

History: En. Sec. 596, p. 161, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 702, p. 177, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 762, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 782, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1593, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7036, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9669, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 876; re-en. Sec. 9669, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7104(part).

25-31-706. No postponement when expected evidence admitted. The court may require the party making the application to state, upon affidavit, the evidence which he expects to obtain; and if the adverse party thereupon admit that such evidence would be given and that it be considered as actually given on the trial or offered and overruled as improper, the trial must not be postponed.

History: En. Sec. 596, p. 161, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 702, p. 177, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 762, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 782, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1593, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7036, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9669, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 876; re-en. Sec. 9669, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7104(part).

25-31-707. Procedure when defendant under arrest. (1) If the application is on the part of the plaintiff and the defendant is under arrest, a postponement for more than 3 hours discharges the defendant from custody; but the action may proceed, notwithstanding, and the defendant is subject to arrest on execution in the same manner as if he had not been discharged.

(2) If the application is on the part of a defendant under arrest, before it can be granted he must execute an undertaking, with two or more sufficient sureties to be approved by and in a sum to be fixed by the justice, to the effect that he will render himself amenable to the process of the court during the pendency of the action and to such as may be issued to enforce the judgment therein, or that the sureties will pay to the plaintiff the amount of any judgment which he may recover in the action, not exceeding the amount specified in the undertaking. On filing the undertaking specified in this subsection, the justice may order the defendant discharged from custody.

History: En. Sec. 596, p. 161, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 702, p. 177, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 762, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 782, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1593, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7036, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9669, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 876; re-en. Sec. 9669, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7104(2), (3).

Cross-References

Defendant to be taken before Justice of the Peace immediately, 27-16-1003.

25-31-708. Deposition of witnesses upon postponement. The party making the application must, if required by the adverse party, consent that the testimony of any witness of such adverse party who is in attendance may be then taken by deposition before the justice and that the testimony so taken may be read on trial with the same effect and subject to the objections as if the witness were produced.

History: En. Sec. 596, p. 161, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 702, p. 177, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 762, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 782, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1593, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7036, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9669, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 876; re-en. Sec. 9669, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7104(part).

25-31-709. Time limit on adjournment — undertaking. No adjournment may be granted upon the application of either party for a period longer than 10 days unless the opposite party consents or the party applying files an undertaking, in an amount fixed by the justice, with two sureties to be approved by the justice, to the effect that they will pay to the opposite party the amount of any judgment which may be recovered against the party applying, not exceeding the sum specified in the undertaking.

History: **En. Sec. 598, p. 162, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 704, p. 178, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 764, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 784, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1594, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7037, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9670, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 877; re-en. Sec. 9670, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7105; amd. Sec. 123, Ch. 575, L. 1981.**

25-31-710. Pretrial conferences or hearings — appearance by telephone conference. (1) At the discretion of the court, a party or the party's attorney may make an appearance by telephone conference in a pretrial conference or other hearing under this chapter if:

(a) the party does not need to or intend to offer evidence at the pretrial conference or hearing; and

(b) the party does not reside within the county in which the case is filed or the party's or the party's attorney's principal place of business is not located in that county.

(2) The party requesting the telephone conference is responsible for arranging the telephone conference and paying the associated costs.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 515, L. 2001.**

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date: This section is effective October 1, 2001.

Part 8
Trial

25-31-801. Issue defined, types of issues. Issues arise upon the pleadings when a fact or conclusion of law is maintained by the one party and is controverted by the other. They are of two kinds:

(1) of law; and

(2) of fact.

History: **En. Sec. 1600, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7038, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9671, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 878; re-en. Sec. 9671, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7201.**

25-31-802. When issues of fact arise. An issue of fact arises:

(1) whenever a material allegation in the complaint is controverted by the answer; and

(2) whenever the answer contains new matter which raises questions of fact and not merely an issue of law.

History: **En. Sec. 1602, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7040, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9673, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 880; re-en. Sec. 9673, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7203; amd. Sec. 124, Ch. 575, L. 1981.**

25-31-803. By whom issues tried. (1) An issue of law must be tried by the court.

(2) An issue of fact must be tried by a jury unless a jury is waived, in which case it must be tried by the court.

History: **En. Secs. 1603, 1604, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Secs. 7041, 7042, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 9674, 9675, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Secs. 881, 882; re-en. Secs. 9674, 9675, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7204, 93-7205.**

Cross-References

Right to trial by jury, Art. II, sec. 26, Mont. Const.

Number of jurors in Justices' Courts, 3-15-107.

25-31-804. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: **En. Sec. 1605, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7043, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9676, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 883; re-en. Sec. 9676, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7206.**

25-31-805 through 25-31-810 reserved.

25-31-811. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: **En. Sec. 600, p. 162, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 706, p. 178, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 766, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 786, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1606, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7044, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9677, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 884; re-en. Sec. 9677, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7207.**

25-31-812. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 604, p. 162, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 710, p. 178, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 770, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 790, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1607, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7045, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9678, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 885; re-en. Sec. 9678, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-7208, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 224, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6334, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8887, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 194; re-en. Sec. 8887, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 203, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 293, L. 1971; Sec. 93-1205, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1205(part), 93-7208.

Part 9
Judgment

25-31-901 through 25-31-905. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

25-31-901. En. Sec. 1580, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7031, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9664, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 871; re-en. Sec. 9664, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 91, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7001; amd. Sec. 125, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

25-31-902. En. Sec. 1581, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7032, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9665, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 872; re-en. Sec. 9665, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7002.

25-31-903. En. Sec. 605, p. 163, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 711, p. 179, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 771, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 791, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1621, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7047, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9680, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 890; re-en. Sec. 9680, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 34, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 491, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7302(part).

25-31-904. En. Sec. 608, p. 163, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 714, p. 180, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 774, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 794, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Secs. 1622, 1623, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Secs. 7048, 7049, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 9681, 9682, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Secs. 891, 892; re-en. Secs. 9681, 9682, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7303, 93-7304.

25-31-905. En. Sec. 610, p. 163, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 715, p. 180, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 775, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 795, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1625, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7051, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9684, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9684, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7306.

25-31-906. Judgment when amount found due exceeds the jurisdiction of the court. When the amount found due to either party exceeds the sum for which the justice is authorized to enter judgment, such party may remit the excess and judgment may be entered for the residue.

History: En. Sec. 610, p. 163, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 716, p. 180, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 776, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 796, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1626, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7052, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9685, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Pro. Sec. 894; re-en. Sec. 9685, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7307.

Cross-References

Civil jurisdiction, 3-10-301.

25-31-907. Judgment when counterclaim has been established. Where a counterclaim is established which equals the plaintiff's demand, the judgment must be in favor of the defendant. Where it is less than the plaintiff's demand, the plaintiff must have judgment for the residue only. Where it exceeds the plaintiff's demand, the defendant must have judgment for the excess.

History: En. Sec. 1627, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7053, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9686, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9686, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7308.

25-31-908. Judgment when defendant subject to arrest. When the judgment is rendered in a case where the defendant is subject to arrest and imprisonment thereon, the fact that the defendant is so subject must be stated in the judgment.

History: En. Sec. 612, p. 164, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 718, p. 179, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 778, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 798, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1624, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7050, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9683, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 893; re-en. Sec. 9683, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7305(part).

Cross-References

Costs in Justice's Court, Title 25, ch. 31, part 10.

25-31-909 and 25-31-910 reserved.

25-31-911. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991, and Sec. 4, Ch. 285, L. 1991.

History: En. Sec. 614, p. 164, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 720, p. 180, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 1, p. 38, L. 1876; re-en. Sec. 780, p. 184, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 800, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec.

1630, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7056, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9689, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec 897; re-en. Sec. 9689, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 491, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7311.

25-31-912. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991, and Sec. 4, Ch. 285, L. 1991.

History: En. Sec. 614, p. 164, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 720, p. 180, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 1, p. 38, L. 1876; re-en. Sec. 780, p. 184, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 800, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1631, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7057, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9690, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 898; re-en. Sec. 9690, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7312.

25-31-913. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: En. Sec. 614, p. 164, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 720, p. 180, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 1, p. 38, L. 1876; re-en. Sec. 780, p. 184, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 800, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1632, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 242, L. 1897; re-en. Sec. 7058, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9691, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 899; re-en. Sec. 9691, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7313; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 285, L. 1991.

25-31-914. Lien on real property. The judgment rendered in a justice's court creates a lien upon any lands of the defendant upon the filing of a transcript of the original docket, certified by the clerk of the justice's court, with the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which the lands are situated. When filed and from the time of filing, the judgment becomes a lien upon all real property in that county that is owned by the judgment debtor at the time or that the judgment debtor may afterwards and before the lien expires acquire and that is not exempt from execution. The lien continues for 10 years unless the judgment is previously satisfied.

History: En. Sec. 614, p. 164, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 720, p. 180, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 1, p. 38, L. 1876; re-en. Sec. 780, p. 184, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 800, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1633, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 2, p. 243, L. 1897; re-en. Sec. 7059, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9692, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 900; re-en. Sec. 9692, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7314; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 285, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 515, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 515 in third sentence after "continues for" substituted "10 years" for "6 years"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Property exempt from execution, Title 25, ch. 13, part 6.

25-31-915. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: En. Sec. 1529, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7014, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9647, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 859; re-en. Sec. 9647, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6810(part).

Part 10
Costs

Part Cross-References

Fines, penalties, forfeitures, fees, and costs in Justices' Courts, Title 3, ch. 10, part 6.

25-31-1001. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: En. Sec. 1685, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7083, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9716, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 924; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 177, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 9716, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 156, L. 1937; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7706.

25-31-1002. How costs taxed. In a justice's or city court, no cost bill need be filed, but the justice or judge must tax the same and make an itemized statement of all the costs incurred by each party in his docket.

History: En. Sec. 1868, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7171, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9804, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9804, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8620(part).

Cross-References

Contents of docket, 3-10-501.

Costs generally allowable, 25-10-201.

25-31-1003. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: En. Sec. 643, p. 171, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 748, p. 186, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 808, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 828, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1629, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7055, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9688, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 896; re-en. Sec. 9688, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7310.

25-31-1004. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: En. Sec. 1868, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7171, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9804, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9804, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8620(part).

25-31-1005. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: En. Sec. 64, p. 53, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 64, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 64, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 617, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6508, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9100, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 399; re-en. Sec. 9100, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 176, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2908(part).

Part 11
Execution of Judgment

25-31-1101. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: En. Sec. 615, p. 165, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 721, p. 181, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 781, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 801, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1640, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7060, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 38, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9693, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 901; re-en. Sec. 9693, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7401; amd. Sec. 126, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

25-31-1102. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: En. Sec. 616, p. 165, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 722, p. 181, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 782, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 802, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1641, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1641, p. 243, L. 1897; re-en. Sec. 7061, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9694, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 902; re-en. Sec. 9694, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 491, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7402.

25-31-1103. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: En. Sec. 1642, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7062, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9695, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 903; re-en. Sec. 9695, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7403.

25-31-1104. Manner of execution. The sheriff or constable to whom the execution is directed must execute the same in the same manner as the sheriff is required by the provisions of chapter 13 to proceed upon executions directed to him; and the constable, when the execution is directed to him, is vested for that purpose with all the powers of the sheriff.

History: En. Sec. 617, p. 165, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 723, p. 181, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 783, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 803, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1643, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7063, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9696, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 904; re-en. Sec. 9696, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7404.

Cross-References

Constables governed by law prescribing Sheriffs' duties, 3-10-702.

Execution and return of writ, Title 25, ch. 13, part 4.

25-31-1105. Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991.

History: En. Sec. 1644, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7064, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9697, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 905; re-en. Sec. 9697, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7405.

25-31-1106. Discharge of imprisoned judgment debtor. The provisions of part 3 of chapter 14 in relation to the examination and discharge of a defendant imprisoned on execution in a civil action shall apply to justices' courts, and justices of the peace shall have the same powers in their courts as are by said sections granted to the judge.

History: En. Sec. 673, p. 172, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 733, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 753, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1546, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7025, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9658, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9658, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6907.

25-31-1107 through 25-31-1110 reserved.

25-31-1111. Collection of judgment against county or county officer. When a judgment is rendered against the county or against any county officer in an action prosecuted against him in his name of office, when the same is to be paid by the county, no execution must issue upon the judgment, but the same must be paid as other county charges. When so collected, the same must be paid by the county treasurer to the proper person to whom the same is adjudged, upon the delivery of a proper voucher therefor.

History: En. Sec. 342, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 751, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 4199, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2879, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4450, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 4450, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 16-811.

Cross-References

Payments of judgments against governmental entities except state, 2-9-316.

Public officers not to be personally taxed for costs or damages, 25-10-701.
Judgments against county or county officer, 25-13-205.
Garnishment of public officers, 25-13-504.
Governmental property exempt from execution, 25-13-613.

CHAPTER 32

PROCEDURE IN CITY COURTS (Repealed. Sec. 63, Ch. 16, L. 1991)

Chapter Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

25-32-101. En. Sec. 1703, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7095, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9728, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 933; re-en. Sec. 9728, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7804; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 543, L. 1987.

25-32-102. En. Sec. 1700, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7092, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9725, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 929; re-en. Sec. 9725, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7801; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 543, L. 1987.

25-32-103. En. Sec. 1701, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7093, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9726, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 930; re-en. Sec. 9726, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7802; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 543, L. 1987.

25-32-104. En. Sec. 1702, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7094, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9727, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 931; re-en. Sec. 9727, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7803; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 543, L. 1987.

CHAPTER 33

APPEAL TO DISTRICT COURT FROM JUSTICES' AND CITY COURTS

Part 1 — Filing the Appeal

25-33-101. Exclusive method of review.
25-33-102. Time for appeal.
25-33-103. How appeal taken.
25-33-104. Papers to be transmitted.

Part 2 — Undertaking on Appeal—Stay of Execution

25-33-201. Undertaking on appeal.
25-33-202. Undertaking when prevailing party appeals.
25-33-203. Justification of sureties.
25-33-204. Stay of execution when undertaking filed.
25-33-205. Deposit of money in lieu of undertaking.
25-33-206. Waiver of undertaking or deposit.
25-33-207. Defective undertaking.
25-33-208. Dismissal for failure to timely file required undertaking.

Part 3 — Proceedings in District Court

25-33-301. Trial de novo — pleadings, conduct of trial.
25-33-302. Procedure upon reversal on issue of law.
25-33-303. Appeal from judgment by default.
25-33-304. Dismissal of appeal upon delay — costs and damages.
25-33-305. Costs when appeal unsuccessful.
25-33-306. Effect of judgment of district court.

Chapter Cross-References

Appeal of criminal cases from Justices' or City Courts, 46-17-311.

Part 1

Filing the Appeal

Part Cross-References

City attorney to prosecute, 3-11-301.

25-33-101. Exclusive method of review. A judgment or order in a civil action, except when expressly made final by this code, may be reviewed as prescribed in this chapter and not otherwise. A party aggrieved may appeal in the cases prescribed in this chapter.

History: **Ap. p. Sec. 248, p. 94, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 317, p. 199, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 366, p. 107, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 405, p. 149, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 405, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 418, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1720, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7096, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9729, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 936; re-en. Sec. 9729, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, eff. January 1, 1966; Sec. 93-8001, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 248, p. 94, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 319, p. 199, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 368, p. 107, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 407, p. 150, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 407, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 420, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1721, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7097, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9730, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 938; re-en. Sec. 9730, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, eff. January 1, 1966; Sec. 93-8002, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8001(part), 93-8002(part).**

25-33-102. Time for appeal. Any party dissatisfied with the judgment rendered in a civil action in a city or justice's court may appeal therefrom to the district court of the county at any time within 30 days after the rendition of the judgment.

History: **En. Sec. 637, p. 169, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 742, p. 185, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 802, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 822, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1760, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7121, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 4, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9754, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 974; re-en. Sec. 9754, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7901(part).**

Cross-References

Kinds of jurisdiction, 3-5-301.
Appellate jurisdiction, 3-5-303.

25-33-103. How appeal taken. The appeal is taken by serving a copy of the notice of appeal on the adverse party or his attorney and by filing the original notice of appeal with the justice or judge. The order of serving and filing is immaterial.

History: **En. Sec. 637, p. 169, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 742, p. 185, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 802, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 822, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1760, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7121, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 4, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9754, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 974; re-en. Sec. 9754, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7901(part).**

25-33-104. Papers to be transmitted. Upon the filing of the notice of appeal and the undertaking when required by 25-33-201, 25-33-203, and 25-33-205, the justice or judge must, within 10 days, upon the payment of the fees therefor, transmit to the clerk of the district court a certified copy of his docket, the pleadings, all notices, motions, and other papers filed in the cause, the notice of appeal, and the undertaking; and the justice or judge may be compelled by the district court, by an order entered upon motion, to transmit such papers and may be fined for neglect or refusal to transmit the same. A certified copy of such order may be served on the justice or judge by the party or his attorney.

History: **En. Sec. 639, p. 170, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 744, p. 186, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 804, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 824, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1762, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7123, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9756, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 977; re-en. Sec. 9756, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7903; amd. Sec. 127, Ch. 575, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 63, L. 1991.**

Part 2

Undertaking on Appeal — Stay of Execution

Part Cross-References

Undertakings for security, Title 25, ch. 1, part 4.

25-33-201. Undertaking on appeal. (1) Except as provided in subsection (4), an appeal from a justice's or city court is not effectual for any purpose unless an undertaking be filed, with two or more sureties, in a sum equal to twice the amount of the judgment, including costs, when the judgment is for the payment of money. The undertaking must be conditioned, when the action is for the recovery of money, that the appellant will pay the amount of the judgment appealed from and all costs if the appeal be withdrawn or dismissed or the amount of any judgment and all costs that may be recovered against him in the action in the district court.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (4), an appeal from a justice's or city court is not effectual for any purpose unless an undertaking be filed, with two or more sureties, in a sum equal to twice the value of the property, including costs, when the judgment is for the recovery of specific personal property. When the action is for the recovery of specific personal property, the undertaking must be conditioned that the appellant will pay the judgment and costs appealed from and obey the order of the court made therein if the appeal be withdrawn or dismissed or pay any judgment and costs that may be recovered against him in said action in the district court and obey any order made by the court therein.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (4), when the judgment appealed from directs the delivery of possession of real property, the execution of the same cannot be stayed unless a written undertaking be executed on the part of the appellant, with two or more sureties, to the effect that:

(a) during the possession of such property by the appellant, he will not commit or suffer to be committed any waste thereon; and

(b) if the appeal be dismissed or withdrawn or the judgment affirmed or judgment be recovered against him in the action in the district court, he will pay the value of the use and occupation of the property from the time of the appeal until the delivery of possession thereof or he will pay any judgment and costs that may be recovered against him in said action in the district court, not exceeding a sum to be fixed by the justice or judge of the court from which the appeal is to be taken, which sum must be specified in the undertaking.

(4) When the appealing party is determined by the court to be indigent, the district court shall waive the undertaking requirements of this section.

History: En. Sec. 638, p. 169, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 743, p. 185, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 803, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 823, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1763, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; en. Sec. 1, Ch. 186, L. 1907; Sec. 7124, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9757, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 978; re-en. Sec. 9757, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7904(part); amd. Sec. 128, Ch. 575, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 63, L. 1991.

25-33-202. Undertaking when prevailing party appeals. If the party in whose favor the judgment is rendered appeals, the undertaking must be in the sum of $100 and conditioned that he will pay all costs that may be awarded against him and obey any order of court made in the action.

History: En. Sec. 640, p. 170, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 745, p. 186, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 805, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 825, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1764, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7125, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9758, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9758, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7905(part).

25-33-203. Justification of sureties. The adverse party may except to the sufficiency of the sureties within 5 days after the filing of the undertaking, and unless they or other sureties justify before the justice or a judge of the district court of the county in which such action has been tried within 5 days thereafter, upon notice to the adverse party, to the amounts stated in their affidavits, the appeal must be regarded as if no such undertaking had been given. The sureties on the undertakings mentioned in this part must justify as provided in 33-26-102.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 638, p. 169, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 743, p. 185, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 803, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 823, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1763, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; en. Sec. 1, Ch. 186, L. 1907; Sec. 7124, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9757, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 978; re-en. Sec. 9757, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-7904, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 640, p. 170, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 745, p. 186, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 805, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 825, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1764, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7125, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9758, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9758, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-7905, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7904(part), 93-7905(part).

25-33-204. Stay of execution when undertaking filed. If an execution be issued, on the filing of the undertaking, the justice or judge must direct the officer to stay all proceedings on the same. Such officer must, upon the payment of his fees for services rendered on the execution, thereupon relinquish all property levied upon and deliver the same to the judgment debtor, together with all moneys collected from sales or otherwise. If his fees on the execution be not paid, the officer may retain so much of the property or proceeds thereof as may be necessary to pay the same.

History: En. Sec. 642, p. 170, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 747, p. 186, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 807, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 827, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1765, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7126, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9759, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 979; re-en. Sec. 9759, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7906.

25-33-205. Deposit of money in lieu of undertaking. Whenever an undertaking is required on appeal by the provisions of this chapter, a deposit in the court below of the amount of the judgment appealed from plus $300 or, if the judgment is for the recovery of specific personal property, the value of the property plus $300 or, if the party in whose favor the judgment is rendered appeals, $100 is equivalent to filing the undertaking. The justice or judge shall transmit the money to the clerk of the district court, who shall pay it out on the order of the court.

History: Ap.p. Sec. 638, p. 169, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 743, p. 185, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 803, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 823, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1763, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; en. Sec. 1, Ch. 186, L. 1907; Sec. 7124, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9757, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 978; re-en. Sec. 9757, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-7904, R.C.M. 1947; Ap.p. Sec. 388, p. 112, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 417, p. 153, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 417, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 430, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1732, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7108, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9741, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 948; re-en. Sec. 9741, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, eff. January 1, 1966; Sec. 93-8013, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7904(part), 93-8013(part); amd. Sec. 129, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Deposit of money in lieu of undertaking, 25-1-401, 25-31-115.

25-33-206. Waiver of undertaking or deposit. In all cases where an undertaking is required on appeal by the provisions of this chapter, the undertaking or deposit may be waived by the written consent of the respondent.

History: En. Sec. 388, p. 112, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 417, p. 153, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 417, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 430, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1732, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7108, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9741, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 948; re-en. Sec. 9741, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. 11020, eff. January 1, 1966; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8013(part).

25-33-207. Defective undertaking. No appeal shall be dismissed for insufficiency of the undertaking thereon or for any defect or irregularity therein if a good and sufficient undertaking be filed in the district court at or before the hearing of the motion to dismiss the appeal, which undertaking must be approved by the district judge.

History: En. Sec. 1767, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7128, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9761, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9761, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7908.

25-33-208. Dismissal for failure to timely file required undertaking. If an undertaking required by this part is not filed within 10 days after the filing of a notice of appeal, the court from which the appeal was taken shall dismiss the notice of appeal.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 393, L. 1999.

Part 3
Proceedings in District Court

25-33-301. Trial de novo — pleadings, conduct of trial. (1) All appeals from justices' or city courts must be tried anew in the district court on the papers filed in the justice's or city court unless the court, for good cause shown and on such terms as may be just, allow other or amended pleadings to be filed in such action. The court may order new or amended pleadings to be filed. Each party has the benefit of all legal objections made in the justice's or city court.

(2) When the action is tried anew on appeal, the trial must be conducted in all respects as other trials in the district court. The provisions of this code as to trials in the district courts are applicable to trials on appeal in the district court.

History: (1)En. Sec. 641, p. 170, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 746, p. 186, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 806, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 826, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1761, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7122, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9755, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9755, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-7902, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 1766, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7127, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9760, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 980; re-en. Sec. 9760, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-7907, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7902(part), 93-7907(part).

Cross-References

Trials, Title 25, ch. 7.

25-33-302. Procedure upon reversal on issue of law. When a judgment is reversed or set aside on a question of law arising in the justice's or city court, the district court must either try the case anew or render a judgment.

History: En. Sec. 641, p. 170, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 746, p. 186, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 806, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 826, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1761, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7122, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9755, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9755, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7902(part).

Cross-References

Judgment, Title 25, ch. 9.

Issues defined — types of issues, 25-31-801.

25-33-303. Appeal from judgment by default. There is no appeal from a judgment by default rendered in a justice's or city court except on questions of law which appear on the face of the papers or proceedings and except in cases when the justice's or city court has abused its discretion in setting aside or refusing to set aside a default or judgment. If the judgment by default is set aside, the district court must allow pleadings to be filed and try the case.

History: En. Sec. 641, p. 170, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 746, p. 186, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 806, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 826, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1761, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7122, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9755, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9755, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7902(part).

Cross-References

Issues defined — types of issues, 25-31-801.

25-33-304. Dismissal of appeal upon delay — costs and damages. For a failure to prosecute an appeal or unnecessary delay in bringing it to a hearing, the district court may order the appeal to be dismissed, with costs; and if it appear to such court that the appeal was made solely for delay, it may add to the costs such damages as may be just, not exceeding 25% of the judgment appealed from.

History: En. Sec. 1766, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7127, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9760, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 980; re-en. Sec. 9760, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7907(part).

25-33-305. Costs when appeal unsuccessful. If the party appealing fails to reduce the judgment against him or to enlarge the judgment in his favor appealed from $10 or more or reverse the same in the district court, he shall not recover any costs of appeal.

History: En. Sec. 640, p. 170, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 745, p. 186, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 805, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 825, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1764, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7125, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9758, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9758, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7905(part).

25-33-306. Effect of judgment of district court. Judgments rendered in the district court on appeal shall have the same force and effect and may be enforced in the same manner as judgments in actions commenced in the district court.

History: En. Sec. 1766, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7127, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9760, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 980; re-en. Sec. 9760, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7907(part).

Cross-References

Execution of judgment, Title 25, ch. 13.

Proceedings in aid of execution, Title 25, ch. 14.

CHAPTER 34

SMALL CLAIMS PROCEDURE DISTRICT COURT (Repealed. Sec. 3,

Ch. 241, L. 1997)

Chapter Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

25-34-101. En. 93-328 by Sec. 7, Ch. 519, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-328.

25-34-102. En. 93-329 by Sec. 8, Ch. 519, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-329(1); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 530, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 438, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 10, L. 1993.

25-34-103. En. 93-329 by Sec. 8, Ch. 519, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-329(2); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 438, L. 1989.

25-34-104. En. 93-331 by Sec. 10, Ch. 519, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-331.

25-34-105. En. 93-330 by Sec. 9, Ch. 519, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-330; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 409, L. 1979.

25-34-106. En. Sec. 3, Ch. 530, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 326, L. 1991.

25-34-201. En. 93-326, 93-332 by Secs. 5, 11, Ch. 519, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-326(part), 93-332; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 530, L. 1987.

25-34-202. En. 93-338 by Sec. 17, Ch. 519, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-338(part).

25-34-203. En. 93-333 by Sec. 12, Ch. 519, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-333; amd. Sec. 130, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

25-34-204. En. 93-335 by Sec. 14, Ch. 519, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-335.

25-34-205. En. 93-334 by Sec. 13, Ch. 519, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-334.

25-34-206. En. 93-336 by Sec. 15, Ch. 519, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-336.

25-34-207. En. 93-337 by Sec. 16, Ch. 519, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-337; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 438, L. 1989.

25-34-208. En. 93-344 by Sec. 23, Ch. 519, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-344(1), (2).

25-34-301. En. 93-340 by Sec. 19, Ch. 519, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-340.

25-34-302. En. 93-339 by Sec. 18, Ch. 519, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-339.

25-34-303. En. 93-341 by Sec. 20, Ch. 519, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-341.

25-34-401. En. 93-342 by Sec. 21, Ch. 519, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-342.

25-34-402. En. 93-344 by Sec. 23, Ch. 519, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-344(3).

25-34-403. En. 93-343 by Sec. 22, Ch. 519, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-343; amd. Sec. 131, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

25-34-404. En. 93-338 by Sec. 17, Ch. 519, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-338(part).

CHAPTER 35

SMALL CLAIMS PROCEDURE — JUSTICE'S COURT

Part 1 — General Provisions—Jurisdiction
(Repealed. Sec. 29, Ch. 586, L. 1981)

Part 2 — Procedure Before Trial
(Repealed. Sec. 29, Ch. 586, L. 1981)

Part 3 — The Trial
(Repealed. Sec. 29, Ch. 586, L. 1981)

Part 4 — Judgment—Appeal
(Repealed. Sec. 29, Ch. 586, L. 1981)

Part 5 — General Provisions

25-35-501. Purpose.
25-35-502. Jurisdiction.
25-35-503. Removal from district court.
25-35-504. Venue.
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25-35-506 and 25-35-507 reserved.
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Part 6 — Procedure Before Trial

25-35-601. Commencement of action — assistance to claimant.
25-35-602. Form of complaint and order of court/notice to defendant.
25-35-603. Hearing date.
25-35-604. Service on defendant — return.
25-35-605. Removal to justice's court — effect of failure to remove.
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Part 7 — The Trial

25-35-701. Proceedings to be informal.
25-35-702. Witnesses — evidence — subpoena power.
25-35-703. Record of proceedings.

Part 8 — Judgment—Appeal

25-35-801. Entry of judgment.
25-35-802. Costs.
25-35-803. Appeal to district court — commencement and scope.
25-35-804. Record on appeal.
25-35-805. Use of transcripts or tapes by district court.
25-35-806. Attorney's fees upon appeal or removal.
25-35-807. Execution of judgment.

Chapter Cross-References

Small claims division, Title 3, ch. 10, part 10.

Part 1

General Provisions — Jurisdiction
(Repealed. Sec. 29, Ch. 586, L. 1981)

Part Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

25-35-101.	En. 93-345 by Sec. 1, Ch. 572, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-345.
25-35-102.	En. 93-347 by Sec. 3, Ch. 572, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-347(1).
25-35-103.	En. 93-347 by Sec. 3, Ch. 572, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-347(2).
25-35-104.	En. 93-348 by Sec. 4, Ch. 572, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-348.
25-35-105.	En. 93-354 by Sec. 10, Ch. 572, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-354; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 409, L. 1979.

Part 2
Procedure Before Trial
(Repealed. Sec. 29, Ch. 586, L. 1981)

Part Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

25-35-201. En. 93-349, 93-361 by Secs. 5, 17, Ch. 572, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-349(part), 93-361(1); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 501, L. 1979.

25-35-202. En. 93-350 by Sec. 6, Ch. 572, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-350.

25-35-203. En. 93-352 by Sec. 8, Ch. 572, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-352; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 501, L. 1979.

25-35-204. En. 93-351 by Sec. 7, Ch. 572, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-351.

25-35-205. En. 93-353 by Sec. 9, Ch. 572, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-353.

25-35-206. Renumbered 25-35-212 by Code Commissioner, 1979.

25-35-207. Renumbered 25-35-213 by Code Commissioner, 1979.

25-35-211. En. Sec. 3, Ch. 501, L. 1979.

25-35-212. En. 93-349 by Sec. 5, Ch. 572, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-349(part); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 501, L. 1979; Sec. 25-35-206, MCA 1979; redes. 25-35-212 by Code Commissioner, 1979.

25-35-213. En. 93-364 by Sec. 20, Ch. 572, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-364(1), (2); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 501, L. 1979; Sec. 25-35-207, MCA 1979; redes. 25-35-213 by Code Commissioner, 1979.

Part 3
The Trial
(Repealed. Sec. 29, Ch. 586, L. 1981)

Part Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

25-35-301. En. 93-349 by Sec. 5, Ch. 572, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-349(part).

25-35-302. En. 93-355 by Sec. 11, Ch. 572, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-355.

25-35-303. En. 93-356 by Sec. 12, Ch. 572, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-356.

Part 4
Judgment — Appeal
(Repealed. Sec. 29, Ch. 586, L. 1981)

Part Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

25-35-401. En. 93-362 by Sec. 18, Ch. 572, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-362.

25-35-402. En. 93-364 by Sec. 20, Ch. 572, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-364(3).

25-35-403. En. 93-357 by Sec. 13, Ch. 572, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-357(part).

25-35-404. En. 93-357, 93-358 by Secs. 13, 14, Ch. 572, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-357(part), 93-358.

25-35-405. En. 93-359 by Sec. 15, Ch. 572, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-359.

25-35-406. En. 93-363 by Sec. 19, Ch. 572, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-363.

Part 5
General Provisions

25-35-501. Purpose. It is the purpose of this chapter to provide a speedy remedy for small claims and to promote a forum in which such claims may be heard and disposed of without the necessity of a formal trial.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 586, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Small claims division — purpose, 3-10-1001.

25-35-502. Jurisdiction. (1) The small claims court has jurisdiction over all actions for the recovery of money or specific personal property when the amount claimed does not exceed $3,000, exclusive of costs, and the defendant can be served within the county where the action is commenced.

(2) The small claims court has jurisdiction over an interpleader under 25-35-508 in which the amount claimed does not exceed $3,000.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 586, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 438, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 326, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 10, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Small claims division — jurisdiction — removal from District Court, 3-10-1004.

25-35-503. Removal from district court. A district court judge may require any action filed in district court to be removed to the small claims court if the amount in controversy does not exceed $3,000. The small claims court shall hear any action so removed from the district court.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 586, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 438, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 10, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Small claims division — jurisdiction — removal from District Court, 3-10-1004.

25-35-504. Venue. Proper venue for actions commenced in the small claims court is the same as that provided by law for civil actions commenced in justice's court.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 586, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Small claims division — location — hours, 3-10-1003.

25-35-505. Parties — representation. (1) Parties in the small claims court may be individuals, partnerships, corporations, unions, associations, or any other kind of organization or entity, except the state or any agency of the state.

(2) A party may not be represented by an attorney unless all parties are represented by an attorney in a small claims court.

(3) Individuals may represent themselves in a small claims court. A partnership may be represented by a partner or one of its employees. A union may be represented by a union member or union employee. A corporation may be represented by one of its directors, officers, or employees. An association may be represented by one of its members or by an employee of the association. Any other kind of organization or entity may be represented by one of its members or employees.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (5), only a party, natural or otherwise, who has been a party to the transaction with the defendant for which the claim is brought may file and prosecute a claim in the small claims court.

(5) A party may not file an assigned claim in the small claims court unless it has been assigned pursuant to 27-1-718.

(6) Except for claims under 27-1-718, a party may not file more than 10 claims in any calendar year.

(7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a personal representative of a decedent's estate, a guardian, or a conservator may be a party in the small claims court.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 586, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 213, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 135, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 207, L. 1999.

Cross-References

When guardian necessary — how appointed, 25-31-602.
Right to bring action or assert defense, Title 27, ch. 1, part 5.
Enforcement of minor's rights, 41-1-202.

25-35-506 and 25-35-507 reserved.

25-35-508. Interpleader actions. (1) As used in this chapter, interpleader actions determine the rights of rival claimants to a fund held by a disinterested party and may be maintained in the small claims division of the justice's court when any person appears before a justice of the peace and executes an affidavit setting forth the nature and basis of the claim.

(2) The person filing the interpleader affidavit shall deposit the funds with the justice of the peace at the same time the interpleader affidavit is filed.

(3) The interpleader must be substantially in the following form:

In the Small Claims Division of the Justice's Court of .... County, Montana before ...., Justice of the Peace.

....,
Plaintiff
vs.
....,
Defendant
and
....,
Defendant

INTERPLEADER AFFIDAVIT

)
State of Montana) ss
)

................, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That ...., a defendant, resides at .... That ...., a defendant, resides at .... That the plaintiff has custody or possession of money in the amount of $....., held pursuant to the following:

....
....
....

That the defendants claim or may claim to be entitled to the money. That the plaintiff deposits into the court $....., which represents the amount of money in dispute.

That the plaintiff resides at the address shown.

....
Affiant

Subscribed and sworn to before me this .... day of ...., 20...

....
Justice of the Peace

....
Clerk

ORDER

The State of Montana to the within named defendants, greeting:

You are directed to appear and answer the interpleader claim at my office in .... (name, building, or residence), in ...., County of ...., State of Montana, on the .... day of ...., 20..., at the hour of ......(AM)(PM) and to have with you all books, papers, and witnesses needed by you to establish your claim to the money.

You are further notified that in case you do not appear, judgment will be given against you as follows:

Determining or foreclosing your claim to the above-described money, as well as the disposition of the money, and in addition, for costs of the action.

Dated this .... day of ...., 20...

....
Justice of the Peace

....
Clerk

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 326, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 51, L. 1999.

Part 6
Procedure Before Trial

25-35-601. Commencement of action — assistance to claimant. (1) A small claims action is commenced whenever any person appears before a justice of the peace or his clerk and executes a sworn small claims complaint in substantially the same form as set forth in 25-35-602.

(2) The justice shall assist any claimant in preparing his complaint or instruct his clerk to provide such assistance. The attorney general shall prepare a pamphlet explaining in plain language the procedures for prosecuting and defending a claim in small claims court and distribute copies of the pamphlet to each small claims court. The justice or his clerk shall give the plaintiff a copy when the plaintiff appears to execute his complaint, and a copy must be attached to the order of the court/notice to defendant.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 586, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 492, L. 1983.**

25-35-602. Form of complaint and order of court/notice to defendant. The sworn complaint and order of the court must be made in substantially the following form:

IN THE SMALL CLAIMS DIVISION OF THE JUSTICE'S
COURT OF .... COUNTY, MONTANA
BEFORE ...., JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

....
Plaintiff
vs.
....
....
Defendant(s)

Complaint
Case No. .....

Comes now the plaintiff, being first duly sworn, upon oath, and complains and alleges that the defendant is indebted to plaintiff in the sum of $......, for .... which sum is now due, owing, and unpaid despite demands for the payment of the sum, together with plaintiff's costs expended in this action.

Dated this ...... day of ...., 20...

....
Plaintiff
....
Plaintiff's address

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ...... day of ...., 20...

....
Justice of the peace
By: ....
Clerk, small claims division

ORDER OF COURT/
NOTICE TO DEFENDANT

THE STATE OF MONTANA TO THE ABOVE-NAMED DEFENDANT(S):

You are directed to appear and answer the complaint at:

....
....
on .... at ....
Reset for .... at ....
Reset for .... at ....
Reset for .... at ....

and to have with you all books, papers, and witnesses needed by you to establish your defense to the claim. You are further notified that in case you do not appear, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint and for costs of this action, including costs of service of the complaint and order of the court/notice to defendant.

You are further notified that within 10 days of service upon you of this complaint and order you may remove this action from the small claims court to justice's court and that your failure to remove constitutes a waiver of your rights to trial by jury and to representation by counsel.

To the Sheriff, Constable, or Server of Process of the county, greetings:

Make legal service and return on the defendant at .....

Dated this .... day of ...., 20...

....
Justice of the peace
By: ....
Clerk, small claims division

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 586, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 3, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 60, Ch. 51, L. 1999.**

Cross-References

Removal to Justice's Court, 25-35-605.

25-35-603. Hearing date. The date for the appearance of the defendant to be set forth in the order shall be determined by the justice of the peace or by his clerk and may not be more than 40 or less than 10 days from the date of the order. Service of the order and a copy of the sworn complaint shall be made upon the defendant not less than 5 days prior to the date set for his appearance by the order. If the order is not timely served, the plaintiff may have a new appearance date set by the justice of the peace or his clerk and a new order issued and delivered to the sheriff, constable, or other process server. If necessary, repeated orders may be issued at any time within 1 year after the commencement of the action.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 586, L. 1981.**

25-35-604. Service on defendant — return. (1) The original of the order and notice shall be shown to the defendant, and a copy of it along with a copy of the sworn complaint shall be served upon the defendant by the sheriff, constable, or other process server in the same manner provided by law for service of process in civil actions in justice's court. The provisions of law relating to sheriff's fees are applicable to this section.

(2) The sheriff, constable, or other process server shall, after effecting service, return the original order to the justice of the peace or his clerk.

History: **En. Secs. 9, 10, Ch. 586, L. 1981.**

Cross-References

Fees of Sheriff, 7-32-2141.
Mileage and expenses of Sheriff in general, 7-32-2143.

25-35-605. Removal to justice's court — effect of failure to remove. (1) Any action commenced in small claims court may be removed to justice's court by a defendant upon the filing of a notice of removal with the justice within 10 days of the service of the complaint and order. From the time of filing of the notice of removal, the court to which the action is removed has and exercises the same jurisdiction over it as though the action had been originally commenced in such court.

(2) Upon the filing of a notice of removal, the court shall give notice of that fact to all other parties to the action. All rules and statutes governing proceedings originally commenced in justice's court, except rules of pleading but including rules and statutes governing appeals from justice's court, are applicable to proceedings removed to justice's court, except that a plaintiff is not required to replead unless the court so orders, and no fee shall be required of a plaintiff for the filing of a complaint if a fee for filing was paid in small claims court.

(3) Failure to request removal within the time provided in subsection (1) constitutes a waiver by the defendant of his right to a trial by jury and representation by an attorney, and the justice shall inform the defendant of such fact prior to commencement of the hearing.

History: **En. Secs. 17, 18, Ch. 586, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 492, L. 1983.**

25-35-606. Defendant's counterclaim. (1) The defendant may assert a counterclaim against the plaintiff arising out of the same transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the plaintiff's claim by appearing before the justice of the peace and executing a sworn small claims counterclaim in substantially the same form as set forth in subsection (3). The defendant shall cause the counterclaim to be served on the plaintiff not less than 72 hours before the date set for the hearing. Service must be made in the same manner in which service of the order of court/notice to defendant is made on the defendant. A defendant may not assert as a counterclaim any claim not arising out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the 25aintiff's claim.

(2) A counterclaim or setoff may not exceed $2,500. If a counterclaim or setoff is asserted in excess of $2,500, the jurisdiction of the small claims court over the plaintiff's claim is not

defeated, but the court shall limit its determination of the counterclaim or setoff to the question of whether the plaintiff's claim is discharged, leaving the defendant to prosecute the balance of the defendant's claim in an appropriate justice or district court action.

(3) The counterclaim must be made in substantially the following form:

IN THE SMALL CLAIMS DIVISION OF THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF
.... COUNTY, MONTANA

BEFORE ...., JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

....
Plaintiff
vs.
....
....
Defendant(s)

Counterclaim
Case No. .....

....

Comes now the defendant, being first duly sworn, and alleges that the defendant is entitled to counterclaim against the plaintiff in the plaintiff's pending action in the sum of $....., for ....
....
....
which sum is now due, together with defendant's costs expended in this action.

Dated this ...... day of ...., 20...

....
Defendant
....
Defendant's address

Subscribed and sworn to before me this..... day of.........., 20...

....
Justice of the peace
By: ....
Clerk, small claims division

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 586, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 438, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 61, Ch. 51, L. 1999.

25-35-607. No further pleadings. No form of pleading other than the complaint, the order of the court/notice to defendant, and the counterclaim of the defendant, if there is one, is allowed.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 586, L. 1981.

25-35-608. Fees. (1) The clerk of the justice's court shall collect a fee of:

(a) $10 from the plaintiff upon the filing of the sworn complaint; and

(b) $5 from the defendant upon his appearance and contesting of the complaint or execution of a counterclaim.

(2) The laws relating to paupers' affidavits apply to actions before the small claims court.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 586, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 26, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Poor persons not required to prepay fees, 25-10-404.

25-35-609. Pretrial conferences or hearings — appearance by telephone conference. (1) At the discretion of the court, a party or the party's attorney may make an appearance by telephone conference in a pretrial conference or other hearing under this chapter if:

(a) the party does not need to or intend to offer evidence at the pretrial conference or hearing; and

(b) the party does not reside within the county in which the case is filed or the party's or the party's attorney's principal place of business is not located in that county.

(2) The party requesting the telephone conference is responsible for arranging the telephone conference and paying the associated costs.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 515, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date: This section is effective October 1, 2001.

Part 7
The Trial

25-35-701. Proceedings to be informal. The hearing and disposition of small claims actions shall be informal.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 586, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Small claims division — purpose, 3-10-1001, 25-35-501.

25-35-702. Witnesses — evidence — subpoena power. The plaintiff and the defendant may offer evidence in their behalf by witnesses appearing at such hearing in the same manner as in other cases arising in justice's court or by written evidence, and the judge may direct the production of evidence as he considers appropriate. The small claims court has the subpoena power granted to justices' courts in all civil cases.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 586, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Powers of judicial officers as to conduct of proceedings, 3-1-402.
Subpoena, Rule 45, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Subpoenas and witnesses, Title 26, ch. 2.

25-35-703. Record of proceedings. All civil actions tried in a small claims court shall be recorded either electronically or stenographically.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 586, L. 1981.

Part 8
Judgment — Appeal

25-35-801. Entry of judgment. Upon the conclusion of the case tried to the court, the justice shall make his findings and enter judgment.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 586, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Docket entries, 3-10-1005.

25-35-802. Costs. The prevailing party in an action before the small claims court is entitled to his costs.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 586, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Costs, Title 25, ch. 31, part 10.

25-35-803. Appeal to district court — commencement and scope. (1) If either party is dissatisfied with the judgment of the small claims court, he may appeal to the district court of the county where the judgment was rendered. An appeal shall be commenced by giving written notice to the small claims court and serving a copy of the notice of appeal on the adverse party within 10 days after entry of judgment.

(2) There may not be a trial de novo in the district court. The appeal shall be limited to questions of law.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 586, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Kinds of jurisdiction, 3-5-301.
Appellate jurisdiction, 3-5-303.
Appeals to District Court from Justices' and City Courts, Title 25, ch. 33.

25-35-804. Record on appeal. (1) Within 30 days of the notice, the entire record of the small claims court proceedings shall be transmitted to the district court or the appeal shall be dismissed. It is the duty of the appealing party to perfect the appeal.

(2) When notice of appeal is filed, the justice shall forward the electronic recording or transcript of the stenographic record of the proceedings to the district court, together with the original papers filed, certified by him to be accurate and complete. When the record is transferred to the clerk of the district court, the justice shall notify the parties in writing.

History: **En. Sec. 22, Ch. 586, L. 1981.**

Cross-References

Papers to be transmitted, 25-33-104.

25-35-805. Use of transcripts or tapes by district court. The district court may hear the recording of the proceedings of the justice's court, but in its discretion it may have parts or all of the recordings transcribed at the cost of the district court. If the proceedings are stenographically taken, the notes will be transcribed in full or in designated parts as stipulated by the parties. The cost of such transcription shall be computed as prescribed by law.

History: **En. Sec. 23, Ch. 586, L. 1981.**

25-35-806. Attorney's fees upon appeal or removal. (1) If the parties are represented by counsel on appeal, the court may grant the prevailing party his reasonable attorney's fees, in addition to costs.

(2) If a defendant removes a matter to justice's court under the provisions of 25-35-605(1) but does not prevail in justice's court, the court may grant the plaintiff his reasonable attorney's fees, if any.

History: **En. Sec. 25, Ch. 586, L. 1981.**

25-35-807. Execution of judgment. Proceedings to enforce or collect a judgment are governed by the laws relating to execution upon justice's court judgments.

History: **En. Sec. 24, Ch. 586, L. 1981.**

Cross-References

Execution of judgment in Justice's Court generally, Title 25, ch. 31, part 11.

TITLE 26

EVIDENCE

Ch.
1. Statutory Provisions on Evidence.
2. Subpoenas and Witnesses.
3. Effect of Former Judgments and Orders.
Chapters 4 through 9 reserved.
10. Montana Rules of Evidence.

CHAPTER 1

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Part 1
Definitions and Miscellaneous Provisions

26-1-101. General definitions. (1) “Direct examination” is the first examination of a witness on a particular matter. “Cross-examination” is the examination of a witness by a party other than the direct examiner.

(2) “Evidence” is the means of ascertaining in a judicial proceeding the truth respecting a question of fact, including but not limited to witness testimony, writings, physical objects, or other things presented to the senses.

(3) A “leading question” is a question which suggests to the witness the answer which the examining party desires.

(4) “Proof” is the establishment of a fact by evidence.

(5) A “witness” is a person whose declaration under oath is received as evidence for any purpose, whether such declaration be made on oral examination or by deposition or affidavit.

History: (1)En. Sec. 3373, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8018, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10662, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2045; re-en. Sec. 10662, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-1901-4, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 3100, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7844, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10488, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1823; re-en. Sec. 10488, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-301-1, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 3374, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8019, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10663, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2046; re-en. Sec. 10663, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-1901-5, R.C.M. 1947; (4)En. Sec. 3101, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7845, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10489, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1824; re-en. Sec. 10489, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-301-2, R.C.M. 1947; (5)En. Sec. 3160, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7889, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10533, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1878; re-en. Sec. 10533, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-701-1, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-301-1, 93-301-2, 93-701-1, 93-1901-4, 93-1901-5; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 72, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Oaths — form, 1-6-102.
Order of trial, 25-7-301.
Depositions, Rule 26, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Scope of examination and cross-examination, Rule 43(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20); Rule 611, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.

Mode of interrogation, Rule 611, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Witness defined — criminal proceedings, 45-2-101.

26-1-102. Definitions — kinds of evidence. (1) "Circumstantial evidence" is that which tends to establish a fact by proving another and which, though true, does not of itself conclusively establish that fact but affords an inference or presumption of its existence.

(2) (a) "Conclusive evidence" is that which the law does not permit to be contradicted.

(b) No evidence is by law made conclusive unless so declared by statute.

(3) "Corroborative evidence" is additional evidence of a different character to the same point.

(4) "Cumulative evidence" is additional evidence of the same character to the same point.

(5) "Direct evidence" is that which proves a fact without an inference or presumption and which in itself, if true, establishes that fact.

(6) "Prima facie evidence" is that which proves a particular fact until contradicted and overcome by other evidence.

History: (1)(a)En. Sec. 3114, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7858, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10502, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1837; re-en. Sec. 10502, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-301-15, R.C.M. 1947; (1)(b)En. Sec. 3280, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7971, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10615, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1978; re-en. Sec. 10615, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-1401-9, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 3115, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7859, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10503, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1838; re-en. Sec. 10503, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-301-16, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 3108, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7852, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10496, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1831; re-en. Sec. 10496, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-301-9, R.C.M. 1947; (4)(a)En. Sec. 3109, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7853, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10497, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1832; re-en. Sec. 10497, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-301-10, R.C.M. 1947; (4)(b)En. Sec. 3260, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7956, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10600, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1957; re-en. Sec. 10600, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-1301-1, R.C.M. 1947; (5)En. Sec. 3110, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7854, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10498, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1833; re-en. Sec. 10498, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-301-11, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-301-9, 93-301-10, 93-301-11, 93-301-15, 93-301-16, 93-1301-1, 93-1401-9; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 72, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Inference defined, 26-1-501.

Presumptions, Title 26, ch. 1, part 6.

Effect of former judgments and orders, Title 26, ch. 3.

Exclusion of relevant evidence on grounds of waste of time, Rule 403, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Prima facie evidence — self-authenticating documents, Rule 902, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10); Table E (see compiler's comments, Rule 902, M.R.Ev., Title 26, ch. 10).

Prima facie evidence by third-party documents, 30-1-202.

26-1-103. Declaration, act, or omission which is a part of the transaction. Where the declaration, act, or omission forms part of a transaction which is itself the fact in dispute or evidence of that fact, such declaration, act, or omission is evidence as part of the transaction.

History: En. Sec. 604, p. 196, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 604, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 622, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3126, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7867, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10511, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1850; re-en. Sec. 10511, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-401-7.

Cross-References

Definition of hearsay evidence, Rule 801, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Res gestae, Rules 801 and 803, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Hearsay exceptions — similar to transaction rule, Rule 803(1) through (3), M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Course of dealing and usage of trade, 30-1-205.

26-1-104. Evidence of third person's obligation. Where the question in dispute between the parties is the obligation or duty of a third person, whatever would be the evidence for or against such person is prima facie evidence between the parties.

History: En. Sec. 605, p. 197, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 605, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 623, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3127, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7868, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10512, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1851; re-en. Sec. 10512, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-401-8.

Cross-References

Obligations in general, Title 28, ch. 1.

Course of dealing and usage of trade, 30-1-205.

26-1-105. Superseded. Sup. Ct. Ord. No. 12729, July 10, 1979. (See compiler's comments in annotations under Title 26, ch. 10, Mont. Rules of Evidence.)

History: En. Sec. 624, p. 201, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 624, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 642, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3146, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7887, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10531, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1870; re-en. Sec. 10531, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-401-27(part)(10).

26-1-106. Explanation of alterations in a writing. The party producing a writing as genuine which has been altered or appears to have been altered after its execution in a part material to the question in dispute must account for the appearance or alteration. He may show that the alteration was made by another without his concurrence, was made with the consent of the parties affected by it, or was otherwise properly or innocently made or that the alteration did not change the meaning or language of the instrument. If he does that, he may give the writing in evidence, but not otherwise.

History: En. Sec. 365, p. 119, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 423, p. 221, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 497, p. 136, Cod. Stat. 1871; rep. Sec. 674, p. 215, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 12, p. 12, L. 1881; re-en. Sec. 644, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 3291, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7973, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10617, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1982; re-en. Sec. 10617, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1501-2.

Cross-References

Interpretation of instruments, Title 1, ch. 4, part 1.
When extrinsic evidence concerning written agreement may be considered, 28-2-905.
How written contract may be altered by parties, 28-2-1602.
Final written expression — parol or extrinsic evidence, 30-2-202.

26-1-107. Repealed. Sec. 20, Ch. 72, L. 1983.

History: En. Sec. 3233, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7946, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10590, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1942; re-en. Sec. 10590, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1101-13.

26-1-108. Repealed. Sec. 20, Ch. 72, L. 1983.

History: En. Sec. 3236, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7949, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10593, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1945; re-en. Sec. 10593, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1101-16.

Part 2
Province of Court and Jury

26-1-201. Questions of law. Except as provided in Article II, section 7, of the Montana constitution, all questions of law, including the admissibility of testimony, the facts preliminary to such admission, the construction of statutes and other writings, and other rules of evidence, must be decided by the court.

History: En. Sec. 3441, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8055, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10699, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2102; re-en. Sec. 10699, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2501-2; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 72, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Issues of law to be decided by court, 25-7-102.
Questions of admissibility of evidence, Rules 101 and 104, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Judicial notice of law — determination of law made by court, Rule 202, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Libel and slander, Title 27, ch. 1, part 8.
Criminal prosecutions — questions of law and fact, 46-16-103.
Criminal defamation — jury to determine law and fact, 46-16-103.

26-1-202. Questions of fact. If a trial is by jury, all questions of fact other than those mentioned in 26-1-201 must be decided by the jury, and all evidence thereon must be addressed to them, except as otherwise provided by law. If the trial of a question of fact is not by jury, all evidence thereon must be addressed to the trial court, which shall decide such question.

History: En. Sec. 3440, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8054, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10698, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2101; re-en. Sec. 10698, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2501-1; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 72, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Trial by jury, Art. II, sec. 26, Mont. Const.
Jury — definition and duty, 3-15-101.
Jury to decide fact — evidence addressed to them, 25-7-103.
No issues of fact — directed verdict, 25-7-302.
Waiver of findings of fact, 25-7-601.
Trial upon agreed statement of facts, 25-7-602.
Criminal prosecutions — questions of law and fact, 46-16-103.

26-1-203. Who to judge effect and value of evidence. The jury, subject to the control of the court, is the judge of the effect and value of evidence addressed to it, except when the evidence is declared to be conclusive. The court is the judge of the effect and value of evidence addressed to it.

History: En. Sec. 3390, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8028, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10672, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2061; re-en. Sec. 10672, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2001-1(part); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 72, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Evidence addressed to jury, 25-7-103.

No issues of fact — directed verdict, 25-7-302.

Part 3
Weight and Effect of Evidence

26-1-301. One witness sufficient to prove a fact. The direct evidence of one witness who is entitled to full credit is sufficient for proof of any fact, except perjury and treason.

History: En. Sec. 598, p. 195, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 598, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 616, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3120, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7861, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10505, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1844; re-en. Sec. 10505, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-401-1.

Cross-References

Competency of witnesses, Rule 601, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Perjury — evidence required, 45-7-201.

Treason — evidence required, 46-16-202.

26-1-302. Witness presumed to speak the truth — how presumption rebutted. A witness is presumed to speak the truth. The jury or the court in the absence of a jury is the exclusive judge of his credibility. This presumption may be controverted and overcome by any matter that has a tendency to disprove the truthfulness of a witness' testimony; such matters include but are not limited to:

(1) the demeanor or manner of the witness while testifying;

(2) the character of the witness' testimony;

(3) bias of the witness for or against any party involved in the case;

(4) interest of the witness in the outcome of the litigation or other motive to testify falsely;

(5) the witness' character for truth, honesty, or integrity;

(6) the extent of the witness' capacity and opportunity to perceive or capacity to recollect or to communicate any matter about which he testifies;

(7) inconsistent statements of the witness;

(8) an admission of untruthfulness by the witness;

(9) other evidence contradicting the witness' testimony.

History: En. Sec. 601, p. 195, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 601, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 619, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3123, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7864, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10508, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1847; re-en. Sec. 10508, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-401-4; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 72, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Evidence of character and conduct of witness, Rule 608, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Perjury, 45-7-201.

26-1-303. Instructions to jury on how to evaluate evidence. The jury is to be instructed by the court on all proper occasions that:

(1) their power of judging the effect of evidence is not arbitrary but to be exercised with legal discretion and in subordination to the rules of evidence;

(2) they are not bound to decide in conformity with the declarations of any number of witnesses which do not produce conviction in their minds, against a less number or against a presumption or other evidence satisfying their minds;

(3) a witness false in one part of his testimony is to be distrusted in others;

(4) the testimony of a person legally accountable for the acts of the accused ought to be viewed with distrust;

(5) if weaker and less satisfactory evidence is offered and it appears that it is within the power of the party to offer stronger and more satisfactory evidence, the evidence offered should be viewed with distrust.

History: **En. Sec. 3390, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8028, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10672, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2061; re-en. Sec. 10672, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2001-1(part)(1) thru (4), (6), (7); amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 72, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

Instructions to jury — civil procedure, Rule 51, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Presumption regarding weaker, less satisfactory evidence, 26-1-602.
Person legally accountable for conduct of another, 45-2-302.
Testimony of person legally accountable, 46-16-213.
Instructions to jury — criminal actions, 46-16-401.

Part 4
Burdens of Proof

26-1-401. Who has the burden of producing evidence. The initial burden of producing evidence as to a particular fact is on the party who would be defeated if no evidence were given on either side. Thereafter, the burden of producing evidence is on the party who would suffer a finding against him in the absence of further evidence.

History: **En. Sec. 3290, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7972, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10616, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1981; re-en. Sec. 10616, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1501-1; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 72, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

Pleading generally, Rule 8, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Awarding exemplary or punitive damages — special burden of proof, 27-1-221.
Homicide trial — burden of state, 45-5-111, 45-5-112.

26-1-402. Who has the burden of persuasion. Except as otherwise provided by law, a party has the burden of persuasion as to each fact the existence or nonexistence of which is essential to the claim for relief or defense he is asserting.

History: **En. Sec. 623, p. 201, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 623, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 641, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3145, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7886, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10530, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1869; re-en. Sec. 10530, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-401-26; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 72, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

Pleading — affirmative allegations, Rule 8, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Production of documents, Rule 34, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

26-1-403. Instructions to jury on standard of proof required to meet burden of persuasion. The jury is to be instructed by the court on all proper occasions:

(1) that in civil cases the affirmative of the issue must be proved, and when the evidence is contradictory, the decision must be made according to the preponderance of the evidence; and

(2) that in criminal cases guilt must be established beyond reasonable doubt.

History: **En. Sec. 3390, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8028, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10672, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2061; re-en. Sec. 10672, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2001-1(part).**

Cross-References

Trial by jury, Art. II, sec. 26, Mont. Const.
Awarding exemplary or punitive damages — special burden of proof, 27-1-221.
Criminal defendants — presumption of innocence — reasonable doubt of guilt, 46-16-204.

Part 5
Inferences

Part Cross-References

Conduct of jury after case submitted to it, 25-7-403.

26-1-501. Inference defined. An "inference" is a deduction which the trier of fact may make from the evidence.

History: **En. Sec. 3261, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7957, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10601, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1958; re-en. Sec. 10601, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1301-2; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 72, L. 1983.**

26-1-502. When an inference arises. An inference must be founded:

(1) on a fact legally proved; and

(2) on such a deduction from that fact as is warranted by a consideration of the usual propensities or passions of men, the particular propensities or passions of the person whose act is in question, the course of business, or the course of nature.

History: En. Sec. 3263, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7959, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10603, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1960; re-en. Sec. 10603, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1301-4.

Cross-References

When issues of fact to be decided by jury, 25-7-103.
Conduct of jury after case submitted to it, 25-7-403.

Part 6
Presumptions

26-1-601. List of conclusive presumptions. The following presumptions are conclusive:

(1) the truth of a declaration, act, or omission of a party, as against that party in any litigation arising out of such declaration, act, or omission, whenever he has, by such declaration, act, or omission, intentionally led another to believe a particular thing true and to act upon such belief;

(2) that a tenant is not permitted to deny the title of his landlord at the time of the commencement of the relation;

(3) the judgment or order of a court, which is declared by statute to be conclusive;

(4) any other presumption which, by statute, is expressly made conclusive.

History: En. Sec. 3265, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7961, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10605, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1962; re-en. Sec. 10605, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1301-6; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 72, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Own wrong — no advantage, 1-3-208.
Judgment — pleading, Rule 9, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
List of statutory conclusive presumptions, see Part I, Table D, in compiler's comments, Title 26, ch. 1, part 6.
Effect of former judgments and orders, Title 26, ch. 3.
Conclusive judgments, 26-3-201.
Judicially noticed facts — as conclusive — civil actions, Rule 201, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Presumptions — definition and evidentiary effect, Rule 301, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Consideration, Title 28, ch. 2, part 8.
Legitimacy of children born in wedlock, 40-6-201.
Criminal intent — knowingly and purposely defined, 45-2-101.
Adverse possession — relation of landlord and tenant, 70-19-412.

26-1-602. Disputable presumptions. All other presumptions are "disputable presumptions" and may be controverted by other evidence. The following are of that kind:

(1) A person is innocent of crime or wrong.

(2) An unlawful act was done with an unlawful intent.

(3) A person intends the ordinary consequence of the person's voluntary act.

(4) A person takes ordinary care of the person's own concerns.

(5) Evidence willfully suppressed would be adverse if produced.

(6) More satisfactory evidence would be adverse if weaker and less satisfactory evidence is offered and it is within the power of the party to offer more satisfactory evidence.

(7) Money paid by one to another was due the latter.

(8) A thing delivered by one to another belonged to the latter.

(9) When the instrument evidencing an obligation has been delivered to the debtor, the obligation has been paid.

(10) Prior rent or installments have been paid when a receipt for later rent or installments is produced.

(11) Things that a person possesses are owned by the person.

(12) A person is the owner of property if the person exercises acts of ownership over it or there is common reputation of the person's ownership.

(13) A person in possession of an order on the person for the payment of money or the delivery of a thing has paid the money or delivered the thing accordingly.

(14) A person acting in a public office was regularly appointed to it.

(15) Official duty has been regularly performed.

(16) A court or judge acting as such, whether in this state or any other state or country, was acting in the lawful exercise of the court's or judge's jurisdiction.

(17) A judicial record, when not conclusive, does still correctly determine or set forth the rights of the parties.

(18) All matters within an issue were laid before the jury and passed upon by them, and in like manner, all matters within a submission to arbitration were laid before the arbitrators and passed upon by them.

(19) Private transactions have been fair and regular.

(20) The ordinary course of business has been followed.

(21) A promissory note or bill of exchange was given or endorsed for a sufficient consideration.

(22) An endorsement of a negotiable promissory note or bill of exchange was made at the time and place of making the note or bill.

(23) A writing is truly dated.

(24) A letter duly directed and mailed was received in the regular course of the mail.

(25) There is an identity of persons when there is an identity of names.

(26) A person not heard from in 5 years is dead.

(27) Acquiescence followed from a belief that the thing acquiesced in was conformable to the right or fact.

(28) Things have happened according to the ordinary course of nature and the ordinary habits of life.

(29) Persons acting as partners have entered into a contract of partnership.

(30) A man and a woman deporting themselves as husband and wife have entered into a lawful contract of marriage.

(31) A child born in lawful wedlock is legitimate.

(32) A thing once proved to exist continues as long as is usual with things of that nature.

(33) The law has been obeyed.

(34) A printed and published book purporting to be printed or published by public authority was so printed or published.

(35) A printed and published book purporting to contain reports of cases adjudged in the tribunals of the state or country where the book is published contains correct reports of such cases.

(36) A trustee or other person whose duty it was to convey real property to a particular person has actually conveyed the property to the particular person. This presumption applies when it is necessary to perfect the title of the person or the person's successor in interest.

(37) When there has been uninterrupted use by the public of land for a burial ground for 5 years, with the consent of the owner and without a reservation of rights, the owner intended to dedicate it to the public for that purpose.

(38) There was a good and sufficient consideration for a written contract.

History: En. Sec. 3266, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7962, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10606, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1963; re-en. Sec. 10606, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 20, L. 1951; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1301-7; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 72, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 18, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Presumption that internal references in MCA are to law as it may be amended or changed, 1-2-108.

No presumption of legislative intent drawn from code classification or arrangement, 1-11-103.

MCA — prima facie the official laws of state, 1-11-103.

Adoption of administrative rules — objection by committee — presumption of agency correctness reversed, 2-4-406.

Offering weaker and less satisfactory evidence — jury instruction, 26-1-303.

List of other statutory and common-law disputable presumptions, see Parts II and III, Table D, in compiler's comments, Title 26, ch. 1, part 6.

Conclusive order or judgment of court, 26-3-201.

Presumptions — definition and evidentiary effect, Rule 301, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Self-authenticating documents or publications, Rule 902, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Consideration, Title 28, ch. 2, part 8.

Partnership — rules for determining existence, 35-10-202.

Common-law marriages, 40-1-403.

Legitimacy of children born in wedlock, 40-6-201.

Presumption of forfeiture — seizures related to controlled substances, 44-12-203.
Presumption of offensive or aggressive purpose, 45-8-305.
Presumption of innocence, 46-16-204.
Child restraints in motor vehicles — failure to use — no presumption of negligence, 61-9-422.
Delivery of property — grant, 70-1-508.
Presumption and evidence of death — period, 72-1-108.

26-1-603. Books containing laws presumed correct. Books printed or published under the authority of a sister state or foreign country and purporting to contain the statutes, code, or other written law of such state or country or proved to be commonly admitted in the tribunals of such state or country as evidence of the written law thereof are admissible in this state as evidence of such law.

History: En. Sec. 370, p. 120, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 428, p. 221, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 502, p. 137, Cod. Stat. 1871; rep. Sec. 674, p. 215, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 12, p. 12, L. 1881; re-en. Sec. 646, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 3188, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7906, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10550, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1900; re-en. Sec. 10550, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1001-12.

Cross-References

Determination of foreign law, Rule 44.1, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Judicial notice of law, Rule 202, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Self-authenticating documents or publications, Rule 902, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

26-1-604. When recitals in statutes conclusive. The recitals in a public statute are conclusive evidence of the facts recited for the purpose of carrying it into effect, but no further. The recitals in a private statute are conclusive evidence between parties who claim under its provisions, but no further.

History: En. Sec. 3191, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7909, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10553, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1903; re-en. Sec. 10553, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1001-15.

Cross-References

Public and private statutes, 1-1-106.

26-1-605. Entries in official books and records prima facie evidence. Entries in public or other official books or records made in the performance of his duty by a public officer of this state or any other person in the performance of a duty specially enjoined by law are prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.

History: En. Sec. 3208, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7926, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10570, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1920; re-en. Sec. 10570, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1001-32.

Cross-References

Public records generally, Title 2, ch. 6.
Reproduction of records — Secretary of State — evidentiary effect, 2-6-111.
County records — substitution by reproduction, 7-4-2222.
Role and duties of County Clerk, 7-4-2611.
Municipal clerk, Title 7, ch. 4, part 45.
Proof of official record, Rule 44, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

26-1-606. Entry made by officer or board prima facie evidence. An entry made by an officer or board of officers or under the direction and in the presence of either, in the course of official duty, is prima facie evidence of the facts stated in such entry.

History: En. Sec. 3214, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7932, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10576, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1926; re-en. Sec. 10576, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1001-38.

Cross-References

Public records, Title 2, ch. 6.
Duties of Secretary of State — public records, 2-6-111.
Duties of County Clerk, 7-4-2611.
Municipal clerk, Title 7, ch. 4, part 45.

26-1-607. When writings of a decedent prima facie evidence. The entries and other writings of a decedent, made at or near the time of the transaction and when the decedent was in a position to know the facts stated therein, are prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein, in the following cases:

(1) when the writing or entry was made against the interest of the person making it;

(2) when it was made in a professional capacity and in the ordinary course of professional conduct;

(3) when it was made in the performance of a duty specially enjoined by law.

History: En. Sec. 3237, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7950, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10594, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1946; re-en. Sec. 10594, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1101-17; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 72, L. 1983.

26-1-608. Photographs of items allegedly taken or converted — admissibility procedure. (1) In a prosecution for a violation of 45-6-301, photographs of the items alleged to have been taken or converted are competent evidence of the items and are admissible in a proceeding, hearing, or trial as if the items themselves were introduced as evidence so long as responding law enforcement personnel have designated a person to be responsible for properly photographing the items and preserving the photographic evidence.

(2) The photographs must bear a written description of the items alleged to have been taken or converted, the name of the owner from whom the items were allegedly taken or the store or establishment, as appropriate, where the alleged offense occurred, the name of the accused, the name of the arresting officer, the date the photographs were taken, and a statement by the photographer that the photographs accurately represent the items in question.

(3) The writing required under subsection (2) must be made under oath by the arresting officer, and the photographs must be identified by the signature of the photographer. Upon the filing of the photograph and the writing with the law enforcement agency or court holding the items as evidence, the items must be returned to their owner or the proprietor or manager of the store or establishment.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 739, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Admissibility of other evidence of contents, Rule 1004, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

26-1-609 through 26-1-620 reserved.

26-1-621. Repealed. Sec. 20, Ch. 72, L. 1983.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 14, L. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1001-39.

26-1-622. Official reports and records made pursuant to federal law prima facie evidence. An official written report or record, or duly certified copy thereof, that a person is dead or alive; missing; missing in action; interned in a neutral country; or beleaguered, besieged, or captured by an enemy, made by any officer or employee of the United States authorized by law of the United States to make same, shall be received in any court, office, or other place in this state as prima facie evidence that such person is dead or alive; missing; missing in action; interned in a neutral country; or beleaguered, besieged, or captured by an enemy, as the case may be.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 14, L. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1001-40; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 72, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Charges for tuition — waivers, 20-25-421.

Uniform Probate Code — evidence of death, 72-1-108.

26-1-623. Presumption of authenticity of finding, report, or record. For the purposes of 26-1-622, any finding, report, or record or duly certified copy thereof purporting to have been signed by such an officer or employee of the United States as is described in that section shall prima facie be deemed to have been signed and issued by such an officer or employee pursuant to law, and the person signing same shall prima facie be deemed to have acted within the scope of his authority. If a copy purports to have been certified by a person authorized by law to certify the same, such certified copy shall be prima facie evidence of his authority so to certify.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 14, L. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1001-41; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 72, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Authentication and identification, Art. IX, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Public records, Rule 1005, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Uniform Probate Code — evidence of death, 72-1-108.

Part 7
Voluntary Payment of Claims

Part Cross-References

Offers of judgment — not admissible:
District Court, Rule 68, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Municipal Court, 25-30-101.
Compromise and offers to compromise — not admissible, Rule 408, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Agreements settling or compromising abolished causes of action, 27-1-605.
Liability, Title 27, ch. 1, part 7.

26-1-701. Legislative policy. The legislature hereby declares that the health, welfare, and safety of the people of the state of Montana would be enhanced by the expeditious handling of liability claims. The legislature further declares that the handling of such claims would be expedited if voluntary payment by or on behalf of one person to or on behalf of a person who has sustained injury to his person or damage to his property could not be construed as an admission of fault or liability as to any claim arising out of the occurrence which gave rise to such injury or damage.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 222, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2201-7.

26-1-702. Person defined. As used in this part, the word "person" includes any individual, partnership, joint venture, unincorporated association, private or municipal corporation, the state and its political subdivisions.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 222, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2201-8.

26-1-703. Voluntary partial payment of claim not an admission of fault or waiver. No voluntary partial payment of a claim against any person based on alleged liability of that person for injury to person, including death, or damage to property arising out of any occurrence shall be construed as an admission of fault or liability or as a waiver or release of claim by the person to whom or in whose behalf such payment was made. No voluntary partial payment shall be construed to reduce the amount of damages which may be pleaded or proved in any action arising out of such occurrence.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 222, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2201-9(part).

Cross-References

Compromise negotiations — not admissible as to liability, Rule 408, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Payment of injury expenses — not admissible as to liability, Rule 409, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

26-1-704. Fact of payment and amount inadmissible as evidence. The fact of any such voluntary payment or its amount shall not be admissible as evidence on the trial of any action arising out of such occurrence, whether on the issue of liability, the extent of the damage, or otherwise.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 222, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2201-9(part).

Cross-References

Compromise negotiations — not admissible as to liability, Rule 408, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Payment of injury expenses — not admissible as to liability, Rule 409, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

26-1-705. Effect of payment upon final settlement. Upon final settlement between the parties of a claim arising out of such occurrence, the parties may make any agreement they wish with respect to all voluntary partial payments.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 222, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2201-9(part).

26-1-706. Effect of payment on judgment. After entry of a judgment in an action for damages for personal injuries, including death, or for damage to property arising out of any occurrence, any voluntary partial payment theretofore made shall be treated as a credit against such judgment and shall be deductible from the amount of such judgment. If after partial voluntary payments are made as herein provided for, it shall be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction that the person who made such payments or on whose behalf such payments were made is liable for an amount which is less than the amount of the voluntary payments already made, such person shall have no right of action for the recovery of the amount by which the voluntary payments exceeded the amount of the judgment.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 222, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2201-9(part).

Cross-References

Judgment, Title 25, ch. 9.
Execution of judgment, Title 25, ch. 13.
Damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 2.
Measure of damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 3.

Part 8
Privileges

Part Cross-References

Privileges under Montana Rules of Evidence, Art. V, Rules 501 through 505, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Waiver of privilege, Rule 503, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Gunshot or stab wounds — reporting by health care practitioners, 37-2-302.
Licensed social workers — privilege, 37-22-401.
Public accountants — privilege, 37-50-402.
Reports of child abuse or neglect, 41-3-201.
Examination and treatment of child — abuse or neglect proceedings — reports — attorney-client only privilege, 41-3-204, 41-3-437.
Investigative subpoenas — privileges apply, 46-4-305.
Criminal actions — privilege extends to discovery, 46-15-332.
Deaf — interpreter privilege, 49-4-511.
Admissibility of evidence contained in report under Montana Elder Abuse Prevention Act, 52-3-821.

26-1-801. Policy to protect confidentiality in certain relations. There are particular relations in which it is the policy of the law to encourage confidence and to preserve it inviolate; therefore, a person cannot be examined as a witness in the cases enumerated in this part.

History: En. Secs. 373-377, pp. 210, 211, L. 1867; re-en. Secs. 447-451, p. 125, Cod. Stat. 1871; en. Secs. 629, 630, pp. 203, 204, L. 1877; re-en. Secs. 629, 630, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Secs. 650, 651, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3163, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7892, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10536, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 83, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 10536, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 61, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 318, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 543, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 225, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-701-4(part).

Cross-References

Privileges recognized only as provided, Rule 501, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

26-1-802. Spousal privilege. A husband cannot be examined for or against his wife without her consent or a wife for or against her husband without his consent; nor can either, during the marriage or afterward, be, without the consent of the other, examined as to any communication made by one to the other during the marriage; but this exception does not apply to a civil action or proceeding by one against the other or to a criminal action or proceeding for a crime committed by one against the other.

History: En. Secs. 373-377, pp. 210, 211, L. 1867; re-en. Secs. 447-451, p. 125, Cod. Stat. 1871; en. Secs. 629, 630, pp. 203, 204, L. 1877; re-en. Secs. 629, 630, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Secs. 650, 651, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3163, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7892, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10536, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 83, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 10536, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 61, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 318, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 543, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 225, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-701-4(1).

Cross-References

Marriage, Title 40, ch. 1.
Right of person to sue spouse for intentional tort, 40-2-109.
Child abuse or neglect proceedings — no privilege except attorney-client privilege, 41-3-437.
Promoting prostitution — testimony of spouse, 45-5-604.
Crime against spouse or children — no spousal privilege, 46-16-212.

26-1-803. Attorney-client privilege. (1) An attorney cannot, without the consent of his client, be examined as to any communication made by the client to him or his advice given to the client in the course of professional employment.

(2) A client cannot, except voluntarily, be examined as to any communication made by him to his attorney or the advice given to him by his attorney in the course of the attorney's professional employment.

History: En. Secs. 373-377, pp. 210, 211, L. 1867; re-en. Secs. 447-451, p. 125, Cod. Stat. 1871; en. Secs. 629, 630, pp. 203, 204, L. 1877; re-en. Secs. 629, 630, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Secs. 650, 651, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3163, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7892, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10536, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 83, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 10536, R.C.M. 1935; amd.

Sec. 1, Ch. 61, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 318, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 543, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 225, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-701-4(2); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 276, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Supreme Court — authority over conduct of bar, Art. VII, sec. 2, Mont. Const.
Attorneys — generally, Title 37, ch. 61.
Delinquent youth — privilege, 41-5-1303.

26-1-804. Confessions made to member of clergy. A clergyman or priest cannot, without the consent of the person making the confession, be examined as to any confession made to him in his professional character in the course of discipline enjoined by the church to which he belongs.

History: En. Secs. 373-377, pp. 210, 211, L. 1867; re-en. Secs. 447-451, p. 125, Cod. Stat. 1871; en. Secs. 629, 630, pp. 203, 204, L. 1877; re-en. Secs. 629, 630, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Secs. 650, 651, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3163, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7892, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10536, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 83, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 10536, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 61, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 318, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 543, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 225, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-701-4(3).

Cross-References

Freedom of religion, Art. II, sec. 5, Mont. Const.

26-1-805. Doctor-patient privilege. Except as provided in Rule 35, Montana Rules of Civil Procedure, a licensed physician, surgeon, or dentist cannot, without the consent of his patient, be examined in a civil action as to any information acquired in attending the patient which was necessary to enable him to prescribe or act for the patient.

History: En. Secs. 373-377, pp. 210, 211, L. 1867; re-en. Secs. 447-451, p. 125, Cod. Stat. 1871; en. Secs. 629, 630, pp. 203, 204, L. 1877; re-en. Secs. 629, 630, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Secs. 650, 651, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3163, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7892, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10536, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 83, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 10536, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 61, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 318, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 543, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 225, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-701-4(4); amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 72, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Civil procedure — physical and mental examination of persons, Rule 35, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Diagnosis of condition that impairs patient's ability to safely operate motor vehicle — report to Department of Justice — limits on admissibility of report, 37-2-311.
Physicians — generally, Title 37, ch. 3.
Dentists — generally, Title 37, ch. 4.
Artificial insemination — confidential, 40-6-106.
Treatment of minor — disclosure to spouse or parents not violative of privilege, 41-1-403.
Examination and treatment of child — abuse and neglect — no privilege except attorney-client privilege, 41-3-437.
Inhospital medical staff committees — extension of privilege, 50-16-203.
Uniform Health Care Information Act, Title 50, ch. 16, part 5.

26-1-806. Speech-language pathologist, audiologist-client privilege. A speech-language pathologist or audiologist cannot, without the consent of his client, be examined in a civil action as to any communication made by the client to him.

History: En. Secs. 373-377, pp. 210, 211, L. 1867; re-en. Secs. 447-451, p. 125, Cod. Stat. 1871; en. Secs. 629, 630, pp. 203, 204, L. 1877; re-en. Secs. 629, 630, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Secs. 650, 651, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3163, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7892, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10536, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 83, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 10536, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 61, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 318, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 543, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 225, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-701-4(8); amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 413, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Speech-language pathologists and audiologists, Title 37, ch. 15.
Child abuse and neglect proceedings — no privilege except attorney-client privilege, 41-3-437.

26-1-807. Psychologist-client privilege. The confidential relations and communications between a psychologist and his client shall be placed on the same basis as provided by law for those between an attorney and his client. Nothing in any act of the legislature shall be construed to require such privileged communications to be disclosed.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 73, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 66-3212.

Cross-References

Civil procedure — mental examination of persons, Rule 35, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Psychologists, Title 37, ch. 17.
Child — abuse and neglect proceedings — no privilege except attorney-client privilege, 41-3-437.
Psychiatric testimony — criminal actions — issue of mental disease or defect, 46-14-213.

Psychiatric examination for criminal actions — admissibility, 46-14-217.
Uniform Health Care Information Act, Title 50, ch. 16, part 5.

26-1-808. Information gathered by psychology teachers and observers. Any person who is engaged in teaching psychology in any school or who, acting as such, is engaged in the study and observation of child mentality shall not, without the consent of the parent or guardian of such child being so taught or observed, testify in any civil action as to any information so obtained.

History: En. Secs. 373-377, pp. 210, 211, L. 1867; re-en. Secs. 447-451, p. 125, Cod. Stat. 1871; en. Secs. 629, 630, pp. 203, 204, L. 1877; re-en. Secs. 629, 630, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Secs. 650, 651, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3163, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7892, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10536, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 83, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 10536, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 61, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 318, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 543, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 225, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-701-4(6).

Cross-References
Parent and child, Title 40, ch. 6.

26-1-809. Confidential communications by student to employee of educational institution. A counselor, psychologist, nurse, or teacher employed by any educational institution cannot be examined as to communications made to him in confidence by a duly registered student of such institution. However, this provision shall not apply where consent has been given by the student, if not a minor, or, if he is a minor, by the student and his parent or legal guardian.

History: En. Secs. 373-377, pp. 210, 211, L. 1867; re-en. Secs. 447-451, p. 125, Cod. Stat. 1871; en. Secs. 629, 630, pp. 203, 204, L. 1877; re-en. Secs. 629, 630, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Secs. 650, 651, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3163, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7892, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10536, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 83, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 10536, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 61, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 318, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 543, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 225, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-701-4(7).

Cross-References
Application of privileges — child abuse, neglect, and dependency, 41-3-204, 41-3-437.
Uniform Health Care Information Act, Title 50, ch. 16, part 5.

26-1-810. Confidential communications made to public officer. A public officer cannot be examined as to communications made to him in official confidence when the public interests would suffer by the disclosure.

History: En. Secs. 373-377, pp. 210, 211, L. 1867; re-en. Secs. 447-451, p. 125, Cod. Stat. 1871; en. Secs. 629, 630, pp. 203, 204, L. 1877; re-en. Secs. 629, 630, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Secs. 650, 651, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3163, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7892, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10536, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 83, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 10536, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 61, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 318, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 543, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 225, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-701-4(5).

Cross-References
Offenses against public administration, Title 45, ch. 7.

26-1-811. Repealed. Sec. 4, Ch. 481, L. 1999.
History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 364, L. 1987.

26-1-812. Advocate privilege. (1) Unless a report is otherwise required by law, an advocate may not, without consent of the victim, be examined as to any communication made to the advocate by a victim and may not divulge records kept during the course of providing shelter, counseling, or crisis intervention services.

(2) This privilege belongs to the victim and may not be waived, except by express consent. The privilege continues even if the victim is unreachable. Consent may not be implied because the victim is a party to a divorce or custody proceeding. The privilege terminates upon the death of the victim.

(3) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Advocate" means an employee or volunteer of a domestic violence shelter, crisis line, or victim's services provider that provides services for victims of sexual assault, stalking, or any assault on a partner or family member.

(b) "Victim" means a person seeking assistance because of partner or family member assault, any sexual assault, or stalking, whether or not the victim seeks or receives services within the criminal justice system.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 484, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Assaults, stalking, and related offenses, Title 45, ch. 5, part 2.
Sex crimes, Title 45, ch. 5, part 5.
Victim services, Title 46, ch. 24.

26-1-813. Mediation — confidentiality — privilege — exceptions. (1) Mediation means a private, confidential, informal dispute resolution process in which an impartial and neutral third person, the mediator, assists disputing parties to resolve their differences. In the mediation process, decisionmaking authority remains with the parties and the mediator does not have authority to compel a resolution or to render a judgment on any issue. A mediator may encourage and assist the parties to reach their own mutually acceptable settlement by facilitating an exchange of information between the parties, helping to clarify issues and interests, ensuring that relevant information is brought forth, and assisting the parties to voluntarily resolve their dispute.

(2) Except upon written agreement of the parties and the mediator, mediation proceedings must be:

(a) confidential;

(b) held without a verbatim record; and

(c) held in private.

(3) A mediator's files and records, with the exception of signed, written agreements, are closed to all persons unless the parties and the mediator mutually agree otherwise. Except as provided in subsection (5), all mediation-related communications, verbal or written, between the parties or from the parties to the mediator and any information and evidence presented to the mediator during the proceedings are confidential. The mediator's report, if any, and the information or recommendations contained in it, with the exception of a signed, written agreement, are not admissible as evidence in any action subsequently brought in any court of law or before any administrative agency and are not subject to discovery or subpoena in any court or administrative proceeding unless all parties waive the rights to confidentiality and privilege.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (5), the parties to the mediation and a mediator are not subject to subpoena by any court or administrative agency and may not be examined in any action as to any communication made during the course of the mediation proceeding without the consent of the parties to the mediation and the mediator.

(5) The confidentiality and privilege provisions of this section do not apply to information revealed in a mediation if disclosure is:

(a) required by any statute;

(b) agreed to by the parties and the mediator in writing, whether prior to, during, or subsequent to the mediation; or

(c) necessary to establish a claim or defense on behalf of the mediator in a controversy between a party to the mediation and the mediator.

(6) Nothing in this section prohibits a mediator from conveying information from one party to another during the mediation, unless a party objects to disclosure.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 481, L. 1999.

Part 9
Media Confidentiality Act

Part Cross-References

Right to know, Art. II, sec. 9, Mont. Const.
Open meetings, Title 2, ch. 3, part 2.
Media management to be given opportunity to publish correction prior to action for libel or slander, 27-1-818.

26-1-901. Short title. This part shall be known and may be cited as the "Media Confidentiality Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 195, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 93-601-1; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 285, L. 1979.

26-1-902. Extent of privilege. (1) Without his or its consent no person, including any newspaper, magazine, press association, news agency, news service, radio station, television station, or community antenna television service or any person connected with or employed by any of these for the purpose of gathering, writing, editing, or disseminating news may be examined as to or may be required to disclose any information obtained or prepared or the source of that information in any legal proceeding if the information was gathered, received, or processed in the course of his employment or its business.

(2) A person described in subsection (1) may not be adjudged in contempt by a judicial, legislative, administrative, or any other body having the power to issue subpoenas for refusing to disclose or produce the source of any information or for refusing to disclose any information obtained or prepared in gathering, receiving, or processing information in the course of his or its business.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 195, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 56, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 225, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-601-2(1), (2); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 285, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Contempt of court, Title 3, ch. 1, part 5.
Contempt of Legislature, 5-5-103.

26-1-903. Waiver of privilege. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), dissemination in whole or in part does not constitute a waiver of provisions of 26-1-902.

(2) If the person claiming the privilege testifies, with or without having been subpoenaed or ordered to testify or produce the source, before a judicial, legislative, administrative, or other body having the power to issue subpoenas or judicially enforceable orders, he does not waive the provisions of 26-1-902 unless the person voluntarily agrees to waive the privilege or voluntarily discloses the source in the course of his testimony. Except as provided in this subsection, the provisions of 26-1-902 may not be waived.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 195, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 56, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 225, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-601-2(3), (4); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 285, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 544, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Administrative subpoenas, 2-4-611.
Legislative subpoenas, 5-5-101.
Subpoenas — generally, Title 26, ch. 2, part 1.
Waiver of privilege by voluntary disclosure, Rule 503, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Investigative subpoenas, Title 46, ch. 4, part 3.

Part 10
Affidavits

26-1-1001. Affidavit defined. An "affidavit" is a written declaration under oath, made without notice to the adverse party.

History: En. Sec. 3321, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7988, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10632, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2003; re-en. Sec. 10632, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1601-2.

Cross-References

Oaths, Title 1, ch. 6, part 1.

26-1-1002. Permissible uses for affidavits. An affidavit may be used:

(1) to verify a pleading or a paper in a special proceeding;

(2) to prove the service of a summons, notice, or other paper in an action or special proceeding;

(3) to obtain a provisional remedy, the examination of a witness, or a stay of proceedings;

(4) upon a motion; and

(5) in any other case expressly permitted by some other provision of this code.

History: En. Sec. 3330, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7992, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10636, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2009; re-en. Sec. 10636, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1701-1.

Cross-References

Expected evidence — affidavit supporting, 25-4-501, 25-4-502.
Evidence on motions — required oral testimony, Rule 43(e), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Proceedings for summary judgments, Rule 56(e), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Summary judgment — costs for affidavits made in bad faith, Rule 56(g), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

26-1-1003. Affidavits made in this state — before whom taken. An affidavit to be used before any court, judge, or officer of this state may be taken before any judge or clerk of any court or any justice of the peace, county clerk, or notary public in this state.

History: En. Sec. 336, p. 113, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 399, p. 215, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 473, p. 130, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 651, p. 208, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 651, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 672, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3333, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7995, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10639, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2012; re-en. Sec. 10639, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1701-4.

Cross-References

Notaries public — powers and duties, 1-5-416.
Supreme Court Justices, District Court Judges, and Justices of the Peace, 3-1-404.
Clerk of District Court, Title 3, ch. 5, part 5.
County Clerk — generally, Title 7, ch. 4, part 26.

26-1-1004. Affidavits made in another state — before whom taken. An affidavit taken in another state of the United States to be used in this state may be taken before a commissioner appointed by the governor of this state to take affidavits and depositions in such other state, before any notary public in another state, or before any judge or clerk of a court of record having a seal.

History: En. Sec. 337, p. 113, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 400, p. 215, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 474, p. 130, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 652, p. 208, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 652, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 673, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 3334, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7996, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10640, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2013; re-en. Sec. 10640, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1701-5.

Cross-References

Seals, Title 1, ch. 4, part 2.

26-1-1005. Affidavits made in foreign country — before whom taken. An affidavit taken in a foreign country to be used in this state may be taken before an ambassador, minister, consul, vice consul, or consular agent of the United States or before any judge of a court of record having a seal in such foreign country.

History: En. Sec. 338, p. 113, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 401, p. 215, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 475, p. 130, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 653, p. 208, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 653, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 674, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 3335, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7997, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10641, R.C.M. 1921, Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2014; re-en. Sec. 10641, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1701-6.

Cross-References

Acceptance of foreign seals, 1-4-203.

26-1-1006. Verification of affidavit taken out of state. When an affidavit is taken before a judge of a court in another state or in a foreign country, the genuineness of the signature of the judge, the existence of the court, and the fact that such judge is a member thereof must be certified by the clerk of the court, under the seal thereof.

History: En. Sec. 339, p. 113, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 402, p. 215, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 476, p. 130, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 654, p. 208, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 654, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 675, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3336, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7998, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10642, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2015; re-en. Sec. 10642, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1701-7.

Cross-References

Authentication and identification, Art. IX, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

26-1-1007 through 26-1-1010 reserved.

26-1-1011. Affidavit of printer or publisher as evidence of publication. Evidence of the publication of a document or notice required by law or by an order of a court or judge to be published in a newspaper may be given by the affidavit of the printer or publisher of the newspaper or his foreman or principal clerk, annexed to a copy of the document or notice, specifying the times when and the paper in which the publication was made.

History: En. Sec. 13, p. 12, L. 1881; re-en. Sec. 677, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3331, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7993, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10637, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2010; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 80, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 10637, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1701-2.

Cross-References

Affidavit of printer — allowance of claims, 18-7-204.
Printers — penalty for false affidavit or overcharge, 18-7-205.
Service by publication — publisher's affidavit, Rule 4D, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

26-1-1012. Affidavit of publication — where filed, prima facie evidence. If such affidavit be made in an action or special proceeding pending in a court, it may be filed with the court or clerk thereof. If not so made, it may be filed with the clerk of the county where the newspaper is printed. In either case the original affidavit or a copy thereof, certified by the judge of the court or clerk having it in custody, is prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.

History: En. Sec. 655, p. 209, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 655, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 676, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3332, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7994, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10638, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2011; re-en. Sec. 10638, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1701-3.

Cross-References

Clerk of Court — filing, 3-5-501.

Affidavit of printer — allowance of claims, 18-7-204.

CHAPTER 2

SUBPOENAS AND WITNESSES

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Part 1
Subpoenas

Part Cross-References

Administrative proceedings subpoenas, 2-4-611.
Legislative subpoenas, 5-5-101.
Civil procedure — subpoenas, Rule 45, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Subpoenas for production of documentary evidence — civil procedure, Rule 45(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Securities regulation — subpoenas, 30-10-304.
Investigative subpoenas, Title 46, ch. 4, part 3.
Grand jury — subpoenas, 46-11-313.
Criminal subpoenas, Title 46, ch. 15, part 1.
Inability to procure witness through subpoena — use of criminal depositions, 46-15-201, 46-15-202, 46-15-204.

26-2-101. Subpoena defined. The process by which the attendance of a witness is required is by a subpoena. It is a writ or order directed to a person and requiring his attendance at a particular time and place to testify as a witness. It may also require him to bring with him any books, documents, or other things under his control, which he is bound by law to produce in evidence.

History: En. Sec. 380, p. 212, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 454, p. 127, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 633, p. 204, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 633, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 654, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 3300, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7974, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10618, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1985; re-en. Sec. 10618, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1501-3.

Cross-References

Civil subpoenas, Rule 45, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Criminal subpoenas, Title 46, ch. 15, part 1.

26-2-102. Issuance of subpoena. The subpoena is issued as follows:

(1) To require attendance before a court or at the trial of an issue therein, it is issued under the seal of the court before which the attendance is required or in which the issue is pending.

(2) To require attendance out of the court before a judge, justice, or other officer authorized to administer oaths or take testimony in any matter under the laws of this state, it is issued by the judge, justice, or other officer before whom the attendance is required.

(3) To require attendance before a commissioner appointed to take testimony by a court of a foreign country, of the United States, of any other state in the United States, or of any other district or county within this state or before any officer or officers empowered by the laws of the United States to take testimony, it may be issued by any judge or justice of the peace in places within his respective jurisdiction, with like power to enforce attendance and, upon certificate of contumacy to said court, to punish contempt of his process as such judge or justice could exercise if the subpoena directed the attendance of the witness before his court in a matter pending therein.

History: En. Sec. 322, p. 111, Bannack Stat.; en. Sec. 381, p. 212, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 455, p. 127, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 634, p. 204, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 634, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 655, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3301, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7975, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10619, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1986; re-en. Sec. 10619, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1501-4.

Cross-References

Powers of officer taking proof of execution of instrument, 1-5-304.
Administrative proceedings, 2-4-104, 2-4-611.
Legislative Council, 5-11-107.
Civil actions — form and issuance, Rule 45(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Subpoena for taking depositions, Rule 45(d), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Contempt — failure to obey subpoena, Rule 45(f), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Masters — subpoena witnesses, Rule 53(d), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Grand jury — subpoena of witness, 46-11-313.
Criminal subpoena — issuance, 46-15-101.
Witnesses from another state — criminal actions, 46-15-113.
Board of Pardons and Parole — issuance and service of subpoenas, 46-23-205.

26-2-103. Service of subpoena on concealed witness. If a witness is concealed in a building or vessel so as to prevent the service of a subpoena upon him, any court or judge or any officer issuing a subpoena may, upon proof by affidavit of the concealment and of the materiality of the witness, make an order that the sheriff of the county serve the subpoena and the sheriff must serve it accordingly and, for that purpose, may break into the building or vessel where the witness is concealed.

History: **En. Sec. 383, p. 212, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 457, p. 127, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 636, p. 205, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 636, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 657, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3303, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7977, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10621, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1988; re-en. Sec. 10621, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1501-6.**

Cross-References

Contempt of court, Title 3, ch. 1, part 5; Rule 45(f), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Service of civil subpoenas, Rule 45(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Service of criminal subpoenas, 46-15-107.

26-2-104. Disobedience — how punished. Disobedience to a subpoena or a refusal to be sworn or to answer as a witness or to subscribe an affidavit or deposition, when required, may be punished as a contempt by the court issuing the subpoena or requiring the witness to be so sworn, to so answer, or to so subscribe; and if the witness be a party, his complaint or answer may be stricken out.

History: **En. Sec. 329, p. 112, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 387, p. 213, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 461, p. 128, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 640, p. 206, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 640, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 661, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3306, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7980, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10624, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1991; re-en. Sec. 10624, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1501-9; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 72, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

Contempt of court, Title 3, ch. 7, part 5.
Legislative contempt, 5-5-103.
Motion to strike pleadings, Rule 12(f), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Contempt — failure to obey subpoena, Rule 45(f), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Board of Pardons and Parole subpoena — penalty for disobedience, 46-23-207.

26-2-105. Disobedience — civil damages. A witness disobeying a subpoena also forfeits to the party aggrieved the sum of $100 and all damages which he may sustain by the failure of the witness to attend, which forfeiture and damages may be recovered in a civil action.

History: **En. Sec. 330, p. 112, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 388, p. 213, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 462, p. 128, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 641, p. 206, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 641, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 662, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3307, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7981, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10625, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1992; re-en. Sec. 10625, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1501-10.**

Cross-References

Measure of damages for misconduct, 3-1-521.
Contempt — failure to obey subpoena, Rule 45(f), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

26-2-106. Warrant to arrest and bring in disobedient witness. In case of a failure of a witness to attend, the court or officer issuing the subpoena, upon proof of the service thereof and of the failure of the witness, may issue a warrant to the sheriff of the county to arrest the witness and bring him before the court or officer where his attendance was required.

History: **En. Sec. 331, p. 112, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 389, p. 213, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 463, p. 128, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 642, p. 207, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 642, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 663, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3308, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7982, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10626, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1993; re-en. Sec. 10626, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1501-11.**

Cross-References

Detention, Art. II, sec. 23, Mont. Const.
Contempt — warrant of attachment or commitment, 3-1-513.
Contempt — arrest and detention by Sheriff, 3-1-515, 3-1-521.
Legislature — compelling attendance, 5-5-104.

26-2-107. Contents of warrant — execution. Every warrant of commitment issued by a court or officer pursuant to this part must specify therein, particularly, the cause of the commitment; and if it be for refusing to answer a question, such question must be stated in the warrant. Every warrant to arrest or commit a witness pursuant to this part must be directed to the sheriff of the county where the witness may be and must be executed by him in the same manner as process by the district court.

History: **En. Sec. 643, p. 207, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 643, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 664, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3309, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7983, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10627, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1994; re-en. Sec. 10627, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1501-12.**

Cross-References

Execution of process in District Court, Title 25, ch. 3.

26-2-108 through 26-2-110 reserved.

26-2-111. Time during which subpoena is effective. A subpoena remains in effect unless quashed or until judgment, dismissal, or other final determination of the action by the court in which the action was filed or to which the action was transferred.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 138, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Criminal subpoenas, 46-15-101.

Part 2
Securing Testimony of Witness Who Is a Prisoner

Part Cross-References

Criminal subpoena — persons imprisoned in state prison or in another county, 46-15-105.

26-2-201. Court order to obtain deposition or attendance of prisoner. If the witness be a prisoner confined in a jail or prison within this state, an order for his examination in the prison upon deposition or for his temporary removal and production before a court or officer for the purpose of being orally examined may be made as follows:

(1) by the court itself in which the action or special proceeding is pending unless it be a justice's court;

(2) by a justice of the supreme court or a judge of the district court of the county where the action or proceeding is pending if pending before a justice's court or before a judge or other person out of court.

History: En. Sec. 332, p. 112, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 390, p. 213, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 464, p. 128, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 644, p. 207, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 644, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 665, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 3310, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7984, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10628, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1995; re-en. Sec. 10628, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1501-13.

Cross-References

Detention, Art. II, sec. 23, Mont. Const.

Depositions — civil proceedings, Rules 27 through 32, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Depositions — criminal proceedings, Title 46, ch. 15, part 2.

26-2-202. Motion and affidavit required. Such order can only be made on the motion of a party, upon affidavit showing the nature of the action or proceeding, the testimony expected from the witness, and its materiality.

History: En. Sec. 333, p. 113, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 391, p. 213, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 465, p. 128, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 645, p. 207, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 645, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 666, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3311, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7985, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10629, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1996; re-en. Sec. 10629, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1501-14.

Cross-References

Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.

26-2-203. When production of witness may be required. If the witness be imprisoned in the county where the action or proceeding is pending, his production may be required. In all other cases his examination, when allowed, must be taken upon deposition.

History: En. Sec. 334, p. 113, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 392, p. 213, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 466, p. 129, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 646, p. 207, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 646, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 667, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3312, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7986, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10630, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1997; re-en. Sec. 10630, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1501-15.

Cross-References

Detention, Art. II, sec. 23, Mont. Const.

Depositions — civil, Rule 27, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Depositions — criminal, Title 46, ch. 15, part 2.

Part 3
Duties of Witnesses

Part Cross-References

Witnesses — generally, Art. VI, Rules 601 through 613, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Tampering with witnesses, 45-7-206.

Criminal actions — ensuring availability of material witness — preserving testimony, 46-11-601.

26-2-301. Witness required to attend when subpoenaed. A witness served with a subpoena must attend at the time appointed, with any papers under his control required by the subpoena, and answer all pertinent and legal questions and, unless sooner discharged, must remain until the testimony is closed.

History: En. Sec. 327, p. 112, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 385, p. 213, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 459, p. 128, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 638, p. 206, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 638, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 659, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 3400, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8029, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10673, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2064; re-en. Sec. 10673, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2101-1.

Cross-References

Production of documents and things, Rule 34, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

26-2-302. Witness required to answer questions. A witness must answer questions legal and pertinent to the matter in issue though his answer may establish a claim against himself, but he need not give an answer which will have a tendency to subject him to punishment for a felony, nor need he give an answer which will have a direct tendency to degrade his character unless it be to the very fact in issue or to a fact from which the fact in issue would be presumed.

History: En. Sec. 328, p. 112, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 386, p. 213, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 460, p. 128, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 639, p. 206, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 639, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 660, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 3401, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8030, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10674, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2065; re-en. Sec. 10674, R.C.M 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2101-2; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 72, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Right against self-incrimination, Art. II, sec. 25, Mont. Const.
Refusal to testify — contempt:
Administrative proceedings, 2-4-104.
Defined as contemptuous, 3-1-501.
Justices' Courts, 3-10-401.
City Courts, 3-11-303.
Before Legislature, 5-5-103.
Legislative Council, 5-11-107.
Criminal contempt, 45-7-309.
Civil execution of judgment — location of property — answer required, 25-14-101.
Impeachment by evidence of conviction of crime — not admissible, Rule 609, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Compelling testimony of witness — immunity:
Securities regulation, 30-10-304, 30-14-221.
Investigative subpoenas, 46-4-305.
Judicial proceedings, 46-15-331.
Perjury, 45-7-201.
False swearing, 45-7-202.

26-2-303. Person present required to testify. A person present in court or before a judicial officer may be required to testify in the same manner as if he were in attendance upon a subpoena issued by such court or officer.

History: En. Sec. 326, p. 112, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 384, p. 212, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 458, p. 128, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 637, p. 206, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 637, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 658, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3305, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7979, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10623, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1990; re-en. Sec. 10623, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1501-8.

Part 4
Protection of Witnesses

26-2-401. Right of witness to protection from harassment. It is the right of a witness to be protected from irrelevant, improper, or insulting questions and from harsh or insulting demeanor; to be detained only so long as the interests of justice require it; to be examined only as to matters legal and pertinent to the issue.

History: En. Sec. 3402, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8031, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10675, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2066; re-en. Sec. 10675, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2101-3.

Cross-References

Evidence of character and conduct of witnesses, Rule 608, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Detaining witnesses — criminal — material witness, 46-11-601.
Compelling testimony of witness — criminal, 46-15-331.

26-2-402. Witness protected from arrest when attending, going, and returning. Every person who has been, in good faith, served with a subpoena to attend as a witness before a court, judge, commissioner, referee, or other person in a case where the disobedience of the witness may be punished as a contempt is exonerated from arrests in a civil action while going to the place of attendance, necessarily remaining there, and returning therefrom.

History: En. Sec. 335, p. 113, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 393, p. 213, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 467, p. 129, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 674, p. 215, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 3403, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8032, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10676, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2067; re-en. Sec. 10676, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2101-4.

Cross-References

Persons exempt from arrest, 46-6-102.

Criminal subpoena — exemption from arrest — person from out of state, 46-15-120.

26-2-403. Arrest void — punishment and liability. The arrest of a witness contrary to 26-2-402 is void and, when willfully made, is a contempt of the court; and the person making it is responsible to the witness arrested for double the amount of the damages which may be assessed against him and is also liable to an action at the suit of the party serving the witness with a subpoena for the damages sustained by him in consequence of the arrest.

History: En. Sec. 3404, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8033, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10677, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2068; re-en. Sec. 10677, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2101-5.

Cross-References

Contempt of court, Title 3, ch. 1, part 5.

Measure of damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 3.

Liability, Title 27, ch. 1, part 7.

26-2-404. Affidavit of arrested witness — exoneration of arresting officer. (1) An officer is not liable for making the arrest in ignorance of the facts creating the exoneration but is liable for any subsequent detention of the witness if such witness claims the exemption and makes an affidavit stating that:

(a) he has been served with a subpoena to attend as a witness before a court, officer, or other person, specifying the same, the place of attendance, and the action or proceeding in which the subpoena was issued;

(b) he has not thus been served by his own procurement with the intention of avoiding arrest; and

(c) he is at the time going to the place of attendance, returning therefrom, or remaining there in obedience to the subpoena.

(2) The affidavit may be taken by the officer and exonerates him from liability for discharging the witness when arrested.

History: En. Sec. 394, p. 214, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 468, p. 129, Cod. Stat. 1871; rep. Sec. 674, p. 215, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 3405, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8034, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10678, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2069; re-en. Sec. 10678, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2101-6; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 72, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.

Subpoenas, Title 26, ch. 2, part 1.

Unlawful restraint, 45-5-301.

Arrest by peace officer, 46-6-210.

26-2-405. Discharge of witness from arrest by court or judge. The court or officer issuing the subpoena and the court or officer before whom the attendance is required may discharge the witness from an arrest made in violation of 26-2-402. If the court has adjourned before the arrest or before application for discharge, a judge of the court may grant the discharge.

History: En. Sec. 3406, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8035, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10679, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2070; re-en. Sec. 10679, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2101-7.

Cross-References

Subpoena for attendance of witness, Rule 45(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Subpoenas, Title 26, ch. 2, part 1.

Part 5
Witness Fees

26-2-501. Witnesses in courts of record and before certain court officers. (1) Witness fees are as follows:

(a) for attending in any civil or criminal action or proceeding before any court of record, referee, or officer authorized to take depositions or commissioners to assess damages or otherwise, for each day, $10;

(b) for mileage in traveling to the place of trial or hearing, each way, for each mile, a mileage allowance as provided in 2-18-503.

(2) However, no officer of the United States, the state of Montana, or any county, incorporated city, or town within the limits of the state of Montana shall receive any per diem when testifying in a criminal proceeding, and no witness shall receive fees in any more than one criminal case on the same day.

History: En. Sec. 4648, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3182, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4936, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 18, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4936, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 117, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 332, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 439, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 25-404.

Cross-References

Costs generally allowable, 25-10-201.

Costs of securing witnesses, 25-10-205.

Expenses of grand jury, 46-11-319.

26-2-502. Witnesses in courts not of record — civil actions. Witnesses in courts not of record in civil actions and proceedings shall receive $10 for each day's actual attendance and mileage as provided in 2-18-503 for each mile actually traveled in going from their residences by the usual traveled route to the court and return.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 48, L. 1903; re-en. Sec. 3186, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4941, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 18, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4941, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 332, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 420, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 25-409; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 334, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Courts of record, 3-1-102.

26-2-503. Witnesses in courts not of record — criminal actions and on coroner's inquests. Witnesses in courts not of record in criminal actions and on coroner's inquests shall receive $10 per day for actual attendance and mileage as provided in 2-18-503 for each mile actually and necessarily traveled from their places of residence to the court and return.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 48, L. 1903; re-en. Sec. 3187, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4942, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 18, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4942, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 332, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 420, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 25-410; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 334, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Courts of record, 3-1-102.

Payment of costs of inquest, 7-4-2913.

Coroner's inquests, Title 46, ch. 4, part 2.

26-2-504. Interpreters to be paid as witnesses. Interpreters and translators must receive the same fees as witnesses.

History: En. Sec. 4657, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3191, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4946, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 4946, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 25-413.

Cross-References

English language — judicial proceedings, 3-1-314.

Interpreters, Rule 604, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Interpreters for the deaf — compensation, 49-4-509.

26-2-505. Expert witnesses. An expert is a witness and receives the same compensation as a witness.

History: En. Sec. 4658, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3192, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4947, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 4947, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 25-414.

Cross-References

Testimony of experts, Rule 702, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

26-2-506. Fees paid by party subpoenaing in civil actions. The fees and compensation of a witness in all civil actions must be paid by the party who caused him to be subpoenaed.

History: En. Sec. 4654, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3188, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4943, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 4943, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 25-411.

Cross-References

Witness fees — allowable cost, 25-10-201.

Subpoena for attendance of witness, Rule 45(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

26-2-507. Demand for advance payment of witness fees in civil action. No witness shall be obliged to attend court or before a referee, officer authorized to take depositions, or commissioner, when subpoenaed, unless his mileage and fees for 1 day's attendance are tendered or paid to him on his demanding the same or unless his fees for attendance thereafter for each day are tendered or paid to him on demand. The fees of witnesses paid may be taxed as costs against the losing party.

History: En. Sec. 4655, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3189, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4944, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 4944, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 25-412.

Cross-References

Witness fees — allowable cost, 25-10-201.

26-2-508. Witnesses on behalf of state or county — advance payment not required. The attorney general or any county attorney is authorized to cause subpoenas to be issued and compel the attendance of witnesses on behalf of the state or county without paying or tendering fees in advance to either officers or witnesses; and any witness refusing to or failing to attend, after being served with a subpoena, may be proceeded against and is liable in the same manner as is provided by law in other cases where fees have been tendered or paid.

History: En. Sec. 4620, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3153, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4902, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 4902, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 25-218.

Cross-References

Failure of witness to attend, 26-2-104 through 26-2-107.

26-2-509. Certificate of clerk to witness to obtain payment. The clerk of any court before which any witness shall have attended on behalf of the state or county in any civil action must give to such witness a certificate under seal of travel and attendance, which shall entitle him to receive the amount therein stated from the state or county treasurer.

History: En. Sec. 4621, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3154, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4903, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 4903, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 25-219.

Cross-References

Clerk of Court — duties relating to witnesses, 3-5-510 through 3-5-512.

26-2-510. Application of sections exempting from advance payment. The provisions of 26-2-508 and 26-2-509 shall extend to all actions and proceedings brought in the name of the attorney general or any other person or persons for the benefit of the state or county.

History: En. Sec. 4622, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3155, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4904, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 4904, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 25-220.

Cross-References

Duties of Attorney General, 2-18-501.

Proceedings for benefit of state, Rule 17(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

26-2-511 through 26-2-514 reserved.

26-2-515. State employees — compensation for time spent answering subpoena. An employee of the state must receive all regular pay and benefits for time spent answering a subpoena when called to testify in connection with the employee's official duties in a civil action in which the state or one of its agencies is not a party. The person requesting issuance of the subpoena shall, if requested by the affected state agency, reimburse the agency for the compensation, including regular pay and benefits, paid to the employee for time spent answering the subpoena. As used in this section, "employee" means an employee of the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of state government.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 450, L. 1995.

Cross-References

State employee classification and pay, Title 2, ch. 18.

CHAPTER 3

EFFECT OF FORMER JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

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26-3-101. Kinds of jurisdiction necessary to sustain a record.
26-3-102. What considered adjudged in a judgment.
26-3-103. When parties are considered to be the same.
26-3-104. Principal bound when surety bound.
26-3-105. Impeachment of a judicial record.

Part 2 — Effect of Specific Kinds of Judicial Records

26-3-201. Effect of judgment or final order — when conclusive.
26-3-202. Effect of other judicial orders — when disputable presumption created.
26-3-203. Effect of judicial record of another state.
26-3-204. Effect of judicial record of foreign court of admiralty.
26-3-205. Effect of judgments of other foreign tribunals.

Chapter Cross-References

Prohibition against double jeopardy, Art. II, sec. 25, Mont. Const.
Judgments — generally, Title 25, ch. 9.
Effect of former criminal prosecutions, Title 46, ch. 11, part 5.

Part 1

General Provisions

26-3-101. Kinds of jurisdiction necessary to sustain a record. The jurisdiction sufficient to sustain a record is jurisdiction over the cause, over the parties, and over the thing, when a specific thing is the subject of the judgment.

History: En. Sec. 3205, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7923, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10567, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1917; re-en. Sec. 10567, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1001-29.

Cross-References

Sovereignty and jurisdiction of state, Title 2, ch. 1, part 1.
Territorial limits on jurisdiction, Title 2, ch. 1, part 2.
Jurisdiction:
Supreme Court, Title 3, ch. 2, part 2.
District Court, 3-5-302.
Municipal Court, 3-6-103.
Water Court, 3-7-502.
Justice's Court, 3-10-303.
City Courts, 3-11-102, 3-11-103.
Persons subject to jurisdiction — civil procedure, Rule 4, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

26-3-102. What considered adjudged in a judgment. That only is deemed to have been adjudged in a former judgment which appears upon its face to have been so adjudged or which was actually and necessarily included therein or necessary thereto.

History: En. Sec. 3199, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7917, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10561, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1911; re-en. Sec. 10561, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1001-23.

Cross-References

Apparent nonexistence, 1-3-221.
Contents of judgment, Title 25, ch. 9, part 2.

26-3-103. When parties are considered to be the same. The parties are deemed to be the same when those between whom the evidence is offered were on opposite sides in the former case and a judgment or other determination could in that case have been made between them alone, though other parties were joined with both or either.

History: En. Sec. 3198, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7916, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10560, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1910; re-en. Sec. 10560, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1001-22.

Cross-References

Parties, Title 25, ch. 5.
Necessary joinder of parties, Rule 19, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

26-3-104. Principal bound when surety bound. Whenever, pursuant to 26-3-102, 26-3-103, 26-3-201, and 26-3-202, a party is bound by a record and such party stands in the relation of a surety for another, the latter is also bound from the time that he has notice of the action or proceeding and an opportunity at the surety's request to join in the defense.

History: En. Sec. 3200, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7918, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10562, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1912; re-en. Sec. 10562, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1001-24.

Cross-References

Suretyship, Title 28, ch. 11, part 4.

26-3-105. Impeachment of a judicial record. Any judicial record may be impeached by evidence of a want of jurisdiction in the court or judicial officer, of collusion between the parties, or of fraud in the party offering the record in respect to the proceedings.

History: En. Sec. 3204, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7922, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10566, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1916; re-en. Sec. 10566, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1001-28.

Cross-References

Conclusive presumptions — conclusive judgment or order of court, 26-1-601.

Disputable presumption — judicial records, 26-1-602.

Self-authentication of record, Rule 902, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Fraud, 28-2-404 through 28-2-406.

Part 2

Effect of Specific Kinds of Judicial Records

Part Cross-References

Prohibition against double jeopardy, Art. II, sec. 25, Mont. Const.

Civil injury not merged into criminal offense — separate actions, 45-1-104.

26-3-201. Effect of judgment or final order — when conclusive. The effect of a judgment or final order in an action or special proceeding before a court or judge of this state or of the United States having jurisdiction to pronounce the judgment or order is as follows:

(1) In case of a judgment or order against a specific thing, or in respect to the probate of a will or the administration of the estate of a decedent, or in respect to the personal, political, or legal condition or relation of a particular person, the judgment or order is conclusive upon the title to the thing, the will or administration, or the condition or relation of the person.

(2) In other cases, the judgment or order is, in respect to the matter directly adjudged, conclusive between the parties and their successors in interest by title subsequent to the commencement of the action or special proceeding, litigating for the same thing under the same title and in the same capacity, provided they have notice, actual or constructive, of the pendency of the action or proceeding.

History: En. Sec. 3196, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7914, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10558, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1908; re-en. Sec. 10558, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1001-20.

Cross-References

Full faith and credit — judicial proceedings of another state, Art. IV, sec. 1, U.S. Const. (see anno. vol. 1, Federal Materials).

Judgment, Title 25, ch. 9.

Pleading a judgment, Rule 9(e), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Conclusive presumption — conclusive judgment or order, 26-1-601.

Self-authentication of judicial record, Rule 902, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Wills and estates, Title 72.

26-3-202. Effect of other judicial orders — when disputable presumption created. Other judicial orders of a court or judge of this state or of the United States create a disputable presumption, according to the matter directly determined, between the same parties and their representatives and successors in interest by title subsequent to the commencement of the action or special proceeding, litigating for the same thing under the same title and in the same capacity.

History: En. Sec. 3197, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7915, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10559, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1909; re-en. Sec. 10559, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1001-21.

Cross-References

Full faith and credit — judicial proceedings of other states, Art. IV, sec. 1, U.S. Const. (see anno. vol. 1, Federal Materials).

Disputable presumptions, 26-1-602.
Self-authenticating record, Rule 902, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

26-3-203. Effect of judicial record of another state. The effect of a judicial record of a sister state is the same in this state as in the state where it was made, except that it can only be enforced here by an action or special proceeding and except that the authority of a guardian or committee or of an executor or administrator does not extend beyond the jurisdiction of the government under which he was invested with his authority.

History: En. Sec. 3201, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7919, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10563, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1913; re-en. Sec. 10563, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1001-25.

Cross-References

Full faith and credit — judicial proceedings of other states, Art. IV, sec. 1, U.S. Const. (see anno. vol. 1, Federal Materials).
Self-authenticating record, Rule 902, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Personal representatives — foreign — jurisdiction, 72-3-506.
Guardianship of minor — foreign testamentary appointment, 72-5-212.
Guardians of incapacitated persons — court of residence and court of appointment, 72-5-323.

26-3-204. Effect of judicial record of foreign court of admiralty. The effect of the judicial record of a court of admiralty of a foreign country is the same as if it were the record of a court of admiralty of the United States.

History: En. Sec. 3202, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7920, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10564, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1914; re-en. Sec. 10564, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1001-26.

Cross-References

U.S. Court of Admiralty, Art. III, sec. 2, U.S. Const. (see anno. vol. 1, Federal Materials).

26-3-205. Effect of judgments of other foreign tribunals. The effect of the judgment of any other tribunal of a foreign country having jurisdiction to pronounce the judgment is as follows:

(1) In case of a judgment against a specific thing, the judgment is conclusive upon the title to the thing.

(2) In case of a judgment against a person, the judgment is presumptive evidence of a right as between the parties and their successors in interest by a subsequent title and can only be repelled by evidence of a want of jurisdiction, want of notice to the party, collusion, fraud, or clear mistake of law or fact.

History: En. Sec. 3203, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7921, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10565, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1915; re-en. Sec. 10565, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-1001-27.

Cross-References

Conclusive presumptions — conclusive judgment or order, 26-1-601.
Disputable presumptions — nonconclusive judicial record, 26-1-602.

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Article I
General Provisions

Rule 100. Short title.

These rules may be known and cited as the Montana Rules of Evidence.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Rule 101. Scope.

(a) Proceedings generally. These rules govern all proceedings in all courts in the state of Montana with the exceptions stated in this rule.

(b) Rules of privilege. The rules with respect to privileges found in Article V apply at all stages of all actions, cases and proceedings.

(c) Rules inapplicable. The rules (other than those with respect to privileges) do not apply in the following situations:

(1) Preliminary questions of fact. The determination of questions of fact preliminary to admissibility of evidence when the issue is to be determined by the court under Rule 104(a).

(2) Grand jury. Proceedings before grand juries.

(3) Miscellaneous proceedings. Proceedings for extradition or rendition; preliminary examinations and proceedings on applications for leave to file informations in criminal cases; sentencing; dispositional hearings in youth court proceedings; granting or revoking probation

or parole; issuance of warrants for arrest, criminal summonses and notices to appear, and search warrants; and proceedings with respect to release on bail or otherwise.

(4) Summary proceedings. Proceedings, other than motions for summary judgment, where the court is authorized by law to act summarily.

(5) Other miscellaneous proceedings. Ex parte matters; and proceedings, when authorized by law, which are uncontested or nonadversary.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Cross-References

Courts of Montana, 3-1-101.
Summary proceeding — contempt, 3-1-511.
Youth Court dispositional hearings, 41-5-1511.
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Grand jury, Title 46, ch. 11, part 3.
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Rule 102. Purpose and construction.

These rules shall be construed to secure fairness in administration, elimination of unjustifiable expense and delay, and promotion of growth and development of the law of evidence to the end that the truth may be ascertained and proceedings justly determined.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Rule 103. Rulings on evidence.

(a) Effect of erroneous ruling. Error may not be predicated upon a ruling which admits or excludes evidence unless a substantial right of the party is affected, and

(1) Objection. In case the ruling is one admitting evidence, a timely objection or motion to strike appears of record, stating the specific ground of objection, if the specific ground was not apparent from the context; or

(2) Offer of proof. In case the ruling is one excluding evidence, the substance of the evidence was made known to the court by offer or was apparent from the context within which questions were asked.

(b) Record of offer and ruling. The court may add any other or further statement which shows the character of the evidence, the form in which it was offered, the objection made, and the ruling thereon. It may direct the making of an offer in question and answer form.

(c) Hearing of the jury. In jury cases, proceedings shall be conducted, to the extent practicable, so as to prevent inadmissible evidence from being suggested to the jury by any means, such as making statements or offers of proof or asking questions in the hearing of the jury.

(d) Plain error. Nothing in this rule precludes taking notice of plain errors affecting substantial rights although they were not brought to the attention of the court.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Cross-References

Grounds for new trial — evidentiary considerations, 25-11-102.
Record of excluded evidence — offer of proof, Rule 43(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Lack of opportunity to object — civil procedure, Rule 46, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Masters — may rule on evidence, Rule 53(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
New trial — harmless error in admitting evidence, Rule 61, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Record on appeal, Rule 9, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Appeals — rulings against respondent, Rule 14, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Question of law — admission of evidence, 26-1-201.
Exemplary or punitive damages — limit on evidence regarding defendant's financial affairs or net worth, 27-1-221.
Criminal depositions — permissible uses, 46-15-204.
Criminal appeals — affecting substantial rights, 46-20-701(2).

Rule 104. Preliminary questions of admissibility.

(a) Questions of admissibility generally. Preliminary questions concerning the qualification of a person to be a witness, the existence of a privilege, or the admissibility of evidence shall be determined by the court. In making its determination it is not bound by the rules of evidence except those with respect to privileges.

(b) Admissibility subject to a condition. Except as otherwise provided by law, when the admissibility of evidence depends upon proof of other connecting facts, the court may admit such evidence subject to the condition that further evidence be introduced sufficient to support a finding of those connecting facts. The order of proof may be regulated by the sound discretion of the court.

(c) Hearing of jury. Hearings on the admissibility of confessions shall in all cases be conducted out of the hearing of the jury. Hearings on other preliminary matters shall be so conducted when the interests of justice require or, when an accused is a witness and so requests.

(d) Testimony by accused. The accused does not, by testifying upon a preliminary matter, become subject to cross-examination as to other issues in the case.

(e) Weight and credibility. This rule does not limit the right of a party to introduce before the jury evidence relevant to weight or credibility.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

Construction of instruments, Title 1, ch. 4, part 1.
Administrative Rules of Montana — intent of Legislature — poll, 2-4-404.
Question of law — decided by court, 25-7-102, 26-1-201.
Allegations — general rules of pleading, Rule 8, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Depositions — objections on admissibility, Rule 32(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Weight and credibility — jury to judge, 26-1-203, 26-1-302.
Relevancy of evidence, Rule 401, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Privileges, Art. VI, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Exemplary or punitive damages — limit on evidence regarding defendant's financial affairs or net worth, 27-1-221.
Parol evidence rule — written contracts, 28-2-905, 28-3-402.
Crime of sexual intercourse without consent — evidence of sexual conduct of victim, 45-5-511.
Houses of prostitution — additional types of evidence admissible, 45-5-604.
Endangering welfare of children — additional types of evidence admissible, 45-5-622.
Admissibility of confessions, 46-13-301.
Criminal actions — motion to suppress evidence — exclusionary rule, 46-13-302.
Mental condition — admissible on issue of criminal intent, 46-14-102.
Motor vehicle accident reports — confidential — not admissible, 61-7-114.

Rule 105. Limited admissibility.

When evidence which is admissible as to one party or for one purpose but not admissible as to another party or for another purpose is admitted, the court, upon request, shall restrict the evidence to its proper scope and instruct the jury accordingly.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Cross-References

Jury instructions — civil, 25-7-301; Rule 51, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Who to judge effect or value of evidence, 26-1-203.
Jury instructions — criminal, 46-16-401.

Rule 106. Remainder of or related acts, writings, or statements.

(a) When part of an act, declaration, conversation, writing or recorded statement or series thereof is introduced by a party:

(1) an adverse party may require the introduction at that time of any other part of such item or series thereof which ought in fairness to be considered at that time; or

(2) an adverse party may inquire into or introduce any other part of such item of evidence or series thereof.

(b) This rule does not limit the right of any party to cross-examine or further develop as part of the case matters covered by this rule.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

Declaration, act, or omission that is part of transaction, 26-1-103.

Article II
Judicial Notice

Rule 201. Judicial notice of facts.

(a) Scope of rule. This rule governs judicial notice of all facts.

(b) Kinds of facts. A fact to be judicially noticed must be one not subject to reasonable dispute in that it is either (1) generally known within the territorial jurisdiction of the trial court or (2) capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot be reasonably questioned.

(c) When discretionary. A court may take judicial notice, whether requested or not.

(d) When mandatory. A court shall take judicial notice if requested by a party and supplied with the necessary information.

(e) Opportunity to be heard. A party is entitled upon timely request to an opportunity to be heard as to the propriety of taking judicial notice and the tenor of the matter noticed. In the absence of prior notification, the request may be made after judicial notice has been taken.

(f) Time of taking notice. Judicial notice may be taken at any stage of the proceeding.

(g) Instructing the jury. In a civil action or proceeding, the court shall instruct the jury to accept as conclusive any fact judicially noticed. In a criminal case, the court shall instruct the jury that it may, but is not required to, accept as conclusive any fact judicially noticed.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Cross-References

State Tax Appeal Board seal — judicial notice, 15-2-106.
Jury to judge effect or value of evidence — except conclusive evidence, 26-1-203.
Hearsay — effect, Rule 803, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Rule 202. Judicial notice of law.

(a) Scope of rule. This rule governs judicial notice of law.

(b) Kinds of law. Law includes but is not limited to the following:

(1) The common law, constitutions and statutes of the United States and of this and every other state, territory and jurisdiction of the United States;

(2) Duly enacted ordinances and regulations of governmental divisions of this state, including their charters;

(3) Regulations and legislative enactments issued by or under authority of the United States and of this and any state of the United States by or for their agencies or administrations;

(4) Official acts of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the United States and of this and any state of the United States;

(5) Private acts and resolutions of the Congress of the United States and of the legislature of this state;

(6) Records of any court of this state or of any court of record of the United States or any court of record of any state of the United States;

(7) Rules of practice and procedure of any court of this state or of any court of record of the United States or any court of record of any state of the United States;

(8) The law of foreign nations;

(9) International law;

(10) Maritime law;

(11) The seals of office of the officers of government in the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of government of the United States and of this and every other state, territory and jurisdiction of the United States, of any foreign jurisdiction recognized by the executive power of the United States, and of notaries public.

(c) When discretionary. A court may take judicial notice of the law listed in parts 2-10 of Rule 202(b) or other law, whether requested or not. The court may inform itself of any law in such manner as it may deem proper and the court may call upon counsel to aid it in obtaining such information.

(d) When mandatory. A court shall take judicial notice:

(1) of the common law, constitutions and statutes of the United States and of this and every other state, territory and jurisdiction of the United States; and

(2) of any other law when requested by a party and supplied with the necessary information.

(e) Opportunity to be heard. A party is entitled upon timely request to an opportunity to be heard as to the propriety of taking judicial notice and the tenor of the law noticed. In the absence of prior notification, the request may be made after judicial notice has been taken.

(f) Time of taking notice.

(1) Judicial notice of the laws of this state and of the United States may be taken at any stage of the proceedings.

(2) Any party may present to the judge or court any admissible evidence of law. To enable a party to offer evidence of the law other than of this state and of the United States or to ask that judicial notice be taken thereof, reasonable notice shall be given to the adverse party either in the pleadings or otherwise.

(g) Question for the court. Except as otherwise provided by law, the determination of law shall be made by the court.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Cross-References

Common law — applicability, 1-1-108.
Administrative rules — judicial notice, 2-4-505.
Courts of record — Montana, 3-1-102.
Seal of State Tax Appeal Board — statutory recognition, 15-2-106.
Issue concerning foreign law — notice, Rule 44.1, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Questions of law — province of court, 26-1-201.
Books containing laws presumed correct, 26-1-603.
Self-authenticating public documents and records — official publications, Rule 902, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Contents of documents — “best evidence rule”, Art. X, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Article III
Presumptions

Article Cross-References

Presumptions — statutory provisions, Title 26, ch. 1, part 6.
List of presumptions — Table D (see part compiler’s comments, Title 26, ch. 1, part 6).

Rule 301. Presumptions in general.

(a) Presumption defined. A presumption is an assumption of fact that the law requires to be made from another fact or group of facts found or otherwise established in the action or proceeding.

(b) Classification and effect of presumptions.

(1) Conclusive presumptions are presumptions that are specifically declared conclusive by statute. Conclusive presumptions may not be controverted.

(2) All presumptions, other than conclusive presumptions, are disputable presumptions and may be controverted. A disputable presumption may be overcome by a preponderance of evidence contrary to the presumption. Unless the presumption is overcome, the trier of fact must find the assumed fact in accordance with the presumption.

(c) Inconsistent presumptions. If presumptions are inconsistent the court shall apply the presumption that is founded upon weightier considerations of public policy. If considerations of public policy are of equal weight the court shall disregard both presumptions.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Cross-References

Conclusive presumptions — statutory provisions, 26-1-601.
Disputable presumptions — statutory provisions, 26-1-602.

Rule 302. Applicability of federal law in civil cases.

In civil actions and proceedings, the effect of a presumption respecting a fact which is an element of a claim or defense as to which federal law supplies the rule of decision is determined in accordance with federal law.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Article IV
Relevancy and Its Limits

Rule 401. Definition of relevant evidence.

Relevant evidence means evidence having any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence. Relevant evidence may include evidence bearing upon the credibility of a witness or hearsay declarant.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Rule 402. Relevant evidence generally admissible; irrelevant evidence inadmissible.

All relevant evidence is admissible, except as otherwise provided by constitution, statute, these rules, or other rules applicable in the courts of this state. Evidence which is not relevant is not admissible.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Cross-References

Interpretation of instruments, Title 1, ch. 4, part 1.
Limitation of relevant evidence — pretrial procedure, Rule 16, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Disobedience to discovery — prohibition on introduction of evidence, Rule 37(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Preliminary admissibility questions, Rule 104, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Exemplary or punitive damages — limit on evidence regarding defendant's financial affairs or net worth, 27-1-221.
Statute of frauds — contracts, 28-2-903.
Parol evidence rule — written contracts, 28-2-905, 28-3-402.
Statute of frauds — U.C.C. sales, 30-2-201.
Sexual intercourse without consent — victim's sexual conduct — limits on admissibility, 45-5-511.
Exclusionary rule, 46-13-301, 46-13-302.
Responsibility of vehicle users and owners — matters not to be evidence in civil suits, 61-6-108.
Failure to use child restraints in motor vehicles — admissible — no presumption of negligence, 61-9-422.

Rule 403. Exclusion of relevant evidence on grounds of prejudice, confusion, or waste of time.

Although relevant, evidence may be excluded if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice, confusion of the issues, or misleading the jury, or by considerations of undue delay, waste of time, or needless presentation of cumulative evidence.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Cross-References

Cumulative evidence defined, 26-1-102.
Witnesses — protection from harassment, 26-2-401.

Rule 404. Character evidence not admissible to prove conduct, exceptions; other crimes; character in issue.

(a) Character evidence generally. Evidence of a person's character or a trait of character is not admissible for the purpose of proving action in conformity therewith on a particular occasion, except:

(1) Character of accused. Evidence of a pertinent trait of character offered by an accused, or by the prosecution to rebut the same.

(2) Character of victim. Evidence of a pertinent trait of character of the victim of the crime offered by an accused, or by the prosecution to rebut the same, or evidence of a character trait of peacefulness of the victim offered by the prosecution in a homicide case or in an assault case where the victim is incapable of testifying to rebut evidence that the victim was the first aggressor.

(3) Character of witness. Evidence of the character of a witness, as provided in Article VI.

(b) Other crimes, wrongs, acts. Evidence of other crimes, wrongs, or acts is not admissible to prove the character of a person in order to show action in conformity therewith. It may, however, be admissible for other purposes, such as proof of motive, opportunity, intent, preparation, plan, knowledge, identity, or absence of mistake or accident.

(c) Character in issue. Evidence of a person's character or a trait of character is admissible in cases in which character or a trait of character of a person is an essential element of a charge, claim, or defense.

History: **Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.**

Rule 405. Methods of proving character.

(a) Reputation or opinion. In all cases in which evidence of character or a trait of character of a person is admissible, proof may be made by testimony as to reputation or by testimony in the form of an opinion. On cross-examination, inquiry is allowable into relevant specific instances of conduct.

(b) Specific instances of conduct. In cases in which character or a trait of character of a person is an essential element of a charge, claim, or defense, or where the character of the victim relates to the reasonableness of force used by the accused in self defense, proof may also be made of specific instances of that person's conduct.

History: **Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.**

Cross-References

Opinion testimony by lay witnesses, Rule 701, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Rule 406. Habit; routine practice.

(a) Habit and routine practice defined. A habit is a person's regular response to a repeated specific situation. A routine practice is a regular course of conduct of a group of persons or an organization.

(b) Admissibility. Evidence of habit or of routine practice, whether corroborated or not, and regardless of the presence of eyewitnesses, is relevant to prove that conduct on a particular occasion was in conformity with the habit or routine practice.

(c) Method of proof. Habit or routine practice may be proved by testimony in the form of an opinion or by specific instances of conduct sufficient in number to warrant a finding that the habit existed or that the practice was routine.

History: **Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.**

Cross-References

Corroborative evidence defined, 26-1-102.

Opinion testimony by lay witnesses, Rule 701, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Course of dealing and usage of trade — U.C.C., 30-1-205.

Rule 407. Subsequent remedial measures.

When, after an event, measures are taken which, if taken previously, would have made the event less likely to occur, evidence of the subsequent measures is not admissible to prove negligence or culpable conduct in connection with the event. This rule does not require the exclusion of evidence of subsequent measures when offered for another purpose, such as proving ownership, control, or feasibility of precautionary measures, if controverted, or impeachment.

History: **Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.**

Cross-References

Liability for negligence as well as willful acts, 27-1-701.

Rule 408. Compromise and offers to compromise.

Evidence of (1) furnishing or offering or promising to furnish, or (2) accepting or offering or promising to accept, a valuable consideration in compromising or attempting to compromise a claim which was disputed as to either validity or amount is not admissible to prove liability for or invalidity of the claim or its amount. Evidence of conduct or statements made in compromise negotiations is likewise not admissible. This rule does not require exclusion of any evidence otherwise discoverable merely because it is presented in the course of compromise negotiations. This rule also does not require exclusion when the evidence is offered for another purpose, such as proving bias or prejudice of a witness, negativing a contention of undue delay, or proving an effort to obstruct a criminal investigation or prosecution.

History: **Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.**

Cross-References

Offers of judgment — not admissible except in proceeding to determine costs:

District Court, Rule 68, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Voluntary partial payment of claim — not admissible, Title 26, ch. 1, part 7.
Confession of judgment, Title 27, ch. 9, part 1.

Rule 409. Payment of expenses.

Evidence of payment of expenses occasioned by an injury or occurrence is not admissible to prove liability.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Cross-References

Voluntary payment of claims — not admissible, Title 26, ch. 1, part 7.

Rule 410. Offer to plead guilty; nolo contendere; withdrawn plea of guilty.

Evidence of a plea of guilty, later withdrawn, or a plea of nolo contendere, or of an offer to plead guilty or nolo contendere to the crime charged or any other crime, or of statements made in connection with any of the foregoing pleas or offers, is not admissible in any civil or criminal action, case, or proceeding against the person who made the plea or offer. This rule shall not apply to the introduction of voluntary and reliable statements made in court on the record in connection with any of the foregoing pleas or offers where offered for impeachment purposes or in a subsequent prosecution of the declarant for perjury or false statement.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Cross-References

Plea of guilty, 46-12-204.
Deferred imposition of sentence — withdrawal of guilty plea, 46-18-204.

Rule 411. Liability insurance.

Evidence that a person was or was not insured against liability is not admissible upon the issue of whether the person acted negligently or otherwise wrongfully. This rule does not require the exclusion of evidence of insurance against liability when offered for another purpose, such as proof of agency, ownership, or control, or bias or prejudice of a witness.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

Liability for negligence as well as willful acts, 27-1-701.
Actions against public bodies — insurance not to be disclosed, 33-23-102.
Responsibility of vehicle owners and users — matters not to be evidence in civil suits, 61-6-108.
Vehicles — mandatory liability protection, Title 61, ch. 6, part 3.

Article V
Privileges

Article Cross-References

Self-incrimination and double jeopardy, Art. II, sec. 25, Mont. Const.
Physical and mental examination of persons, Rule 35, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Statutory provisions on privileges — list, Title 26, ch. 1, part 8.

Rule 501. Privileges recognized only as provided.

Except as otherwise provided by constitution, statute, these rules, or other rules applicable in the courts of this state, no person has a privilege to:

(1) refuse to be a witness;
(2) refuse to disclose any matter;
(3) refuse to produce any object or writing; or
(4) prevent another from being a witness or disclosing any matter or producing any object or writing.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Cross-References

Statutory provisions on privileges — list, Title 26, ch. 1, part 8.
Witness required to answer questions, 26-2-302.
Child abuse and neglect — privileges suspended — exceptions, 41-3-201, 41-3-204, 41-3-437.
Promoting prostitution — testimony of spouse, 45-5-604.
Tampering with witnesses and informants, 45-7-206.

Rule 502. Identity of informer.

(a) Rule of privilege. The United States or a state or subdivision thereof has a privilege to refuse to disclose the identity of a person who has furnished information relating to or assisting in an investigation of a possible violation of a law.

(b) Who may claim the privilege. The privilege may be claimed by an appropriate representative of the public entity to which the information was furnished.

(c) Exceptions and limitations.

(1) Voluntary disclosure; informer a witness. No privilege exists under this rule if the identity of the informer or the informer's interest in the subject matter of the informer's communication has been disclosed to those who would have cause to resent the communication by a holder of the privilege or by the informer's own action, or if the informer appears as a witness for the public entity.

(2) Testimony on relevant issue. If it appears in the case that an informer may be able to give testimony relevant to any issue in a criminal case or to a fair determination of a material issue on the merits in a civil case to which a public entity is a party, and the public entity invokes the privilege, the court shall give the public entity an opportunity to show facts relevant to determining whether the informer can, in fact, supply that testimony.

If the Court finds that the informer should be required to give the testimony, and the public entity elects not to disclose the informer's identity, the court on motion of the defendant in a criminal case shall dismiss the charges to which the testimony would relate, and the court may do so on its own motion. In civil cases, the court may make any order that justice requires.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

Discovery of witnesses — notice of certain defenses, 46-15-323.

Rule 503. Waiver of privilege by voluntary disclosure.

(a) General rule. A person upon whom these rules confer a privilege against disclosure waives the privilege if the person or the person's predecessor while the holder of the privilege voluntarily discloses or consents to disclosure of any significant part of the privileged matter. This rule does not apply if the disclosure itself is privileged.

(b) Joint holders. Where two or more persons are joint holders of a privilege, a waiver of the right of a particular joint holder to claim the privilege does not affect the right of another joint holder to claim the privilege.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

Media — waiver of privilege, 26-1-903.

Rule 504. Privileged matter disclosed under compulsion or without opportunity to claim the privilege.

A claim of privilege is not defeated by a disclosure which was (a) compelled erroneously or (b) made without opportunity to claim the privilege.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Rule 505. Comment upon or inference from claim of privilege.

The claim of a privilege, whether in the present proceeding or upon a prior occasion, is not a proper subject of comment by the court or counsel. No inference may be drawn therefrom.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Cross-References

Instruction — weaker or less satisfactory evidence, 26-1-303.
Presumption — evidence suppressed as adverse, 26-1-602.
Waiver of privilege, 26-1-903.

Article VI
Witnesses

Article Cross-References

Masters — power to subpoena witnesses, Rule 53(d), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Witness defined, 26-1-101.

Witnesses — generally, Title 26, ch. 2.
Subpoena of witnesses, Title 26, ch. 2, part 1.
Perjury — crime, 45-7-201.
Tampering with witnesses or informants — crime, 45-7-206.
Videotaped testimony, Title 46, ch. 15, part 4.
Interpreters for the deaf in official proceedings, Title 49, ch. 4, part 5.

Rule 601. Competency in general; disqualification.

(a) General rule competency. Every person is competent to be a witness except as otherwise provided in these rules.

(b) Disqualification of witnesses. A person is disqualified to be a witness if the court finds that (1) the witness is incapable of expression concerning the matter so as to be understood by the judge and jury either directly or through interpretation by one who can understand the witness or (2) the witness is incapable of understanding the duty of a witness to tell the truth.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

Witness presumed to speak the truth, 26-1-302.
Criminal actions — applicability of rule, 46-16-211.
Competency of spouse — criminal actions, 46-16-212.

Rule 602. Lack of personal knowledge.

A witness may not testify as to a matter unless evidence is introduced sufficient to support a finding that the witness has personal knowledge of the matter. Evidence to prove personal knowledge may, but need not, consist of the witness' own testimony. This rule is subject to the provisions of Rule 703, relating to opinion testimony by expert witnesses.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

Hearsay defined, Rule 801, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Rule 603. Oath or affirmation.

Before testifying, every witness shall be required to declare that the witness will testify truthfully, by oath or affirmation administered in a form calculated to awaken the witness' conscience and impress the witness' mind with the duty to do so.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

Oaths and affirmations, Title 1, ch. 6, part 1.
Affirmation in lieu of oath, Rule 43(d), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Witness before master, Rule 53(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Perjury — crime, 45-7-201.
False swearing — crime, 45-7-202.

Rule 604. Interpreters.

An interpreter is subject to the provisions of these rules relating to qualification as an expert and the administration of an oath or affirmation to make a true translation.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

Appointment by court, Rule 43(f), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Deaf persons — interpreters, Title 49, ch. 4, part 5.

Rule 605. Competency of judge as witness.

The judge presiding at the trial may not testify in that trial as a witness. No objection need be made in order to preserve the point.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Rule 606. Competency of juror as witness.

(a) At the trial. A member of the jury may not be called or testify as a witness before that jury in the trial of the case in which the juror is sitting. If the juror is called to testify, the opposing party shall be afforded an opportunity to object out of the presence of the jury.

(b) Inquiry into validity of verdict or indictment. Upon an inquiry into the validity of a verdict or indictment, a juror may not testify as to any matter or statement occurring during the course of the jury's deliberations or to the effect of anything upon that or any other juror's mind or emotions as influencing the juror to assent or dissent from the verdict or indictment or concerning the juror's mental processes in connection therewith. Nor may a juror's affidavit or evidence of any statement by the juror concerning a matter about which the juror would be precluded from testifying be received for these purposes.

However, as an exception to this subdivision, a juror may testify and an affidavit or evidence of any kind be received as to any matter or statement concerning only the following questions, whether occurring during the course of the jury's deliberations or not: (1) whether extraneous prejudicial information was improperly brought to the jury's attention; or (2) whether any outside influence was brought to bear upon any juror; or (3) whether any juror has been induced to assent to any general or special verdict, or finding on any question submitted to them by the court, by a resort to the determination of chance.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

Conduct of jury after case submitted to it, 25-7-403.
Jury's request for further information, 25-7-405.
Misconduct of jury — new trial, 25-11-102.
Special verdicts and interrogatories, Rule 49, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Improper influence in official matters — crime, 45-7-102.
Conduct of jury — criminal trials, Title 46, ch. 16, part 5.
Poll of jury — criminal verdict, 46-16-604.

Rule 607. Who may impeach; party not bound by testimony.

(a) The credibility of a witness may be attacked by any party, including the party calling the witness.

(b) No party is bound by the testimony of any witness.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

Parties, Title 25, ch. 5.
Effect of using depositions, Rule 32(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Scope of examination — not bound by witness — impeachment, Rule 43(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Criminal depositions — use, 46-15-204.

Rule 608. Evidence of character and conduct of witness.

(a) Opinion and reputation evidence of character. The credibility of a witness may be attacked or supported by evidence in the form of opinion or reputation, but subject to these limitations: (1) the evidence may refer only to character for truthfulness or untruthfulness, and (2) evidence of truthful character is admissible only after the character of the witness for truthfulness has been attacked by opinion or reputation evidence or otherwise.

(b) Specific instances of conduct. Specific instances of the conduct of a witness, for the purpose of attacking or supporting the witness' credibility, may not be proved by extrinsic evidence. They may, however, in the discretion of the court, if probative of truthfulness or untruthfulness, be inquired into on cross-examination of the witness (1) concerning the witness' character for truthfulness or untruthfulness, or (2) concerning the character for truthfulness or untruthfulness of another witness as to which character the witness being cross-examined has testified.

The giving of testimony, whether by an accused or by any other witness, does not operate as a waiver of the witness' privilege against self-incrimination when examined with respect to matters which relate only to credibility.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

Privilege against self-incrimination, Art. II, sec. 25, Mont. Const.
Witness presumed to speak the truth — rebuttable, 26-1-302.
Degradation of witness's character — need not answer, 26-2-302.
Protection of witnesses from harassment, 26-2-401.
Opinion testimony by lay witnesses, Rule 701, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Rule 609. Impeachment by evidence of conviction of crime.

For the purpose of attacking the credibility of a witness, evidence that the witness has been convicted of a crime is not admissible.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

Criminal justice policy — rights of convicted — restoration of full rights, Art. II, sec. 28, Mont. Const.
Previous conviction of felony — witness not required to answer question, 26-2-302.
Effect of conviction — deprivation and restoration of civil rights, 46-18-801.

Rule 610. Religious beliefs or opinions.

Evidence of the beliefs or opinions of a witness on matters of religion is not admissible for the purpose of showing that by their nature the witness' credibility is impaired or enhanced.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

Religious beliefs — equal protection, Art. II, sec. 4, Mont. Const.
Freedom of religion, Art. II, sec. 5, Mont. Const.

Rule 611. Mode and order of interrogation and presentation; re-examination and recall; confrontation.

(a) Control by court. The court shall exercise reasonable control over the mode and order of interrogating witnesses and presenting evidence so as to (1) make the interrogation and presentation effective for the ascertainment of the truth, (2) avoid needless consumption of time, and (3) protect witnesses from harassment or undue embarrassment.

(b) Scope of cross-examination.

(1) Cross-examination should be limited to the subject matter of the direct examination and matters affecting the credibility of the witness. The court may, in the exercise of discretion, permit inquiry into additional matters as if on direct examination.

(2) Evidence developed on cross-examination may be considered by the trier of fact as proof of any fact in issue in the case.

(c) Leading questions. Leading questions should not be used on the direct examination of a witness except as may be necessary to develop the witness' testimony. Ordinarily leading questions should be permitted on cross-examination. When a party calls a hostile witness, an adverse party, or a witness identified with an adverse party, interrogation may be by leading questions.

(d) Re-examination and recall. A witness may be re-examined as to the same matters to which the witness testified only in the discretion of the court, but without exception the witness may be re-examined as to any new matter brought out during cross-examination. After the examination of the witness has been concluded by all the parties to the action, that witness may be recalled only in the discretion of the court. This rule shall not limit the right of any party to recall a witness in rebuttal.

(e) Confrontation. Except as otherwise provided by constitution, statute, these rules, or other rules applicable to the courts of this state, at the trial of an action, a witness can be heard only in the presence and subject to the examination of all the parties to the action, if they choose to attend and examine.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

Right of accused to confront witnesses, Art. II, sec. 24, Mont. Const.
Order of trial — civil, 25-7-301.
Scope of examination and cross-examination, Rule 43(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Types of examination of witnesses, 26-1-101.
Leading question defined, 26-1-101.
Witness required to attend, 26-2-301.
Protection of witnesses from harassment, 26-2-302, 26-2-401.
Videotaped testimony, Title 46, ch. 15, part 4.
Order of trial — criminal, 46-16-401.

Rule 612. Writings used to refresh memory.

If a witness uses a writing to refresh memory for the purpose of testifying, either

(1) while testifying, or

(2) before testifying, if the court in its discretion determines it is necessary in the interests of justice, an adverse party is entitled to have the writing produced at the hearing, to inspect it, to cross-examine the witness thereon, and to introduce into evidence those portions which relate to the testimony of the witness. If it is claimed that the writing contains matters not related to the subject matter of the testimony the court shall examine the writing in camera, excise any portions not so related, and order delivery of the remainder to the party entitled thereto. Any portion withheld over objection shall be preserved and made available to the appellate court in the event of an appeal. If a writing is not produced or delivered pursuant to order under this rule, the court shall make any order justice requires, except that in criminal cases when the prosecution elects not to comply, the order shall be one striking the testimony or, if the court in its discretion determines that the interests of justice so require, declaring a mistrial.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

Failure to produce documents — civil procedure, Rule 37(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Record on appeal, Rule 9, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Discovery — criminal actions, 46-15-322 through 46-15-332.

Rule 613. Prior statements of witnesses.

(a) Examining witness concerning prior statement. In examining a witness concerning a prior statement made by the witness, whether written or not, the statement need not be shown nor its contents disclosed to the witness at that time, but on request the same shall be shown or disclosed to opposing counsel.

(b) Extrinsic evidence of prior inconsistent statement of witness. Extrinsic evidence of a prior inconsistent statement by a witness is not admissible unless the witness is afforded an opportunity to explain or deny the same and the opposite party is afforded an opportunity to interrogate the witness thereon, or the interests of justice otherwise require. This provision does not apply to admissions of a party-opponent as defined in Rule 801(d)(2).

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

When extrinsic evidence concerning written agreement may be considered, 28-2-905.
Final written expression — parol or extrinsic evidence, 30-2-202.
Criminal depositions — use at trial, 46-15-204.
Extrinsic evidence not to be considered in construction of deed — exceptions, 70-20-202.

Rule 614. Calling and interrogation of witnesses by court.

(a) Calling by court. The court may, on its own motion or at the suggestion of a party, call witnesses and all parties are entitled to cross-examine witnesses thus called.

(b) Interrogation by court. The court may interrogate witnesses, whether called by itself or a party; provided, however, that in trials before a jury, the court's questioning must be cautiously guarded so as not to constitute express or implied comment.

(c) Objections. Objections to the calling of a witness by the court or to the interrogation by it may be made at the time or at the next available opportunity when the jury is not present.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Cross-References

Powers of masters, Rule 53(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Objections to admissibility of evidence, Rule 104, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Rule 615. Exclusion of witnesses.

At the request of a party, the court shall order witnesses excluded so that they cannot hear the testimony of other witnesses, and it may make the order of its own motion. This rule does not authorize exclusion of (1) a party who is a natural person, or (2) an officer or employee of a party which is not a natural person designated as its representative by its attorney, or (3) a person whose presence is shown by a party to be essential to the presentation of the party's cause.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Article VII
Opinions and Expert Testimony

Article Cross-References

Physical and mental examination of persons, Rule 35, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Expert witness, 26-2-505.

Rule 701. Opinion testimony by lay witnesses.

If the witness is not testifying as an expert, the witness' testimony in the form of opinions or inferences is limited to those opinions or inferences which are (a) rationally based on the perception of the witness and (b) helpful to a clear understanding of the witness' testimony or the determination of a fact in issue.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Rule 702. Testimony by experts.

If scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue, a witness qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education may testify thereto in the form of an opinion or otherwise.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Cross-References

Pretrial discovery regarding experts, Rule 26(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 703. Basis of opinion testimony by experts.

The facts or data in a particular case upon which an expert bases an opinion or inference may be those perceived by or made known to the expert at or before the hearing. If of a type reasonably relied upon by experts in a particular field in forming opinions or inferences upon the subject, the facts or data need not be admissible in evidence.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

Physical and mental examination of persons, Rule 35, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 704. Opinions on ultimate issue.

Testimony in the form of an opinion or inference otherwise admissible is not objectionable because it embraces an ultimate issue to be decided by the trier of fact.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Rule 705. Disclosure of facts or data underlying expert opinion.

The expert may testify in terms of opinion or inference and give reasons therefor without prior disclosure of the underlying facts or data, unless the court requires otherwise. The expert may in any event be required to disclose the underlying facts or data on cross-examination.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

Scope of discovery of experts, Rule 26(b)(4), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Article VIII
Hearsay

Rule 801. Definitions.

The following definitions apply under this article:

(a) Statement. A statement is (1) an oral or written assertion or (2) nonverbal conduct of a person, if it is intended by the person as an assertion.

(b) Declarant. A declarant is a person who makes a statement.

(c) Hearsay. Hearsay is a statement, other than one made by the declarant while testifying at the trial or hearing, offered in evidence to prove the truth of the matter asserted.

(d) Statements which are not hearsay. A statement is not hearsay if:

(1) Prior statement by witness. The declarant testifies at the trial or hearing and is subject to cross-examination concerning the statement, and the statement is (A) inconsistent with the declarant's testimony, or (B) consistent with the declarant's testimony and is offered to rebut an express or implied charge against the declarant of subsequent fabrication, improper influence or motive, or (C) one of identification of a person made after perceiving the person; or

(2) Admission by party-opponent. The statement is offered against a party and is (A) the party's own statement, in either an individual or a representative capacity, or (B) a statement of which the party has manifested an adoption or belief in its truth, or (C) a statement by a person authorized by the party to make a statement concerning the subject, or (D) a statement by the party's agent or servant concerning a matter within the scope of the agency or employment, made during the existence of that relationship, or (E) a statement by a coconspirator of a party during the course and in furtherance of the conspiracy.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Rule 802. Hearsay rule.

Hearsay is not admissible except as otherwise provided by statute, these rules, or other rules applicable in the courts of this state.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Cross-References

Record of excluded evidence, Rule 43(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Transaction rule — hearsay exception, 26-1-103.

Rule 803. Hearsay exceptions: availability of declarant immaterial.

The following are not excluded by the hearsay rule, even though the declarant is available as a witness:

(1) Present sense impression. A statement describing or explaining an event or condition made while the declarant was perceiving the event or condition, or immediately thereafter.

(2) Excited utterance. A statement relating to a startling event or condition made while the declarant was under the stress of excitement caused by the event or condition.

(3) Then-existing mental, emotional, or physical condition. A statement of the declarant's then-existing state of mind, emotion, sensation, or physical condition (such as intent, plan, motive, design, mental feeling, pain and bodily health), but not including a statement of memory or belief to prove the fact remembered or believed.

(4) Statements for purposes of medical diagnosis or treatment. Statements made for purposes of medical diagnosis or treatment and describing medical history, or past or present symptoms, pain, or sensations, or the inception or general character of the cause or external source thereof insofar as reasonably pertinent to diagnosis or treatment.

(5) Recorded recollection. A memorandum or record concerning a matter about which a witness once had knowledge but now has insufficient recollection to enable the witness to testify fully and accurately, shown to have been made or adopted by the witness when the matter was fresh in the witness' memory and to reflect that knowledge correctly. If admitted, the memorandum or record may be read into evidence but may not itself be received as an exhibit unless offered by an adverse party.

(6) Records of regularly conducted activity. A memorandum, report, record, or data compilation, in any form, of acts, events, conditions, opinions, or diagnosis, made at or near the time of the acts, events, conditions, opinions, or diagnosis, if kept in the course of a regularly conducted business activity, and if it was the regular practice of that business activity to make the memorandum, report, record, or data compilation, all as shown by the testimony of the custodian or other qualified witness, unless the source of information or the method or circumstances of preparation indicate lack of trustworthiness. However, written reports from the Montana state crime laboratory are within this exception to the hearsay rule when the state has notified the court and opposing parties in writing of its intention to offer such report or reports in evidence at trial in sufficient time for the party not offering the report or reports (1) to obtain the depositions before trial of the person or persons responsible for compiling such reports, or (2) to subpoena the attendance of said persons at trial. The term "business" as used

in this paragraph includes business, institution, association, profession, occupation, and calling of every kind, whether or not conducted for profit.

(7) Absence of entry in records kept in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (6). Evidence that a matter is not included in the memoranda, reports, records, or data compilations, in any form, kept in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (6), to prove the nonoccurrence or nonexistence of the matter, if the matter was of a kind of which a memorandum, report, record, or data compilation was regularly made and preserved, unless the sources of information or other circumstances indicate lack of trustworthiness.

(8) Public records and reports. To the extent not otherwise provided in this paragraph, records, reports, statements, or data compilations in any form of a public office or agency setting forth its regularly conducted and regularly recorded activities, or matters observed pursuant to duty imposed by law and as to which there was a duty to report, or factual findings resulting from an investigation made pursuant to authority granted by law. The following are not within this exception to the hearsay rule: (i) investigative reports by police and other law enforcement personnel; (ii) investigative reports prepared by or for a government, a public office, or an agency when offered by it in a case in which it is a party; (iii) factual findings offered by the government in criminal cases; (iv) factual findings resulting from special investigation of a particular complaint, case, or incident; and (v) any matter as to which the sources of information or other circumstances indicate lack of trustworthiness. However, written reports from the Montana state crime laboratory are within this exception to the hearsay rule when the state has notified the court and opposing parties in writing of its intention to offer such report or reports in evidence at trial in sufficient time for the party not offering the report or reports (1) to obtain the depositions before trial of the person or persons responsible for compiling such reports, or (2) to subpoena the attendance of said persons at trial.

(9) Records of vital statistics. Records or data compilations, in any form, of births, fetal deaths, deaths, or marriages, if the report thereof was made to a public office pursuant to requirements of law.

(10) Absence of public record or entry. To prove the absence of a record, report, statement, or data compilation, in any form, or the nonoccurrence or nonexistence of a matter of which a record, report, statement, or data compilation, in any form, was regularly made and preserved by a public office or agency, evidence in the form of a certification in accordance with Rule 902, or testimony, that diligent search failed to disclose the record, report, statement or data compilation, or entry.

(11) Records of religious organizations. Statements of births, marriages, divorces, deaths, legitimacy, ancestry, relationship by blood or marriage, or other similar facts of personal or family history, contained in a regularly kept record of a religious organization.

(12) Marriage, baptismal, and similar certificates. Statements of fact contained in a certificate that the maker performed a marriage or other ceremony or administered a sacrament, made by a member of the clergy, public official, or other person authorized by the rules or practices of a religious organization or by law to perform the act certified, and purporting to have been issued at the time of the act or within a reasonable time thereafter.

(13) Family records. Statements of fact concerning personal or family history contained in family Bibles, genealogies, charts, engravings on rings, inscriptions on family portraits, engravings on urns, crypts, or tombstones, or the like.

(14) Records of documents affecting an interest in property. The record of a document purporting to establish or affect an interest in property, as proof of the content of the original recorded document and its execution and delivery by each person by whom it purports to have been executed, if the record is a record of a public office and an applicable statute authorizes the recording of documents of that kind in that office.

(15) Statements in documents affecting an interest in property. A statement contained in a document purporting to establish or affect an interest in property if the matter stated was relevant to the purpose of the document, unless dealings with the property since the document was made have been inconsistent with the truth of the statement or the purport of the document.

(16) Statements in ancient documents. Statements in a document in existence twenty years or more, the authenticity of which is established.

(17) Market reports, commercial publications. Market quotations, tabulations, lists, directories, or other published compilations, generally used and relied upon by the public or by persons in particular occupations.

(18) Learned treatises. To the extent called to the attention of an expert witness upon cross-examination or relied upon by the expert witness in direct examination, statements contained in published treatises, periodicals, or pamphlets on a subject of history, medicine, or other science or art, established as a reliable authority by the testimony or admission of the witness or by other expert testimony or by judicial notice. If admitted, the statements may be read into evidence but may not be received as exhibits.

(19) Reputation concerning personal or family history. Reputation among members of a person's family by blood, adoption, or marriage, or among a person's associates, or in the community, concerning a person's birth, adoption, marriage, divorce or dissolution of marriage, death, legitimacy, relationship by blood, adoption, or marriage, ancestry, or other similar fact of personal or family history.

(20) Reputation concerning boundaries or general history. Reputation in a community, arising before the controversy, as to boundaries of or customs affecting lands in the community, and reputation as to events of general history important to the community or state or nation in which located.

(21) Reputation as to character. Reputation of a person's character among associates or in the community.

(22) Judgment of previous conviction. Evidence of a final judgment, entered after a trial or upon a plea of guilty (but not upon a plea of nolo contendere), adjudging a person guilty of a crime punishable by death or imprisonment in excess of one year, to prove any fact essential to sustain the judgment, but not including, when offered by the prosecution in a criminal prosecution, judgments against persons other than the accused. The pendency of an appeal may be shown but does not affect admissibility.

(23) Judgment as to personal, family, or general history, or boundaries. Judgments as proof of matters of personal, family or general history, or boundaries, essential to the judgment, if the same would be provable by evidence of reputation.

(24) Other exceptions. A statement not specifically covered by any of the foregoing exceptions but having comparable circumstantial guarantees of trustworthiness.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. Oct. 18, 1990.

Cross-References

Preference for contemporaneity — maxim, 1-3-226.
Interrogatories — business records involved in answering, Rule 33(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Nonexistence of record — authentication, Rule 44(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Transaction rule — hearsay exception, 26-1-103.
Motor vehicle accident reports — confidential — not admissible, 61-7-114.

Rule 804. Hearsay exceptions: declarant unavailable.

(a) Definition of unavailability. Unavailability as a witness includes situations in which the declarant:

(1) is exempted by ruling of the court on the ground of privilege from testifying concerning the subject matter of the declarant's statement; or

(2) persists in refusing to testify concerning the subject matter of the declarant's statement despite an order of the court to do so; or

(3) testifies to a lack of memory of the subject matter of the declarant's statement; or

(4) is unable to be present or to testify at the hearing because of death or then existing physical or mental illness or infirmity; or

(5) is absent from the hearing and the proponent of the declarant's statement has been unable to procure the declarant's attendance by process or other reasonable means.

A declarant is not unavailable as a witness if exemption, refusal, claim of lack of memory, inability, or absence is due to the procurement or wrongdoing of the proponent of a statement for the purpose of preventing the witness from attending or testifying.

(b) Hearsay exceptions. The following are not excluded by the hearsay rule if the declarant is unavailable as a witness:

(1) Former testimony. Testimony given as a witness at another hearing of the same or a different proceeding, or in a deposition taken in compliance with law in the course of the same or another proceeding, (A) in civil actions and proceedings, at the instance of or against a party with an opportunity to develop the testimony by direct, cross, or redirect examination, with motive and interest similar to those of the party against whom now offered; and (B) in criminal actions and proceedings, if the party against whom the testimony is now offered had an opportunity and similar motive to develop the testimony by direct, cross, and redirect examination.

(2) Statement under belief of impending death. A statement made by a declarant while believing that the declarant's death was imminent, concerning the cause or circumstance of what the declarant believed to be impending death.

(3) Statement against interest. A statement which was at the time of its making so far contrary to the declarant's pecuniary or proprietary interest, or so far tended to subject the declarant to civil or criminal liability, or to render invalid a claim by the declarant against another or to make the declarant an object of hatred, ridicule, or disgrace, that a reasonable person in the declarant's position would not have made the statement unless the declarant believed it to be true. A statement tending to expose the declarant to criminal liability and offered to exculpate the accused is not admissible unless corroborating circumstances clearly indicate the trustworthiness of the statement.

(4) Statement of personal or family history. (A) A statement concerning the declarant's own birth, adoption, marriage, divorce or dissolution of marriage, legitimacy, relationship by blood, or family history, even though the declarant had no means of acquiring the personal knowledge of the matter stated; or

(B) a statement concerning the foregoing matters, and death also, of another person, if the declarant was related to the other by blood, adoption or marriage or was so intimately associated with the other's family as to be likely to have accurate information concerning the matter declared.

(5) Other exceptions. A statement not specifically covered by any of the foregoing exceptions but having comparable circumstantial guarantees of trustworthiness.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

Admissions by party — pretrial discovery — may not be used in other proceeding, Rule 36(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Writings made against author's interest, 26-1-607.

Subpoena of witness, Title 26, ch. 2, parts 1 and 2.

Effect of former judgments and orders, Title 26, ch. 3.

Criminal depositions — use at trial or hearing, 46-15-204.

Rule 805. Hearsay within hearsay.

Hearsay included within hearsay is not excluded under the hearsay rule if each part of a combined statement conforms with an exception to the hearsay rule provided in these rules.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Rule 806. Attacking and supporting the credibility of declarant.

When a hearsay statement, or a statement defined in Rule 801(d)(2), (C), (D), or (E), has been admitted in evidence, the credibility of the declarant may be attacked and, if attacked, may be supported by any evidence which would be admissible for those purposes if the declarant had testified as a witness. Evidence of a statement or conduct by the declarant at any time, inconsistent with the declarant's hearsay statement, is not subject to any requirement that the declarant may have been afforded an opportunity to deny or explain. If the party against whom a hearsay statement has been admitted calls the declarant as a witness, the party is entitled to examine the declarant on the statement as if under cross-examination.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 26, 1990, eff. June 26, 1990.

Cross-References

Impeachment of witnesses, Rule 43(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Impeachment of own witnesses, Rule 607, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Article IX
Authentication and Identification

Article Cross-References

Subpoena — production of documentary evidence, Rule 45(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Alterations in writing — explanations of, 26-1-106.

Rule 901. Requirement of authentication or identification.

(a) General provision. The requirement of authentication or identification as a condition precedent to admissibility is satisfied by evidence sufficient to support a finding that the matter in question is what its proponent claims.

(b) Illustrations. By way of illustration only, and not by way of limitation, the following are examples of authentication or identification conforming with the requirements of this rule:

(1) Testimony of witness with knowledge. Testimony that a matter is what it is claimed to be.

(2) Nonexpert opinion on handwriting. Nonexpert opinion as to the genuineness of handwriting, based upon familiarity not acquired for purposes of the litigation.

(3) Comparison by trier or expert witness. Comparison by the trier of fact or by expert witnesses with specimens which have been authenticated.

(4) Distinctive characteristics and the like. Appearance, contents, substance, internal patterns or other distinctive characteristics, taken in conjunction with circumstances.

(5) Voice identification. Identification of a voice, whether heard firsthand or through mechanical or electronic transmission or recording, by opinion based upon hearing the voice at any time under circumstances connecting it with the alleged speaker.

(6) Telephone conversations. Telephone conversations, by evidence that a call was made to the number assigned at the time by the telephone company to a particular person or business, if (A) in the case of a person, circumstances, including self-identification, show the person answering to be the one called, or (B) in the case of a business, the call was made to a place of business and the conversation related to business reasonably transacted over the telephone.

(7) Public records or reports. Evidence that a writing authorized by law to be recorded or filed and in fact recorded or filed in a public office, or a purported public record, report, statement, or data compilation, in any form, is from the public office where items of this nature are kept.

(8) Ancient documents or data compilation. Evidence that a document or data compilation, in any form, (A) is in such condition as to create no suspicion concerning its authenticity, (B) was in a place where it, if authentic, would likely be, and (C) has been in existence 20 years or more at the time it is offered.

(9) Process or system. Evidence describing a process or system used to produce a result and showing that the process or system produces an accurate result.

(10) Method provided by statute or rule. Any method of authentication or identification provided by statute, these rules, or other rules applicable in the courts of this state.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Cross-References

Proof of execution of instrument — handwriting, 1-5-302.
Genuineness of document — failure to admit — liable for expenses, Rule 37(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Authentication of official record, Rule 44(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Presumptions of authenticity — list of writings, 26-1-602.
Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs — test evidence admissible, 61-8-404.
Radar speed determinations — admissibility, 61-8-702.

Rule 902. Self-authentication.

Extrinsic evidence of authenticity as a condition precedent to admissibility is not required with respect to the following:

(1) Domestic public documents under seal. A document bearing a seal purporting to be that of the United States, or of any state, district, commonwealth, territory, or insular possession thereof, or of a political subdivision, department, officer, or agency thereof, and a signature purporting to be an attestation or execution.

(2) Domestic public documents not under seal. Except as otherwise provided by statute, a document purporting to bear the signature in the official capacity of an officer or employee of any entity included in paragraph (1) hereof, having no seal, if a public officer having a seal and having official duties in the district or political subdivision of the officer or employee certifies under seal that the signer has the official capacity and that the signature is genuine.

(3) Foreign public documents. A document purporting to be executed or attested in an official capacity by a person authorized by the laws of a foreign country to make the execution or attestation, and accompanied by a final certification as to the genuineness of the signature and official position (A) of the executing or attesting person, or (B) of any foreign official whose certificate of genuineness of signature and official position relates to the execution of attestation or is in a chain of certificates of genuineness of signature and official position relating to the execution or attestation. A final certification may be made by a secretary of embassy or legation, consul general, consul, vice consul, or consular agent of the United States, or a diplomatic or consular official of the foreign country assigned or accredited to the United States. If a reasonable opportunity has been given to all parties to investigate the authenticity and accuracy of official documents, the court may, for good cause shown, order that they be treated as presumptively authentic without final certification or permit them to be evidenced by an attested summary with or without final certification.

(4) Certified copies of public records. A copy of an official record or report or entry therein, or of a document authorized by law to be recorded or filed and actually recorded or filed in a public office, including data compilations in any form, certified as correct by the custodian or other person authorized to make the certification, by certificate complying with paragraph (1), (2), or (3) or complying with any law of the United States or of this state.

(5) Official publications. Books, pamphlets, or other publications purporting to be issued by public authority.

(6) Newspapers and periodicals. Printed materials purporting to be newspapers or periodicals.

(7) Trade inscriptions and the like. Inscriptions, signs, tags, or labels purporting to have been affixed in the course of business and indicating ownership, control, or origin.

(8) Acknowledged documents. Documents accompanied by a certificate of acknowledgement executed in the manner provided by law by a notary public or other officer authorized by law to take acknowledgements.

(9) Commercial paper and related documents. Commercial paper, signatures thereon, and documents relating thereto to the extent provided by general commercial law.

(10) Presumptions created by law. Any signature, document, or other matter declared by any law of the United States or of this state to be presumptively or prima facie genuine or authentic.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

Proof of execution of instrument, Title 1, ch. 5, part 3.
Court reporter's report — prima facie evidence of contents, 3-5-612; Rule 80, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Authentication of official record — foreign and domestic, Rule 44(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Other proof of official record — as authorized by law, Rule 44(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Official publication — presumption of authenticity, 26-1-602.
Self-proved wills, 72-2-524.

Rule 903. Subscribing witness' testimony unnecessary.

The testimony of a subscribing witness is not necessary to authenticate a writing unless required by the laws of the jurisdiction whose laws govern the validity of the writing.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Cross-References

Proof of execution — subscribing witnesses, 1-5-301.
Wills — attesting witnesses' testimony, 72-3-309.

Article X
Contents of Writings, Recordings, and Photographs

Article Cross-References

Interpretation of instruments, Title 1, ch. 4, part 1.

Pretrial discovery — writings and recordations, Rule 26(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Production of documents and other tangible things containing information, Rule 34(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Genuineness of document — failure to admit — expenses for proof, Rule 37(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Subpoena — production of documentary evidence, Rule 45(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Alterations in writing — explanation of, 26-1-106.

Motor vehicle accident reports — confidential — not admissible, 61-7-114.

Rule 1001. Definitions.

For purposes of this article the following definitions are applicable:

(1) Writings and recordings. Writings and recordings consist of letters, words, or numbers, or their equivalent, set down by handwriting, typewriting, printing, photostating, photographing, magnetic impulse, mechanical or electronic recording, or other form of data compilation.

(2) Photographs. Photographs include still photographs, x-ray films, video tapes, and motion pictures.

(3) Original. An original of a writing or recording is the writing or recording itself or any counterpart intended to have the same effect by a person executing or issuing it. An original of a photograph includes the negative or any print therefrom. If data are stored in a computer or similar device, any printout or other output readable by sight, shown to reflect the data accurately, is an original.

(4) Duplicate. A duplicate is a counterpart produced by the same impression as the original, or from the same matrix, or by means of photography, including enlargements and miniatures, or by mechanical or electronic re-recording, or by chemical reproduction, or by other equivalent techniques which accurately reproduce the original.

(5) Copies of entries in the regular course of business. A copy of an entry in the regular course of business consists of an entry in a writing kept in the regular course of business copied from another such writing by manual or mechanical means at or near the time of the transaction.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Rule 1002. Requirement of original.

To prove the content of a writing, recording, or photograph, the original writing, recording, or photograph is required, except as otherwise provided by statute, these rules, or other rules applicable in the courts of this state.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Cross-References

Banks and trust companies — copies of transactions — admissibility, 32-1-493.

Rule 1003. Admissibility of duplicates, copies of certain entries.

A duplicate, or copy of an entry in the regular course of business as defined in Rule 1001(5), is admissible to the same extent as an original unless:

(1) a genuine question is raised as to the authenticity of the original; or

(2) in the circumstances it would be unfair to admit the duplicate or copy of an entry in the regular course of business in lieu of the original; or

(3) otherwise provided by statute.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Cross-References

Warehouse receipts and bills of lading — lost and missing documents, 30-7-601.

Banks and trust companies — reproductions of transactions, 32-1-493.

Admissibility of reproduction of driver records, 61-11-102.

Original will required — informal probate, 72-3-203, 72-3-212.

Rule 1004. Admissibility of other evidence of contents.

The original is not required, and other evidence of the contents of a writing, recording, or photograph is admissible if:

(1) Originals lost or destroyed. All originals are lost or have been destroyed, unless the proponent lost or destroyed them in bad faith; or

(2) Original not obtainable. No original can be obtained by any available judicial process or procedure; or

(3) Original in possession of opponent. At a time when an original was under the control of the party against whom offered, that party was put on notice, by the pleadings or otherwise, that the contents would be a subject of proof at the hearing, and that party does not produce the original at the hearing; or

(4) Collateral matters. The writing, recording, or photograph is not closely related to a controlling issue.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Rule 1005. Public records.

The contents of an official record, or of a document authorized to be recorded or filed and actually recorded or filed, including data compilations in any form, if otherwise admissible, may be proved by copy, certified as correct in accordance with Rule 902 or testified to be correct by a witness who has compared it with the original. If a copy which complies with the foregoing cannot be obtained by the exercise of reasonable diligence, then other evidence of the contents may be given.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Cross-References

Public records — presumption of correctness, 26-1-602.

Admissibility of reproduction of driver records, 61-11-102.

Rule 1006. Summaries.

The contents of voluminous writings, recordings, or photographs which cannot conveniently be examined in court may be presented in the form of a chart, summary, or calculation. The originals, or duplicates, shall be made available for examination or copying, or both, by other parties at a reasonable time and place. The court may order that they be produced in court.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Rule 1007. Testimony or written admission of party.

Contents of writings, recordings, or photographs may be proved by the testimony or deposition of the party against whom offered or by that party's written admission, without accounting for the nonproduction of the original.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977; amd. Sup. Ct. Ord. June 7, 1990, eff. June 7, 1990.

Cross-References

Requests for admission — effect, Rule 36, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rule 1008. Functions of court and jury.

When the admissibility of other evidence of contents of writings, recordings, or photographs under these rules depends upon the fulfillment of a condition of fact, the question whether the condition has been fulfilled is for the court to determine in accordance with the provisions of Rule 104.

History: Ad. Sup. Ct. Ord. 12729, Dec. 29, 1976, eff. July 1, 1977.

Cross-References

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TITLE 27

CIVIL LIABILITY, REMEDIES, AND LIMITATIONS

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CHAPTER 1

AVAILABILITY OF REMEDIES — LIABILITY

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Periodic payment of damages — medical malpractice damage limitations, Title 25, ch. 9, part 4.
Montana Rules of Civil Procedure, Title 25, ch. 20.

27-1-101. Judicial remedies defined. Judicial remedies are such as are administered by the courts of justice or by judicial officers empowered for the purpose by the constitution and statutes of this state.

History: En. Sec. 3469, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8077, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8995, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 20; re-en. Sec. 8995, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2201.

Cross-References

Remedy for every wrong, 1-3-214.

27-1-102. Actions and special proceedings defined. (1) These remedies are divided into two classes:

(a) actions; and

(b) special proceedings.

(2) An action is an ordinary proceeding in a court of justice by which one party prosecutes another for the enforcement or protection of a right, the redress or prevention of a wrong, or the punishment of a public offense. Every other remedy is a special proceeding.

History: (1)En. Sec. 3470, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8078, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8996, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 21; re-en. Sec. 8996, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2202, R.C.M. 1947; (2)Ap. p. Sec. 3471, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8079, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8997, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 22; re-en. Sec. 8997, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2203, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 3472, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8080, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8998, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 23; re-en. Sec. 8998, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 92-2204, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 92-2202, 93-2203, 93-2204.

27-1-103. Civil and criminal actions. (1) Actions are of two kinds:

(a) civil; and

(b) criminal.

(2) A civil action is prosecuted by one party against another for the enforcement or protection of a right or the redress or prevention of a wrong. Titles 45 and 46 define and provide for the prosecution of a criminal action. When the violation of a right admits of both a civil and criminal remedy, the right to prosecute the one is not merged in the other.

History: (1)En. Sec. 3473, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8081, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8999, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 24; re-en. Sec. 8999, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 92-2205, R.C.M. 1947; (2)Ap. p. Sec. 3479, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8087, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9005, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 30; re-en. Sec. 9005, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2211, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 3480, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8088, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9006, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 31; re-en. Sec. 9006, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2212, R.C.M. 1947, 93-2212; Ap. p. Sec. 3481, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8089, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9007, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 32; re-en. Sec. 9007, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2213, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2205, 93-2211, 93-2212, 93-2213.

Cross-References

One form of civil action, 25-1-101.
Effect of Criminal Code — no limitation on civil remedy, 45-1-104.

27-1-104. Bases for civil actions. A civil action arises out of:

(1) an obligation;

(2) an injury.

History: En. Sec. 3474, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8082, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9000, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 25; re-en. Sec. 9000, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2206.

Cross-References

One form of civil action, 25-1-101.
Obligations in general, Title 28, ch. 1.

27-1-105. Obligation defined. An obligation is a legal duty by which one person is bound to do or not to do a certain thing and arises from:

(1) contract; or
(2) operation of law.

History: En. Sec. 3475, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8083, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9001, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 26; re-en. Sec. 9001, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2207.

Cross-References

How obligation arises, 28-1-102.

27-1-106. Injury defined. (1) An injury is of two kinds:

(a) to the person; and
(b) to property.

(2) An injury to property consists in depriving its owner of the benefit of it, which is done by taking, withholding, deteriorating, or destroying it. Every other injury is an injury to the person.

History: (1)En. Sec. 3476, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8084, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9002, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 27; re-en. Sec. 9002, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2208, R.C.M. 1947; (2)Ap. p. Sec. 3477, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8085, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9003, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 28; re-en. Sec. 9003, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2209, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 3478, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8086, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9004, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 29; re-en. Sec. 9004, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2210, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2208, 93-2209, 93-2210.

27-1-107. Kinds of relief — when given. As a general rule, compensation is the relief or remedy provided by the law of this state for the violation of private rights and the means of securing their observance. Specific and preventive relief may be given only in those cases specified by statute.

History: En. Sec. 4260, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6038, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8657, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3274; re-en. Sec. 8657, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-101; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Specific and preventive relief, Title 27, ch. 1, part 4.

Part 2
Damages

Part Cross-References

Periodic payment of certain future damages, Title 25, ch. 9, part 4.
Limitation on liability for compliance with income withholding order, 40-5-424.

27-1-201. Detriment defined. Detriment is a loss or harm suffered in person or property.

History: En. Sec. 4271, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6041, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8660, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3282; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1833; re-en. Sec. 8660, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-202.

27-1-202. Right to compensatory damages. Every person who suffers detriment from the unlawful act or omission of another may recover from the person in fault a compensation therefor in money, which is called damages.

History: En. Sec. 4270, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6040, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8659, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3281; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1832; re-en. Sec. 8659, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-201.

Cross-References

Administration of justice, Art. II, sec. 16, Mont. Const.
Liability exposure of governmental entities, Title 2, ch. 9, part 1.

27-1-203. Right to damages for detriment resulting after suit brought and for future detriment. Damages may be awarded in a judicial proceeding for detriment resulting after the commencement thereof or certain to result in the future.

History: En. Sec. 4272, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6042, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8661, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3283; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1834; re-en. Sec. 8661, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-203.

Cross-References

Request for periodic payment of future damages — nonmalpractice claims, 25-9-403.

27-1-204. Nominal damages when no appreciable detriment. When a breach of duty has caused no appreciable detriment to the party affected, he may yet recover nominal damages.

History: En. Sec. 4367, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6088, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8706, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3360; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1879; re-en. Sec. 8706, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-608.

27-1-205 through 27-1-209 reserved.

27-1-210. Interest on torts. (1) Subject to subsection (2), in an action for recovery on an injury as defined in 27-1-106, a prevailing claimant is entitled to interest at a rate of 10% on any claim for damages awarded that are capable of being made certain by calculation, beginning from the date 30 days after the claimant presented a written statement to the opposing party or his agent stating the claim and how the specific sum was calculated.

(2) The interest provisions of subsection (1) do not apply to damages not capable of being made certain by calculation, including but not limited to future damages until such damages are incurred and damages for:

(a) pain and suffering;
(b) injury to credit, reputation, or financial standing;
(c) mental anguish or suffering;
(d) exemplary or punitive damages;
(e) loss of established way of life;
(f) loss of consortium; and
(g) attorney fees.

(3) The jury is to be advised by the court that the court will determine the amount of prejudgment interest due, if any, on any judgment rendered.

(4) Any payment by a party of any claim or interest thereon as set forth in subsection (1) shall not be an admission of liability and shall not be made known to the jury.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 523, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Interest on judgments, 25-9-204; 25-9-205; Rule 31, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Execution to include interest, 25-13-304.

27-1-211. Right to interest. Every person who is entitled to recover damages certain or capable of being made certain by calculation and the right to recover which is vested in him upon a particular day is entitled also to recover interest thereon from that day except during such time as the debtor is prevented by law or by the act of the creditor from paying the debt.

History: En. Sec. 4280, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6043, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8662, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3287; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1835; re-en. Sec. 8662, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-204.

27-1-212. When award of interest discretionary. In an action for the breach of an obligation not arising from contract and in every case of oppression, fraud, or malice, interest may be given, in the discretion of the jury. This section does not apply in actions for recovery of damages arising from injury to a person or property brought against a governmental entity under Title 2, chapter 9, parts 1 through 3, as amended.

History: En. Sec. 4281, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6044, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8663, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3288; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1836; re-en. Sec. 8663, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 234, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-205.

27-1-213. Validity of interest rate set by contract. Any legal rate of interest stipulated by a contract remains chargeable after a breach thereof, as before, until the contract is superseded by a verdict or other new obligation.

History: En. Sec. 4282, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6045, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8664, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3289; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1837; re-en. Sec. 8664, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-206.

Cross-References

Interest rates allowed by agreement, 31-1-107.

27-1-214. Waiver of interest by accepting principal. Accepting payment of the whole principal, as such, waives all claim to interest.

History: En. Sec. 4283, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6046, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8665, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3290; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1838; re-en. Sec. 8665, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-207.

27-1-215 through 27-1-219 reserved.

27-1-220. Punitive damages — when allowed. (1) Except as otherwise expressly provided by statute, a judge or jury may award, in addition to compensatory damages, punitive damages for the sake of example and for the purpose of punishing a defendant.

(2) (a) Unless otherwise expressly provided by statute, punitive damages may not be recovered in any action arising from:

(i) contract; or

(ii) breach of contract.

(b) Subsection (2)(a) does not prohibit recovery of punitive damages in a products liability action or an action arising under 33-18-201.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 507, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 627, L. 1987.

Cross-References

State or other governmental entity immune from exemplary and punitive damages, 2-9-105.

Montana Rules of Civil Procedure, Title 25, ch. 20.

Insurance coverage of punitive damages, 33-15-317.

27-1-221. Punitive damages — liability — proof — award. (1) Subject to the provisions of 27-1-220 and this section, reasonable punitive damages may be awarded when the defendant has been found guilty of actual fraud or actual malice.

(2) A defendant is guilty of actual malice if the defendant has knowledge of facts or intentionally disregards facts that create a high probability of injury to the plaintiff and:

(a) deliberately proceeds to act in conscious or intentional disregard of the high probability of injury to the plaintiff; or

(b) deliberately proceeds to act with indifference to the high probability of injury to the plaintiff.

(3) A defendant is guilty of actual fraud if the defendant:

(a) makes a representation with knowledge of its falsity; or

(b) conceals a material fact with the purpose of depriving the plaintiff of property or legal rights or otherwise causing injury.

(4) Actual fraud exists only when the plaintiff has a right to rely upon the representation of the defendant and suffers injury as a result of that reliance. The contract definitions of fraud expressed in Title 28, chapter 2, do not apply to proof of actual fraud under this section.

(5) All elements of the claim for punitive damages must be proved by clear and convincing evidence. Clear and convincing evidence means evidence in which there is no serious or substantial doubt about the correctness of the conclusions drawn from the evidence. It is more than a preponderance of evidence but less than beyond a reasonable doubt.

(6) Liability for punitive damages must be determined by the trier of fact, whether judge or jury. An award of punitive damages must be unanimous as to liability and amount.

(7) (a) Evidence regarding a defendant's financial affairs, financial condition, and net worth is not admissible in a trial to determine whether a defendant is liable for punitive damages. When the jury returns a verdict finding a defendant liable for punitive damages, the amount of punitive damages must then be determined by the jury in an immediate, separate proceeding and be submitted to the judge for review as provided in subsection (7)(c). In the separate proceeding to determine the amount of punitive damages to be awarded, the defendant's financial affairs, financial condition, and net worth must be considered.

(b) When an award of punitive damages is made by the judge, the judge shall clearly state the reasons for making the award in findings of fact and conclusions of law, demonstrating consideration of each of the following matters:

(i) the nature and reprehensibility of the defendant's wrongdoing;

(ii) the extent of the defendant's wrongdoing;

(iii) the intent of the defendant in committing the wrong;

(iv) the profitability of the defendant's wrongdoing, if applicable;

(v) the amount of actual damages awarded by the jury;

(vi) the defendant's net worth;

(vii) previous awards of punitive or exemplary damages against the defendant based upon the same wrongful act;

(viii) potential or prior criminal sanctions against the defendant based upon the same wrongful act; and

(ix) any other circumstances that may operate to increase or reduce, without wholly defeating, punitive damages.

(c) The judge shall review a jury award of punitive damages, giving consideration to each of the matters listed in subsection (7)(b). If after review the judge determines that the jury award of punitive damages should be increased or decreased, the judge may do so. The judge shall clearly state the reasons for increasing, decreasing, or not increasing or decreasing the punitive damages award of the jury in findings of fact and conclusions of law, demonstrating consideration of each of the factors listed in subsection (7)(b).

(8) This section is not intended to alter the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure governing discovery of a defendant's financial affairs, financial condition, and net worth.

History: En. Sec. 4290, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6047, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8666, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3294; Field. Civ. C. Sec. 1839; re-en. Sec. 8666, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-208; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 507, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 627, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 16, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 328, L. 1997.

Cross-References

State or other governmental entity immune from exemplary and punitive damages, 2-9-105.

Insurance coverage of punitive damages, 33-15-317.

27-1-222. Exemplary damages for inhumane injuries to animals. (1) For wrongful injuries to animals, being subjects of property, committed willfully or by gross negligence in disregard of humanity, exemplary damages may be given.

(2) As used in this section, "animals" includes ostriches, rheas, and emus.

History: En. Sec. 4337, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6075, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8693, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3340; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1867; re-en. Sec. 8693, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947; 17-408; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 206, L. 1995.

27-1-223. Damages for injuries or death inflicted in a duel. If any person slays or permanently disables another person in a duel in this state, he must provide for the maintenance of the spouse and minor children of the person slain or permanently disabled in such manner and at such cost, either by aggregate compensation in damages to each or by a monthly, quarterly, or annual allowance, as is determined by the court and he is liable for and must pay all debts of the person slain or permanently disabled.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 4353, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6079, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8697, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3347; re-en. Sec. 8697, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 535, L. 1975; Sec. 17-504, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 4354, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6080, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8698, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3348; re-en. Sec. 8698, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 17-505, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 17-504, 17-505; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

Part 3
Measure of Damages

Part Cross-References

Interest on torts, 27-1-210.

27-1-301. Prescribed damages exclusive of exemplary damages and interest. The damages prescribed by 27-1-204, 27-1-222, 27-1-223, and this part are exclusive of exemplary damages and interest except where those are expressly mentioned.

History: En. Sec. 4364, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6085, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8703, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3357; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1876; re-en. Sec. 8703, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-605.

27-1-302. Damages to be reasonable. Damages must in all cases be reasonable, and where an obligation of any kind appears to create a right to unconscionable and grossly oppressive damages contrary to substantial justice, no more than reasonable damages can be recovered.

History: En. Sec. 4366, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6087, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8705, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3359; Field. Civ. C. Sec. 1878; re-en. Sec. 8705, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-607.

Cross-References

Relief from forfeiture, 28-1-104.

When provision fixing liquidated damages valid, 28-2-721.

27-1-303. Limitation of damages for breach of obligation. No person can recover a greater amount in damages for the breach of an obligation than he could have gained by the full performance thereof on both sides unless a greater recovery is specified by statute.

History: En. Sec. 4365, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6086, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8704, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3358; Field. Civ. C. Sec. 1877; re-en. Sec. 8704, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-606; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

27-1-304. Value of written instrument. For the purpose of estimating damages, the value of an instrument in writing is presumed to be equal to that of the property to which it entitles the owner.

History: En. Sec. 4363, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6084, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8702, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3356; Based on Field. Civ. C. Sec. 1875; re-en. Sec. 8702, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-604.

27-1-305. Property of peculiar value. Where a certain property has a peculiar value to a person recovering damages for deprivation thereof or injury thereto, that may be deemed to be its value against one who had notice thereof before incurring a liability to damages in respect thereof or against a willful wrongdoer.

History: En. Sec. 4362, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6083, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8701, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3355; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1874; re-en. Sec. 8701, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-603.

27-1-306. When replacement value to be allowed. The measure of damages in a case in which the cost of repairing a motor vehicle exceeds its value is the actual replacement value of the motor vehicle rather than its "book" value unless, after the damages arise, the parties agree to use the "book" value. "Book" value must be determined by referring to the most recent volume of the Mountain States Edition of the National Automobile Dealers Association (N.A.D.A.) Official Used Car Guide, the National Edition of N.A.D.A. Appraisal Guides Official Older Used Car Guide, or another nationally published used vehicle or appraisal guide approved by the department of revenue. Actual replacement value is the actual cash value of the motor vehicle immediately prior to the damage. "Book" value may be used to assist in determining the actual replacement value of the motor vehicle.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 320, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 62, Ch. 51, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 472, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 515, L. 1999.

Compiler's Comments

2000 Amendment by Referendum — Not Codified: Chapter 515, L. 1999, at end of second sentence substituted "national appraisal guides referred to in 61-3-208" for "used car guides listed in 61-3-503(1)(c)". Amendment effective November 7, 2000. The code commissioner has not codified this amendment because the Ch. 51 and Ch. 472, L. 1999, amendments substituted references to the specific guides for a reference to the location of the guides, rendering the Ch. 515 amendment meaningless.

Effective Date — Applicability: Section 52(1), Ch. 515, L. 1999, provided: "If approved by the electorate, this act is effective on approval by the electorate, except as provided in subsection (2), and applies to motor vehicle registration periods beginning after December 31, 2000."

27-1-307. Definitions. As used in 27-1-308 and this section:

(1) "Collateral source" means a payment for something that is later included in a tort award and that is made to or for the benefit of a plaintiff or is otherwise available to the plaintiff:

(a) for medical expenses and disability payments under the federal Social Security Act, any federal, state, or local income disability act, or any other public program;

(b) under any health, sickness, or income disability insurance or automobile accident insurance that provides health benefits or income disability coverage, and any other similar insurance benefits available to the plaintiff, except life insurance;

(c) under any contract or agreement of any person, group, organization, partnership, or corporation to provide, pay for, or reimburse the costs of hospital, medical, dental, or other health care services, except gifts or gratuitous contributions or assistance;

(d) any contractual or voluntary wage continuation plan provided by an employer or other system intended to provide wages during a period of disability; and

(e) any other source, except the assets of the plaintiff or of the plaintiff's immediate family if the plaintiff is obligated to repay a member of the plaintiff's immediate family.

(2) "Person" includes individuals, corporations, associations, societies, firms, partnerships, joint-stock companies, government entities, political subdivisions, and any other entity or aggregate of individuals.

(3) (a) "Plaintiff" means a person who alleges to have sustained bodily injury, or on whose behalf recovery for bodily injury or death is sought, or who would have a beneficial, legal, or equitable interest in a recovery.

(b) The term includes:

(i) a legal representative;

(ii) a person with a wrongful death or surviving cause of action;

(iii) a person seeking recovery on a claim for loss of consortium, society, assistance, companionship, or services; and

(iv) any other person whose right of recovery or whose claim or status is derivative of one who has sustained bodily injury or death.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 628, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 132, Ch. 42, L. 1997.

27-1-308. Collateral source reductions in actions arising from bodily injury or death — subrogation rights. (1) In an action arising from bodily injury or death when the total award against all defendants is in excess of $50,000 and the plaintiff will be fully compensated for his damages, exclusive of court costs and attorney fees, a plaintiff's recovery must be reduced by any amount paid or payable from a collateral source that does not have a subrogation right.

(2) Before an insurance policy payment is used to reduce an award under subsection (1), the following amounts must be deducted from the amount of the insurance policy payment:

(a) the amount the plaintiff paid for the 5 years prior to the date of injury;

(b) the amount the plaintiff paid from date of injury to date of judgment; and

(c) the present value of the amount the plaintiff is thereafter obligated to pay to keep the policy in force for the period for which any reduction of an award is made pursuant to subsection (3).

(3) The jury shall determine its award without consideration of any collateral sources. After the jury determines its award, reduction of the award must be made by the trial judge at a hearing and upon a separate submission of evidence relevant to the existence and amount of collateral sources. Evidence is admissible at the hearing to show that the plaintiff has been or may be reimbursed from a collateral source that does not have a subrogation right. If the trial judge finds that, at the time of hearing, it is not reasonably determinable whether or in what amount a benefit from such a collateral source will be payable, he shall:

(a) order any person against whom an award was rendered and who claims a deduction under this section to make a deposit into court of the disputed amount, at interest; and

(b) reduce the award by the amount deposited. The amount deposited and any interest thereon are subject to the further order of the court, pursuant to the requirements of this section.

(4) Except for subrogation rights specifically granted by state or federal law, there is no right to subrogation for any amount paid or payable to a plaintiff from a collateral source if an award is reduced by that amount under subsection (1).

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 628, L. 1987.

27-1-309 reserved.

27-1-310. Damages for emotional or mental distress prohibited in contract actions — exception. In an action for breach of an obligation or duty arising from contract, recovery is prohibited for emotional or mental distress, except in those actions involving actual physical injury to the plaintiff. Emotional or mental distress, as used in this section, includes mental anguish or suffering, sorrow, grief, fright, shame, embarrassment, humiliation, anger, chagrin, disappointment, or worry.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 488, L. 1987.

27-1-311. Breach of contract. For the breach of an obligation arising from contract, the measure of damages, except when otherwise expressly provided by this code, is the amount which will compensate the party aggrieved for all the detriment which was proximately caused thereby or in the ordinary course of things would be likely to result therefrom. Damages which are not clearly ascertainable in both their nature and origin cannot be recovered for a breach of contract.

History: **Ap. p. Sec. 4300, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6048, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8667, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3300; Based on Field Civ. C. Sec. 1840; re-en. Sec. 8667, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 17-301, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 4301, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6049, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8668, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3301; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1841; re-en. Sec. 8668, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 17-302, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 17-301, 17-302; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 12, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Contracts, Title 28, ch. 2.

Remedies for contracts not written in plain language, 30-14-1111, 30-14-1112.

27-1-312. Breach of obligation to pay money. The detriment caused by the breach of an obligation to pay money only is deemed to be the amount due by the terms of the obligation with interest thereon.

History: **En. Sec. 4302, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6050, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8669, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3302; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1842; re-en. Sec. 8669, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-303.**

Cross-References

Civil liability for issuing bad check, 27-1-717.

27-1-313. Breach of warranty of agent's authority. The detriment caused by the breach of a warranty of an agent's authority is deemed to be the amount which could have been recovered and collected from his principal if the warranty had been complied with and the reasonable expenses of legal proceedings taken in good faith to enforce the act of the agent against his principal.

History: **En. Sec. 4318, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6066, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8684, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3318; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1858; re-en. Sec. 8684, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-318.**

Cross-References

Authority of agent, Title 28, ch. 10, part 4.

27-1-314. Breach of agreement to convey real property. The detriment caused by the breach of an agreement to convey an estate in real property is considered to be the price paid and the expenses properly incurred in examining the title and preparing the necessary papers, with interest thereon. If the breach was in bad faith and the agreed price was less than the value of the estate, the detriment is also considered to include the difference between the agreed price and the value of the estate at the time of the breach and the expenses properly incurred in preparing to enter upon the land.

History: **En. Sec. 4306, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6054, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8672, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3306; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1846; re-en. Sec. 8672, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-306; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 12, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Transfer of real property, Title 70, ch. 20.

27-1-315. Breach of agreement to buy real property. The detriment caused by the breach of an agreement to purchase an estate in real property is deemed to be the excess, if any, of the amount which would have been due to the seller under the contract over the value of the property to him.

History: **En. Sec. 4307, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6055, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8673, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3307; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1847; re-en. Sec. 8673, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-307.**

27-1-316. Breach of covenants in grants of estates in real property. (1) The detriment caused by the breach of a covenant of seisin, of right to convey, of warranty, or of quiet enjoyment in a grant of an estate in real property is deemed to be:

(a) the price paid to the grantor or, if the breach is partial only, such proportion of the price as the value of the property affected by the breach bore at the time of the grant to the value of the whole property;

(b) interest thereon for the time during which the grantee derived no benefit from the property, not exceeding 5 years;

(c) any expenses properly incurred by the covenantee in defending his possession.

(2) The detriment caused by the breach of a covenant against encumbrances in a grant of an estate in real property is deemed to be the amount which has been actually expended by the covenantee in extinguishing either the principal or interest thereof, not exceeding in the former case a proportion of the price paid to the grantor equivalent to the relative value at the time of the grant of the property affected by the breach as compared with the whole or, in the latter case, interest on a like amount.

History: (1)En. Sec. 4304, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6052, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8670, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3304; Based on Field Civ. C. Sec. 1844; re-en. Sec. 8670, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 17-304, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 4305, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6053, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8671, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3305; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1845; re-en. Sec. 8671, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 17-305, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 17-304, 17-305.

Cross-References

Covenants running with land, Title 70, ch. 17.

27-1-317. Breach of obligation other than contract. For the breach of an obligation not arising from contract, the measure of damages, except where otherwise expressly provided by this code, is the amount which will compensate for all the detriment proximately caused thereby, whether it could have been anticipated or not.

History: En. Sec. 4330, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6068, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8686, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3333; Field. Civ. C. Sec. 1860; re-en. Sec. 8686, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-401.

27-1-318. Wrongful occupation of real property. The detriment caused by the wrongful occupation of real property in cases not otherwise provided for in this code is deemed to be the value of the use of the property for the time of such occupation, not exceeding 5 years next preceding the commencement of the action or proceeding to enforce the right to damages, and the costs, if any, of recovering the possession.

History: En. Sec. 4331, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6069, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8687, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3334; Based on Field Civ. C. Sec. 1861; re-en. Sec. 8687, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-402.

Cross-References

Real property actions generally, Title 70, ch. 19.

27-1-319. Willful holding over of real property. For willfully holding over real property by a person who entered upon the same as guardian or trustee for a minor or by right of an estate terminable with any life or lives, after the termination of the trust or particular estate, without the consent of the party immediately entitled after such termination, the measure of damages is the value of the profits received during such holding over.

History: En. Sec. 4332, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6070, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8688, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3335; Field. Civ. C. Sec. 1862; re-en. Sec. 8688, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-403; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 2, L. 1983.

27-1-320. Conversion of personal property. (1) The detriment caused by the wrongful conversion of personal property is presumed to be:

(a) the value of the property at the time of its conversion with the interest from that time or, when the action has been prosecuted with reasonable diligence, the highest market value of the property at any time between the conversion and the verdict without interest, at the option of the injured party; and

(b) a fair compensation for the time and money properly expended in pursuit of the property.

(2) The presumption declared by subsection (1) cannot be repelled in favor of one whose possession was wrongful from the beginning by his subsequent application of the property to the benefit of the owner without such owner's consent.

History: (1)En. Sec. 4333, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6071, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8689, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3336; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1863; re-en. Sec. 8689, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 17-404, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 4334, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6072, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8690, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3337; Field. Civ. C. Sec. 1864; re-en. Sec. 8690, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 17-405, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 17-404, 17-405; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

27-1-321. Conversion of personal property — damages of lienholder. One having a mere lien on personal property cannot recover greater damages for its conversion, from one having a right thereto superior to his after his lien is discharged, than the amount secured by the lien and the compensation allowed by 27-1-320(1) for the loss of time and expenses.

History: En. Sec. 4335, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6073, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8691, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3338; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1865; re-en. Sec. 8691, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-406.

27-1-322. Seduction. The damages for seduction rest in the sound discretion of the jury.

History: En. Sec. 4336, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6074, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8692, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3339; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1866; re-en. Sec. 8692, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-407.

Cross-References

Who may sue for whose seduction, 27-1-514.

Time for commencement of action 2 years, 27-2-204.

27-1-323. Wrongful death. In every action under 27-1-513, such damages may be given as under all the circumstances of the case may be just.

History: **En. Sec. 1, p. 561, Cod. Stat. 1871; en. Sec. 14, p. 42, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 14, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 14, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 579, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6486, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9076, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 377; re-en. Sec. 9076, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2810(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 449, L. 1987.**

Cross-References

Damages for personal injury or wrongful death not to be stated, 25-4-311.

Action for wrongful death, 27-1-513.

Part 4
Specific and Preventive Relief

27-1-401. When specific or preventive relief permitted. Specific or preventive relief may be given in the cases specified in this part and Title 28, chapter 2, parts 16 and 17, and in no others. Neither specific nor preventive relief can be granted to enforce a penal law, except in a case of nuisance, or to enforce the penalty or forfeiture in any case.

History: **Ap. p. Sec. 4380, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6089, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8707, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3366; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1880; re-en. Sec. 8707, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 17-701, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 4383, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6092, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8710, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3369; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1883; re-en. Sec. 8710, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 17-704, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 17-701, 17-704.**

Cross-References

U.C.C. — buyer's remedies in general, 30-2-711.

U.C.C. — buyer's right to specific performance, 30-2-716.

Injunctive relief against unlawful termination or substantial alteration of farm implements dealership agreements, Title 30, ch. 11, part 8.

27-1-402. How specific relief given. Specific relief is given by:

(1) taking possession of a thing and delivering it to a claimant;

(2) compelling the party himself to do that which ought to be done; or

(3) declaring and determining the rights of parties otherwise than by an award of damages.

History: **En. Sec. 4381, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6090, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8708, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3367; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1881; re-en. Sec. 8708, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-702.**

Cross-References

What ought to have been done, 1-3-220.

27-1-403. How preventive relief given. Preventive relief is given by prohibiting a party from doing that which ought not to be done. Preventive relief is granted by injunction, provisional or final.

History: **Ap. p. Sec. 4382, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6091, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8709, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3368; Field. Civ. C. Sec. 1882; re-en. Sec. 8709, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 17-703, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 4460, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6118, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8736, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3420; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1909; re-en. Sec. 8736, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 17-1101, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 17-703, 17-1101.**

Cross-References

Injunctions, Title 27, ch. 19.

27-1-404 through 27-1-410 reserved.

27-1-411. When specific performance of an obligation may be compelled. Except as otherwise provided in this part and Title 28, chapter 2, parts 16 and 17, the specific performance of an obligation may be compelled when:

(1) the act to be done is in the performance, wholly or partly, of an express trust;

(2) the act to be done is such that pecuniary compensation for its nonperformance would not afford adequate relief;

(3) it would be extremely difficult to ascertain the actual damage caused by the nonperformance of the act to be done; or

(4) it has been expressly agreed in writing, between the parties to the contract, that specific performance thereof may be required by either party or that damages shall not be considered adequate relief.

History: **En. Sec. 4410, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6096, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8714, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3384; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1887; re-en. Sec. 8714, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-801.**

Cross-References

U.C.C. — buyer's rights to specific performance or recovery of goods, 30-2-716.

27-1-412. Obligations which cannot be specifically enforced. The following obligations cannot be specifically enforced:

(1) an obligation to render personal service or to employ another therein;

(2) an agreement to marry or live with another;

(3) an agreement to perform an act which the party has not power to perform lawfully when required to do so;

(4) an agreement to procure the act or consent of the spouse of the contracting party or of any other third person; or

(5) an agreement the terms of which are not sufficiently certain to make the precise act which is to be done clearly ascertainable.

History: En. Sec. 4416, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6102, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8720, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3390; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1893; re-en. Sec. 8720, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 535, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 17-807; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Cause of action for breach of promise to marry abolished, 27-1-602.

Contracts — illegal objects and provisions, Title 28, ch. 2, part 7.

27-1-413. Specific performance not to be oppressive. Specific performance cannot be compelled when it would operate more harshly upon the party required to perform than its refusal would operate upon the party seeking it.

History: En. Sec. 4419, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6105, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8723, R.C.M. 1921; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1896; re-en. Sec. 8723, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-810.

27-1-414. Right to specific performance to be mutual. (1) When either of the parties to an obligation is entitled to a specific performance thereof according to the provisions of 27-1-411, the other party is also entitled to it, though not within those provisions.

(2) Neither party to any obligation can be compelled specifically to perform it unless the other party thereto has performed or is compellable specifically to perform everything to which the former is entitled under the same obligation, either completely or nearly so, together with full compensation for any want of entire performance.

History: (1)En. Sec. 4411, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6097, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8715, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3385; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1888; re-en. Sec. 8715, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 17-802, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 4412, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6098, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8716, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3386; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1889; re-en. Sec. 8716, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 17-803, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 17-802, 17-803.

27-1-415. Parties who cannot be compelled to perform. Specific performance cannot be enforced against a party to a contract in any of the following cases:

(1) if he has not received an adequate consideration for the contract;

(2) if it is not, as to him, just and reasonable;

(3) if his assent was obtained by the misrepresentations, concealment, circumvention, or unfair practices of any party to whom performance would become due under the contract or by any promise of such party which has not been substantially fulfilled; or

(4) if his assent was given under the influence of mistake, misapprehension, or surprise, except that where the contract provides for compensation in case of mistake, a mistake within the scope of such provision may be compensated for and the contract specifically enforced in other respects if proper to be so enforced.

History: En. Sec. 4417, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6103, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8721, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3391; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1894; re-en. Sec. 8721, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-808.

27-1-416. Parties who cannot obtain specific performance. Specific performance cannot be enforced in favor of a party who has not fully and fairly performed all the conditions precedent on his part to the obligation of the other party except where his failure to perform is only partial and either entirely immaterial or capable of being fully compensated, in which case specific performance may be compelled upon full compensation being made for the default.

History: En. Sec. 4418, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6104, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8722, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3392; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8722, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-809.

27-1-417. Specific performance by party who signed when other party did not sign contract. A party who has signed a written contract may be compelled specifically to perform it, though the other party has not signed it, if the latter has performed or offers to perform it on his part and the case is otherwise proper for enforcing specific performance.

History: En. Sec. 4414, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6100, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8718, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3388; Field. Civ. C. Sec. 1891; re-en. Sec. 8718, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-805.

27-1-418. Liquidation of damages not a bar to specific performance. A contract otherwise proper to be specifically enforced may be thus enforced though a penalty is imposed or the damages are liquidated for its breach and the party in default is willing to pay the same.

History: En. Sec. 4415, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6101, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8719, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3389; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1892; re-en. Sec. 8719, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-806.

27-1-419. Specific performance of agreement to transfer property — distinction between real and personal property. It is to be presumed that the breach of an agreement to transfer real property cannot be adequately relieved by pecuniary compensation and that the breach of an agreement to transfer personal property can be thus relieved.

History: En. Sec. 4413, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6099, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8717, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3387; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1890; re-en. Sec. 8717, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-804.

27-1-420. No specific performance of agreement to buy property when title not clear. An agreement for the sale of property cannot be specifically enforced in favor of a seller who cannot give to the buyer a title free from reasonable doubt.

History: En. Sec. 4420, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6106, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8724, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3394; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1897; re-en. Sec. 8724, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-811.

27-1-421. Compelling performance of successor in interest in title — obligations respecting real property. Whenever an obligation in respect to real property would be specifically enforced against a particular person, it may be in like manner enforced against any other person claiming under him by a title created subsequently to the obligation except a purchaser or encumbrancer in good faith and for value, and except that any such person may exonerate himself by conveying all his estate to the person entitled to enforce the obligation.

History: En. Sec. 4421, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6107, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8725, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3395; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1898; re-en. Sec. 8725, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-812.

27-1-422 through 27-1-430 reserved.

27-1-431. Judgment for possession of or title to real property. A person entitled to specific real property, by reason either of a perfected title or of a claim to title which ought to be perfected, may recover the same in the manner prescribed by this code, either by a judgment for its possession to be executed by the sheriff or by a judgment requiring the other party to perfect the title and to deliver possession of the property.

History: En. Sec. 4390, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6093, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8711, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3375; Field. Civ. C. Sec. 1884; re-en. Sec. 8711, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-705.

Cross-References

Execution of judgment, Title 25, ch. 13.

27-1-432. Judgment for delivery of personal property. A person entitled to the immediate possession of specific personal property may recover the same in the manner provided by this code. Any person having the possession or control of a particular article of personal property of which he is not the owner may be compelled specifically to deliver it to the person entitled to its immediate possession.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 4400, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6094, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8712, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3379; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1885; re-en. Sec. 8712, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 17-706, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 4401, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6095, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8713, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3380; Based on Field Civ. C. Sec. 1886; re-en. Sec. 8713, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 17-707, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 17-706, 17-707.

Cross-References

Execution of judgment, Title 25, ch. 13.

27-1-433. Cancellation of written instrument. (1) A written instrument in respect to which there is a reasonable apprehension that if left outstanding it may cause serious injury to a person against whom it is void or voidable may, upon his application, be so adjudged and ordered to be delivered up or canceled.

(2) An instrument the invalidity of which is apparent upon its face or upon the face of another instrument which is necessary to the use of the former in evidence is not to be deemed capable of causing injury within the provisions of subsection (1).

(3) Where an instrument is evidence of different rights or obligations, it may be canceled in part and allowed to stand for the residue.

History: (1)En. Sec. 4450, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6115, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8733, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3412; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1906; re-en. Sec. 8733, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 17-1001, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 4451, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6116, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8734, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3413; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8734, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 17-1002, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 4452, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6117, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8735, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3414; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1908; re-en. Sec. 8735, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 17-1003, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1001, 17-1002, 17-1003.

Part 5
Right to Bring Action or Assert Defense

27-1-501. Survival of cause of action or defense — death or disability or transfer of interest. (1) An action, cause of action, or defense does not abate because of the death or disability of a party or the transfer of any interest therein, but whenever the cause of action or defense arose in favor of such party prior to his death or disability or transfer of interest therein, it survives and may be maintained by his representatives or successors in interest. If the action has not been begun or defense interposed, the action may be begun or defense interposed in the name of his representatives or successors in interest. If the action has been begun or defense interposed, the action or proceeding may be continued as provided in Rule 25, M.R.Civ.P.

(2) Actions brought under this section and 27-1-513 must be combined in one legal action, and any element of damages may be recovered only once.

History: En. Sec. 16, p. 45, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 16, p. 137, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 16, p. 29, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 22, p. 43, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 22, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; en. Sec. 1, p. 98, L. 1883; re-en. Sec. 22, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 587, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6494, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9086, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 385; re-en. Sec. 9086, R.C.M. 1935; repealed Sec. 84, Ch. 13, L. 1961; reinstated Sec. 2, Ch. 14, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2824; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 12, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 449, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Substitution of parties — death, Rule 25(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

27-1-502. Survival of counterclaim — death or assignment. When cross-demands have existed between persons under such circumstances that if one had brought an action against the other a counterclaim could have been set up, the two demands shall be deemed compensated so far as they equal each other and neither can be deprived of the benefit thereof by the assignment or death of the other.

History: En. Sec. 48, p. 52, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 48, p. 143, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 58, p. 39, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 89, p. 61, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 89, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 91, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 698, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6548, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9145, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 440; re-en. Sec. 9145, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-3409.

27-1-503. What defenses to action survive assignment of right to action. In the case of an assignment of a thing in action, the action by the assignee is without prejudice to any setoff or other defense existing at the time of or before notice of the assignment, but this section shall apply only to the extent not otherwise provided for in the Uniform Commercial Code.

History: En. Sec. 5, p. 44, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 5, p. 136, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 5, p. 28, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 5, p. 40, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 5, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 5, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 571, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6478, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9068, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 368; re-en. Sec. 9068, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-157, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2802.

Cross-References

Uniform Commercial Code, Title 30, ch. 1 through 9A.

27-1-504 through 27-1-510 reserved.

27-1-511. Right of minor to bring civil action or other proceeding. A minor may enforce his rights by civil action or other legal proceedings in the same manner as a person of full age except that a guardian must conduct the same.

History: En. Sec. 25, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3599, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 5687, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 42; Field Civ. C. Sec. 25; re-en. Sec. 5687, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 64-114.

Cross-References

Parties — infants or incompetent persons, Rule 17(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
When guardian necessary — how appointed, 25-31-602.
Small claims procedure — parties — representation, 25-35-505.
Enforcement of minor's rights, 41-1-202.

27-1-512. Action by parent or guardian for injury to child or ward. Either parent may maintain an action for the injury to a minor child and a guardian for injury to a ward when such injury is caused by the wrongful act or neglect of another. Such action may be maintained against the person causing the injury or, if such person be employed by another person who is responsible for his conduct, also against such other person.

History: En. Sec. 11, p. 44, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 11, p. 136, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 11, p. 29, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 13, p. 42, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 13, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 13, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 578, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6485, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9075, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 376; re-en. Sec. 9075, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 535, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2809; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 449, L. 1987.

27-1-513. Action for wrongful death. When injuries to and the death of one person are caused by the wrongful act or neglect of another, the personal representative of the decedent's estate may maintain an action for damages against the person causing the death or, if such person be employed by another person who is responsible for his conduct, then also against such other person.

History: En. Sec. 1, p. 561, Cod. Stat. 1871; en. Sec. 14, p. 42, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 14, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 14, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 579, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6486, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9076, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 377; re-en. Sec. 9076, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2810(part); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 449, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Damages for personal injury or wrongful death not to be stated, 25-4-311.
Request for statement of damages — response, 25-4-312.
Notice to defendant when no request for statement of damages made, 25-4-313.
Permissive delivery of statement of damages with summons, 25-4-314.
Damages for wrongful death, 27-1-323.

27-1-514. Who may sue for whose seduction. (1) The rights of personal relations forbid the seduction of a spouse, child, orphan, or servant.

(2) Either parent may prosecute as plaintiff for the seduction of the child and the guardian for the seduction of the ward, though the child or ward be not living with or in the service of the plaintiff at the time of the seduction or afterwards and there be no loss of service.

(3) An unmarried person may prosecute as plaintiff an action for his or her own seduction and may recover therein such damages, pecuniary or exemplary, as are assessed in such person's favor.

History: (1)En. Sec. 35, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3605, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 5693, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 49; Field Civ. C. Sec. 32; re-en. Sec. 5693, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 535, L. 1975; Sec. 64-209, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 12, p. 41, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 12, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 12, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 577, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6484, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9074, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 375; re-en. Sec. 9074, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 535, L. 1975; Sec. 92-2808, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 11, p. 41, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 11, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 11, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 576, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6483, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9073, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 374; re-en. Sec. 9073, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 535, L. 1975; Sec. 93-2807, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 64-209(3), 93-2807, 93-2808.

Cross-References

Damages for seduction, 27-1-322.

27-1-515. Protection of personal relations — abduction. The rights of personal relations forbid:

(1) the abduction of a parent from a child;

(2) the abduction or enticement of a wife from her husband or a husband from his wife, of a child from a parent or from a guardian entitled to its custody, or of a servant from a master.

History: **En. Sec. 35, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3605, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 5693, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 49; Field Civ. C. Sec. 32; re-en. Sec. 5693, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 535, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 64-209(1), (2).**

Cross-References

Unlawful restraint, 45-5-301.

27-1-516. Injury to servant. The rights of personal relations forbid any injury to a servant which affects the servant's ability to serve the master.

History: **En. Sec. 35, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3605, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 5693, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 49; Field Civ. C. Sec. 32; re-en. Sec. 5693, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 535, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 64-209(4).**

Cross-References

Agency, Title 28, ch. 10.

27-1-517 through 27-1-519 reserved.

27-1-520. Action against successful bidder — failure to pay standard prevailing wages or unemployment insurance or to carry workers' compensation insurance. A person who loses a competitive bid on a construction contract may maintain an action for damages against a successful bidder if the successful bidder does not pay standard prevailing wages on a contract where payment of the standard prevailing wage rate is required by Title 18, chapter 2, part 4, does not contribute to the state unemployment insurance fund, as required by 39-51-1103, or does not pay workers' compensation premiums, as required by 39-71-401. If the bids are sealed or for any other reason kept confidential, the person who solicited the bids shall, on request by a bidder who indicates an intent to sue under this section, inform the bidder of the identity of the next lowest valid bidder after the successful bidder. Upon proof that payment by the successful bidder of standard prevailing wages, workers' compensation premiums, and contributions to the state unemployment insurance fund for the job would have increased the successful bidder's bid amount in excess of the plaintiff's bid, the plaintiff may recover damages. The measure of damages is the same as provided in 27-1-311, except that the total amount assessed against the successful bidder by all litigants may not exceed 10% of the successful bidder's bid.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 478, L. 1991.**

Part 6
Abolition of Certain Causes of Action

27-1-601. Cause of action for alienation of affections abolished. All civil causes of action for alienation of affections of husband or wife are hereby abolished.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 200, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1201(part).**

27-1-602. Cause of action for breach of promise abolished — right to damages for fraud and unjust enrichment preserved. All causes of action for breach of contract to marry are hereby abolished. However, where a plaintiff has suffered actual damage due to fraud or deceit or a defendant has been unjustly enriched, the plaintiff may maintain an action for fraud or deceit or unjust enrichment and recover therein only the actual damage proved or for the benefit wrongfully obtained or restitution of property wrongfully withheld where such action otherwise is maintainable under existing law.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 200, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1202.**

Cross-References

Obligations that cannot be specifically enforced, 27-1-412.

27-1-603. Acts within Montana not to give rise to abolished cause of action. No act done within this state after July 1, 1963, shall operate to give rise, either within or without this state, to any of the causes of action abolished by this part. No contract to marry which shall be made within this state after July 1, 1963, shall operate to give rise, either within or without this state, to any cause of action for breach thereof. It is the intention of this part to fix the effect, status, and character of such acts and contracts and to render them ineffective to support or give rise to any such causes of action within or without this state.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 200, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1203.

27-1-604. Litigation and threat of litigation prohibited. Effective July 1, 1963, it shall be unlawful for any person, either as litigant or attorney, to file, cause to be filed, threaten to file, or threaten to cause to be filed in any court in this state any pleading or paper setting forth or seeking to recover upon any cause of action abolished or barred by this part, whether such cause of action arose within or without this state.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 200, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1204.

27-1-605. Agreements settling or compromising abolished causes of action. (1) All contracts and instruments of every kind which, after July 1, 1963, may be executed within this state in payment, satisfaction, settlement, or compromise of any claim or cause of action abolished or barred by this part, whether such claim or cause of action arose within or without this state, are hereby declared to be contrary to the public policy of this state and absolutely void.

(2) It shall be unlawful to:

(a) cause, induce, or procure any person to execute such a contract or instrument;

(b) cause, induce, or procure any person to give, pay, transfer, or deliver any money or thing of value in payment, satisfaction, settlement, or compromise of any such claim or cause of action;

(c) receive, take, or accept any such money or thing of value in such payment, satisfaction, settlement, or compromise; or

(d) commence or cause to be commenced, either as litigant or attorney, in any court of this state any proceeding or action seeking to enforce or recover upon any such contract or instrument knowing it to be such, whether the same shall have been executed within or without this state.

(3) However, this section shall not apply to the payment, satisfaction, settlement, or compromise of any causes of action which are not abolished or barred by this part or any contracts or instruments heretofore executed or to the bona fide holder in due course of any negotiable instrument which may be executed after July 1, 1963.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 200, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1205.

27-1-606. Criminal penalty. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this part is punishable upon conviction therefor by a fine of not less than $100 or more than $1,000 or imprisonment for a term of not less than 1 year or more than 5 years, in the discretion of the court.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 200, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1206; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

Part 7
Liability

Part Cross-References

Governmental entities — liability exposure, Title 2, ch. 9.

Governmental liability for actions resulting in surface water and ground water damage, 2-9-111.

Weed management district liability restrictions, 7-22-2111.

Limitation on landowner liability to recreationists, 23-2-321; Title 70, ch. 16, part 3.

Responsibility and liability of snowmobile area operators, 23-2-651 through 23-2-655.

Accounting review committees — limitation for persons serving on or nonprofit corporations performing as, 37-50-403.

Immunity of public personnel administering or supervising court-ordered service, 45-9-204.

Emergency medical services — liability protection for physician or nurse serving as off-line medical director, 50-6-317.

Do not resuscitate orders, health care professionals' withholding of life-sustaining procedures pursuant to — immunity, 50-10-102.

Public authorities exempt for improper or unauthorized installations of utilities or underground facilities by others, 69-4-507.

Liability for death or injury to railroad employees, 69-14-1006.

Solid waste disposal in violation of law — absolute liability, 75-10-212.

Immunity of volunteer fire company or department and employees for hazardous or deleterious substance cleanup, 75-10-725.

27-1-701. Liability for negligence as well as willful acts. Except as otherwise provided by law, everyone is responsible not only for the results of his willful acts but also for an injury occasioned to another by his want of ordinary care or skill in the management of his property or person except so far as the latter has willfully or by want of ordinary care brought the injury upon himself.

History: **En. Sec. 2296, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5077, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7579, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1714; Based on Field Civ. C. Sec. 853; re-en. Sec. 7579, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-607; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 12, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 209, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 397, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 437, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 440, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 508, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 516, L. 1987.**

Cross-References

Limitation on landowner liability to recreationists, 23-2-321; Title 70, ch. 16, part 3.
Responsibility and liability of snowmobile area operators, 23-2-651 through 23-2-655.
Disputable presumptions, 26-1-602.
General duty of care, 28-1-201.
Liability for trade secret violations, 30-14-403, 30-14-404.
Liability of fellow employee for intentional and malicious acts or omissions, 39-71-413.
Bailment — liability for damage from wrongful use, 70-6-202.
Innkeepers — no liability without negligence, 70-6-502.
Liability for damage to property by oil and gas developer, 82-10-505.
Limitations on liability of irrigation districts, 85-7-2212.

27-1-702. *(Temporary)* **Comparative negligence — extent to which contributory negligence bars recovery in action for damages.** Contributory negligence does not bar recovery in an action by a person or the person's legal representative to recover damages for negligence resulting in death or injury to the person or property if the contributory negligence was not greater than the negligence of the person or the combined negligence of all persons against whom recovery is sought, but any damages allowed must be diminished in the proportion to the percentage of negligence attributable to the person recovering. *(Terminates on occurrence of contingency—sec. 11(2), Ch. 429, L. 1997.)*

27-1-702. *(Effective on occurrence of contingency)* **Comparative fault — extent to which contributory fault bars recovery in action for damages.** Contributory fault does not bar recovery in an action by a person or a person's legal representative to recover tort damages for death of a person or injury to a person or property if the contributory fault was not greater than the fault of the defendant or the combined fault of all defendants and nonparties, but damages allowed must be diminished in proportion to the percentage of fault attributable to the person recovering.

History: **En. 58-607.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 60, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 58-607.1; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 505, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 293, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 429, L. 1997.**

Compiler's Comments

Contingent Applicability: Section 10, Ch. 429, L. 1997, provided: "[This act] applies to causes of action that arise after [the effective date of this act]." Effective on occurrence of contingency.

Contingent Effective Date: Section 11(2), Ch. 429, L. 1997, provided that if House Bill No. 571 is passed and approved (approved April 18, 1997 as Ch. 293) and is invalidated or is found to be unconstitutional by the Montana Supreme Court, this act is effective on the day after the effective date of the invalidation or of the finding of unconstitutionality.

Cross-References

Pleading contributory negligence as affirmative defense, Rule 8(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Scaffolds — liability of employer for negligence, 50-77-101.
Liability for death or injury to railroad employees — damages diminished by contributory negligence, 69-14-1006.
Remedial action upon release of hazardous substance — liability, 75-10-715.

27-1-703. *(Temporary)* **Multiple defendants — determination of liability.** (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3), if the negligence of a party to an action is an issue, each party against whom recovery may be allowed is jointly and severally liable for the amount that may be awarded to the claimant but has the right of contribution from any other person whose negligence may have contributed as a proximate cause to the injury complained of.

(2) A party whose negligence is determined to be 50% or less of the combined negligence of all persons described in subsection (4) is severally liable only and is responsible only for the percentage of negligence attributable to that party, except as provided in subsection (3). The

remaining parties are jointly and severally liable for the total less the percentage attributable to the claimant and to any person with whom the claimant has settled or who the plaintiff has released from liability.

(3) A party may be jointly liable for all damages caused by the negligence of another if both acted in concert in contributing to the claimant's damages or if one party acted as an agent of the other.

(4) On motion of a party against whom a claim is asserted for negligence resulting in death or injury to person or property, any other person whose negligence may have contributed as a proximate cause to the injury complained of may be joined as an additional party to the action. For purposes of determining the percentage of liability attributable to each party whose action contributed to the injury complained of, the trier of fact shall consider the negligence of the claimant, injured person, defendants, and third-party defendants. The liability of persons released from liability by the claimant and persons with whom the claimant has settled must also be considered by the trier of fact, as provided in subsection (6). The trier of fact shall apportion the percentage of negligence of all persons listed in this subsection. Nothing contained in this section makes any party indispensable pursuant to Rule 19, Montana Rules of Civil Procedure.

(5) If for any reason all or part of the contribution from a party liable for contribution cannot be obtained, each of the other parties shall contribute a proportional part of the unpaid portion of the noncontributing party's share and may obtain judgment in a pending or subsequent action for contribution from the noncontributing party. A party found to be 50% or less negligent for the injury complained of is liable for contribution under this section only up to the percentage of negligence attributed to that party.

(6) (a) In an action based on negligence, a defendant may assert as a defense that the damages of the claimant were caused in full or in part by a person with whom the claimant has settled or who the claimant has released from liability.

(b) In determining the percentage of liability attributable to persons who are parties to the action, the trier of fact shall consider the negligence of persons released from liability by the claimant or with whom the claimant has settled. A finding of negligence of a person with whom the claimant has settled or who has been released from liability by the claimant is not a presumptive or conclusive finding as to that person for purposes of a prior or subsequent action involving that person.

(c) Except for persons who have settled with or have been released by the claimant, comparison of fault with any of the following persons is prohibited:

(i) a person who is immune from liability to the claimant;

(ii) a person who is not subject to the jurisdiction of the court; or

(iii) any other person who could have been, but was not, named as a third party.

(d) A release of settlement entered into by a claimant constitutes an assumption of the liability, if any, allocated to the settled or released person. The claim of the releasing or settling claimant against other persons is reduced by the percentage of the released or settled person's equitable share of the obligation, as determined under subsection (4).

(e) A defendant who alleges that a person released by the claimant or with whom the claimant has settled is at fault in the matter has the burden of proving:

(i) the negligence of the person who the claimant has released or with whom the claimant has settled;

(ii) any standard of care applicable to the person who the claimant released or with whom the claimant settled; and

(iii) that the negligence of the person whom the claimant has released or with whom the claimant has settled was a contributing cause under the law applicable to the matter.

(f) A defendant alleging that a settled or released person is at fault in the matter shall affirmatively plead the settlement or release as a defense in the answer. A defendant who gains actual knowledge of a settled or released person after the filing of that defendant's answer may plead the defense of settlement or release with reasonable promptness, as determined by the trial court, in a manner that is consistent with:

(i) giving the defendant a reasonable opportunity to discover the existence of a settled or released person;

(ii) giving the settled or released person an opportunity to intervene in the action to defend against claims affirmatively asserted, including the opportunity to be represented by an attorney, present a defense, participate in discovery, cross-examine witnesses, and appear as a witness of either party; and

(iii) giving the claimant a reasonable opportunity to defend against the defense.

(g) If a defendant alleges that a settled or released person is at fault in the matter, the defendant shall notify each person who the defendant alleges caused the claimant's injuries, in whole or in part. Notification must be made by mailing the defendant's answer to each settled or released person at the person's last-known address by certified mail, return receipt requested. *(Terminates on occurrence of contingency—sec. 11(2), Ch. 429, L. 1997.)*

27-1-703. *(Effective on occurrence of contingency)* **Multiple defendants — determination of liability.** Each party against whom recovery may be allowed is jointly and severally liable for the amount that may be awarded to the claimant but has the right of contribution from any other person whose negligence may have contributed as a proximate cause to the injury complained of.

History: En. 58-607.2 by Sec. 1, Ch. 433, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 58-607.2; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 523, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 505, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 330, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 293, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 429, L. 1997.

Compiler's Comments

Contingent Applicability: Section 10, Ch. 429, L. 1997, provided: "[This act] applies to causes of action that arise after [the effective date of this act]." Effective on occurrence of contingency.

Contingent Effective Date: Section 11(2), Ch. 429, L. 1997, provided that if House Bill No. 571 is passed and approved (approved April 18, 1997) and is invalidated or is found to be unconstitutional by the Montana Supreme Court, this act is effective on the day after the effective date of the invalidation or of the finding of unconstitutionality.

Cross-References

Several defendants not united in interest, 25-10-106.

Joinder of persons needed for just adjudication, Rule 19, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Nonliability of employer insured under Workers' Compensation Act, 39-71-411.

27-1-704. Release — covenant not to sue. A release or covenant not to sue given to one of two or more persons liable in tort for the same injury, death, damage, or loss:

(1) does not discharge any other tortfeasor from liability for that tortfeasor's several pro rata share of liability for the injury, death, damage, or loss unless the release or covenant not to sue provides otherwise;

(2) reduces the aggregate claim against the other tortfeasors to the extent of any percentage of fault attributed by the trier of fact under 27-1-703 to the tortfeasor to whom the release or covenant is given;

(3) discharges the tortfeasor to whom it is given from all liability for contribution.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 293, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 63, Ch. 51, L. 1999.

27-1-705. *(Effective on occurrence of contingency)* **Several liability — purpose — pleading — determination — nonparties.** (1) The purpose of 27-1-703 and this section is to substitute several liability for the former law providing for joint and several liability, except for certain actions. The purpose of several liability is to allocate responsibility based on fault to all parties to an occurrence, rather than only to the parties to the litigation, and to ensure that the liability of each party to an occurrence is allocated in direct proportion to that party's fault.

(2) In an action brought as a result of the death of a person or injury to a person or property, the liability of a defendant is several only and is not joint, except as provided in subsection (7). A defendant is liable only for that percentage of damages that is equal to the ratio of defendant's fault to the total fault attributed to all persons involved in the occurrence from which the action arose, including claimants, defendants, and persons not party to the action. A separate judgment must be entered against the defendant for that amount.

(3) In determining the percentage of fault of persons who are parties to the action, the trier of fact shall consider the fault of persons not a party to the action, based upon evidence of those persons' fault, that is admissible in evidence. Assessment of fault against a nonparty does not

subject the nonparty to liability in the action or any other action and may not be introduced as evidence of liability in any other action.

(4) The percentage of fault attributable to parties to the action may total less than 100% if the trier of fact finds that fault contributing to cause the claimant's loss is attributable to other persons.

(5) The jury shall return a special verdict, or the judge shall make special findings in the absence of a jury, determining the percentage of fault attributable to each party and determining the total amount of damages sustained by the claimant.

(6) A defendant shall affirmatively plead comparative fault and identify in the answer or within a reasonable amount of time after filing the answer as determined by the court, each person who the defendant alleges is at fault with respect to the occurrence that is the basis for the action. A defendant who pleads the comparative fault of another has the burden of proving the fault.

(7) Section 27-1-703 applies and this section does not apply to an action arising from an act or omission that violates a state environmental law relating to hazardous or deleterious substances.

(8) Parties whose liability arises from acts or omissions in concert or from acts or omissions arising from an agency or employment relationship must be apportioned a single percentage of fault and must be treated as a single party for purposes of this section.

(9) For purposes of this section, "fault" means an act or omission that proximately caused or contributed to injury or damages sustained by a person seeking recovery and includes negligence in any of its degrees, contributory negligence, strict liability, and products liability.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 429, L. 1997.

Compiler's Comments

Contingent Applicability: Section 10, Ch. 429, L. 1997, provided: "[This act] applies to causes of action that arise after [the effective date of this act]." Effective on occurrence of contingency.

Contingent Effective Date: Section 11(2), Ch. 429, L. 1997, provided that if House Bill No. 571 is passed and approved (approved April 18, 1997) and is invalidated or is found to be unconstitutional by the Montana Supreme Court, this act is effective on the day after the effective date of the invalidation or of the finding of unconstitutionality.

27-1-706. *(Effective on occurrence of contingency)* **Effect of a release or covenant not to sue.** A release or covenant not to sue given to one of two or more persons potentially liable in tort for the same injury, death, damage, or loss:

(1) does not discharge any of the other persons from liability for the person's several pro rata share of liability unless the terms of the release or covenant provide for a discharge of liability;

(2) reduces the aggregate claim against the other persons to the extent of any percentage of fault found by the trier of fact under 27-1-705 to be attributable to the person to whom the release or covenant was given; and

(3) discharges the person to whom it was given from all liability for contribution.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 429, L. 1997.

Compiler's Comments

Contingent Applicability: Section 10, Ch. 429, L. 1997, provided: "[This act] applies to causes of action that arise after [the effective date of this act]." Effective on occurrence of contingency.

Contingent Effective Date: Section 11(2), Ch. 429, L. 1997, provided that if House Bill No. 571 is passed and approved (approved April 18, 1997) and is invalidated or is found to be unconstitutional by the Montana Supreme Court, this act is effective on the day after the effective date of the invalidation or of the finding of unconstitutionality.

27-1-707 and 27-1-708 reserved.

27-1-709. Property owner's immunity from damage caused by use of property unlawfully taken. (1) The owner or possessor of personal property that is stolen is not liable in the absence of gross negligence for injury or damage arising out of the use of the property while the property is possessed by another. The owner of real property that is criminally misused by another without the owner's knowledge is not liable in the absence of gross negligence for injury or damage arising out of the misuse. This section includes property taken by theft, robbery, or burglary directly from the person's body or from a place of residence, tent or other recreational structure, or motor vehicle or boat that is owned, possessed, or used by the person owning or possessing the property.

(2) This section does not modify, amend, or eliminate the doctrines of negligence per se or attractive nuisance.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1997.

27-1-710. Civil liability for injuries involving alcohol consumption. (1) The purpose of this section is to set statutory criteria governing the liability of a person or entity that furnishes an alcoholic beverage for injury or damage arising from an event involving the person who consumed the beverage.

(2) Except as provided in 16-6-305, a person or entity furnishing an alcoholic beverage may not be found liable for injury or damage arising from an event involving the consumer wholly or partially on the basis of a provision or a violation of a provision of Title 16.

(3) Furnishing a person with an alcoholic beverage is not a cause of, or grounds for finding the furnishing person or entity liable for, injury or damage wholly or partly arising from an event involving the person who consumed the beverage unless:

(a) the consumer was under the legal drinking age and the furnishing person knew that the consumer was underage or did not make a reasonable attempt to determine the consumer's age;

(b) the consumer was visibly intoxicated; or

(c) the furnishing person forced or coerced the consumption or told the consumer that the beverage contained no alcohol.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 1, Sp. L. March 1986; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 448, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Alcoholic beverage defined, 16-1-106.

Unlawfully selling or giving alcoholic beverage to minor or person under the influence, 16-3-301, 45-5-622, 45-5-623.

Innkeepers — civil liability, 70-6-513.

27-1-711. Liability of minor or person of unsound mind for own torts — exemplary damages. A minor or person of unsound mind is civilly liable for a wrong done by him but is not liable in exemplary damages unless at the time of the act he was capable of knowing that it was wrongful.

History: En. Sec. 24, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3598, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 5686, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 41; re-en. Sec. 5686, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 64-113.

Cross-References

When exemplary damages allowed, 27-1-221.

Destruction of property by minor — liability of parents, 40-6-237.

Liability of parent or guardian for minor's damage to public accommodation, 70-6-514.

27-1-712. Liability for damages for deceit. (1) One who willfully deceives another with intent to induce him to alter his position to his injury or risk is liable for any damage which he thereby suffers.

(2) A deceit, within the meaning of subsection (1), is either:

(a) the suggestion as a fact of that which is not true by one who does not believe it to be true;

(b) the assertion as a fact of that which is not true by one who has no reasonable ground for believing it to be true;

(c) the suppression of a fact by one who is bound to disclose it or who gives information of other facts which are likely to mislead for want of communication of that fact; or

(d) a promise made without any intention of performing it.

(3) One who practices a deceit with intent to defraud the public or a particular class of persons is deemed to have intended to defraud every individual in that class who is actually misled by the deceit.

History: (1)En. Sec. 2291, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5072, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7574, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1709; Field Civ. C. Sec. 848; re-en. Sec. 7574, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 58-602, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2292, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5073, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7575, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1710; Field Civ. C. Sec. 849; re-en. Sec. 7575, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 58-603, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 2293, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5074, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7576, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1711; Field Civ. C. Sec. 850; re-en. Sec. 7576, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 58-604, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 58-602, 58-603, 58-604.

Cross-References

Actual and constructive fraud, 28-2-404 through 28-2-406.

Unfair trade practices and consumer protection, Title 30, ch. 14.

27-1-713. Duty to restore thing wrongfully acquired or retained. One who obtains a thing without the consent of its owner, by a consent afterwards rescinded, or by an unlawful exaction which the owner could not at the time prudently refuse must restore it to the person from whom it was thus obtained unless he has acquired a title thereto superior to that of such other person or unless the transaction was corrupt and unlawful on both sides. The restoration required by this section must be made without demand except where a thing is obtained by mutual mistake, in which case the party obtaining the thing is not bound to return it until he has notice of the mistake.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 2294, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5075, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7577, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1712; Field Civ. C. Sec. 851; re-en. Sec. 7577, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 58-605, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 2295, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5076, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7578, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1713; Field Civ. C. Sec. 852; re-en. Sec. 7578, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 58-606, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 58-605, 58-606.

27-1-714. Limits on liability for emergency care rendered at scene of accident or emergency. (1) Any person licensed as a physician and surgeon under the laws of the state of Montana, any volunteer firefighter or officer of any nonprofit volunteer fire company, or any other person who in good faith renders emergency care or assistance without compensation except as provided in subsection (2) at the scene of an emergency or accident is not liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering such emergency care or assistance.

(2) Subsection (1) includes a person properly trained under the laws of this state who operates an ambulance to and from the scene of an emergency or renders emergency medical treatment on a volunteer basis so long as the total reimbursement received for such volunteer services does not exceed 25% of his gross annual income or $3,000 a calendar year, whichever is greater.

(3) If a nonprofit subscription fire company refuses to fight a fire on nonsubscriber property, such refusal does not constitute gross negligence or a willful or wanton act or omission.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 93, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 17-410; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 390, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 330, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 133, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Limits on liability of health care provider in emergency situations, 27-1-734.

27-1-715. Liability of owner of vicious dog. (1) The owner of any dog which shall without provocation bite any person while such person is on or in a public place or lawfully on or in a private place, including the property of the owner of such dog, located within an incorporated city or town shall be liable for such damages as may be suffered by the person bitten regardless of the former viciousness of such dog or the owner's knowledge of such viciousness.

(2) A person is lawfully upon the private property of such owner within the meaning of this section when he is on such property in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by the laws of this state or by the laws or postal regulations of the United States of America or when he is on such property as an invitee or licensee of the person lawfully in possession of the property.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 113, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 17-409.

Cross-References

Vicious dog control, 7-23-2109.

27-1-716. Immunity of persons donating food for free distribution. (1) As used in this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Canned food" means any food that has been commercially processed and prepared for human consumption.

(b) "Donor" means any processor, distributor, wholesaler, or retailer of perishable or canned foods or farmer or individual who donates food for free distribution.

(c) "Gleaner" means a person who harvests for free distribution perishable food that has been donated by the owner.

(d) "Perishable food" means any food that may spoil or otherwise become unfit for human consumption because of its nature, type, or physical condition. Perishable food includes but is not limited to fresh or processed meats, poultry, seafood, dairy products, bakery products, eggs in the shell, fresh fruit and vegetables, grains, and foods that have been refrigerated or frozen.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law:

(a) a good faith donor of any canned or perishable food, apparently fit for human consumption, to a bona fide charitable or nonprofit organization for free distribution or a gleaner of perishable food, apparently fit for human consumption, for free distribution is not subject to any criminal penalty or civil damages arising from the condition of the food, unless an injury is caused by gross negligence or intentional misconduct of the donor or gleaner;

(b) a bona fide charitable or nonprofit organization that in good faith receives food, apparently fit for human consumption, and distributes it at no charge is not subject to any criminal penalty or civil damages resulting from the condition of the food unless an injury is caused by gross negligence or intentional misconduct of the organization.

(3) Immunity under this section extends to the good faith donation of canned or perishable foods that, while apparently fit for human consumption, are not readily marketable due to appearance, grade, surplus, or other considerations, as well as to those foods that are readily marketable.

(4) If the ultimate distributor charges any fee for the food received from a donor or gleaner, such fact shall not deprive the donor or gleaner of the immunity provided under this section.

(5) This section does not restrict the authority of any lawful agency to inspect, regulate, or ban the use of donated food for human consumption.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 259, L. 1981.

27-1-717. Issuing a bad check or stopping payment — civil liability. (1) A person who issues a check, draft, or order for the payment of money is liable for a service charge, as provided in subsection (2), or for damages in a civil action, as provided in subsection (3), to the payee to whom the check, draft, or order is issued, or the payee's assignee, if the check, draft, or order is:

(a) dishonored for lack of funds or credit or because the issuer has no account with the drawee; or

(b) issued in partial or complete fulfillment of a valid and legally binding obligation and the issuer stops payment with the intent to fraudulently defeat a possessory lien or otherwise defraud the payee of the check.

(2) The person who issues the check, draft, or order is liable to the payee or the payee's assignee for a service charge in a reasonable amount, not greater than $30. The payee or the payee's assignee may waive the service charge. Demand for the service charge must be made in writing by the payee or the payee's assignee and mailed to the address shown on the check, draft, or order or to the issuer's last-known address. The demand must state that the issuer is required to pay the value of the check, draft, or order and service charge and must state the service charge provided for in this section.

(3) The amount of damages awarded pursuant to subsection (1) must be an amount equal to the service charge plus the greater of $100 or three times the amount for which the check, draft, or order was issued. However, damages may not exceed the value of the check, draft, or order by more than $500.

(4) The remedy provided by subsection (3) is available only if:

(a) the payee or the payee's assignee has made the written demand required in subsection (2) not less than 10 days before commencing the action; and

(b) the issuer has failed to tender an amount of money equal to the amount demanded under subsection (2) prior to the commencement of the action.

(5) The remedy provided by this section:

(a) may be pursued notwithstanding the provisions of 27-1-312;

(b) may be pursued whether or not a criminal penalty is sought under 45-6-316 or any other statute providing a criminal penalty; and

(c) does not affect the obligation of the issuer provided for in 30-3-423 to pay the amount of the draft. However, in case of any inconsistency with the provisions of Title 30, chapter 3, the provisions of this section apply.

(6) Upon introduction by the payee or the payee's assignee of evidence sufficient to establish the fact of mailing as required under subsection (2), the failure to receive the written demand is not a defense to the action allowed under subsection (3).

(7) This section applies to all checks, drafts, and orders, including those electronically presented for payment.

History: En. Secs. 1, 2, Ch. 611, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 557, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 229, Ch. 410, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 10, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 304, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 515, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 515 inserted (7) applying the section to all checks, drafts, and orders, including those electronically presented for payment. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

27-1-718. Civil penalty for shoplifting. (1) An adult or emancipated minor who takes possession of any goods, wares, or merchandise displayed or offered for sale by any store or other mercantile establishment without the consent of the owner or seller and with the intention of converting the goods to the taker's own use without having paid the purchase price of the goods is liable to the owner or seller for a penalty, whether or not the goods have been returned undamaged, in the amount of the greater of $100 or the retail value of the goods, not to exceed $1,000. This amount is in addition to actual damages.

(2) When an unemancipated minor takes possession of any goods, wares, or merchandise displayed or offered for sale by any store or other mercantile establishment without the consent of the owner or seller and with the intention of converting the goods to the minor's own use without having paid the purchase price of the goods, the minor's parent or legal guardian having custody of the minor is liable to the owner or seller for a penalty, whether or not the goods have been returned undamaged, equal to the greater of $100 or the retail value of the goods, not to exceed $1,000. For the purposes of this subsection (2), liability may not be imposed upon any governmental or private agency that has been assigned responsibility for the minor child pursuant to court order or action of the department of corrections or the department of public health and human services.

(3) Judgments and claims arising under this section may be assigned.

(4) A conviction for violation of 45-6-301 is not a condition precedent to maintenance of a civil action under this section.

(5) For purposes of this section, the term "emancipated minor" means a person under 18 years of age who is self-supporting from personal earnings or is married. A person who received more than 25% of the cost of support from any person other than an agency of the government may not be considered an emancipated minor.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 506, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 609, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 739, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 79, Ch. 546, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 133, Ch. 42, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 135, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 397, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Photographs of items allegedly taken or converted — admissibility procedure, 26-1-608.

Criminal offense of theft, 45-6-301.

27-1-719. *(Temporary)* **Liability of seller of product for physical harm to user or consumer.** (1) As used in this section, "seller" means a manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer.

(2) A person who sells a product in a defective condition unreasonably dangerous to a user or consumer or to the property of a user or consumer is liable for physical harm caused by the product to the ultimate user or consumer or to his property if:

(a) the seller is engaged in the business of selling such a product; and

(b) the product is expected to and does reach the user or consumer without substantial change in the condition in which it is sold.

(3) The provisions of subsection (2) apply even if:

(a) the seller exercised all possible care in the preparation and sale of his product; and

(b) the user or consumer did not buy the product from or enter into any contractual relation with the seller.

(4) Subsection (2)(b) does not apply to a claim for relief based upon improper product design.

(5) Except as provided in this subsection, contributory negligence is not a defense to the liability of a seller, based on strict liability in tort, for personal injury or property damage

caused by a defectively manufactured or defectively designed product. A seller named as a defendant in an action based on strict liability in tort for damages to person or property caused by a defectively designed or defectively manufactured product may assert the following affirmative defenses against the user or consumer, the legal representative of the user or consumer, or any person claiming damages by reason of injury to the user or consumer:

(a) The user or consumer of the product discovered the defect or the defect was open and obvious and the user or consumer unreasonably made use of the product and was injured by it.

(b) The product was unreasonably misused by the user or consumer and such misuse caused or contributed to the injury.

(6) The affirmative defenses referred to in subsection (5) mitigate or bar recovery and must be applied in accordance with the principles of comparative negligence set forth in 27-1-702. *(Terminates on occurrence of contingency—sec. 11(2), Ch. 429, L. 1997.)*

27-1-719. *(Effective on occurrence of contingency)* **Liability of seller of product for physical harm to user or consumer.** (1) As used in this section, "seller" means a manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer.

(2) A person who sells a product in a defective condition unreasonably dangerous to a user or consumer or to the property of a user or consumer is liable for physical harm caused by the product to the ultimate user or consumer or to the user's or consumer's property if:

(a) the seller is engaged in the business of selling such a product; and

(b) the product is expected to and does reach the user or consumer without substantial change in the condition in which it is sold.

(3) The provisions of subsection (2) apply even if:

(a) the seller exercised all possible care in the preparation and sale of the product; and

(b) the user or consumer did not buy the product from or enter into any contractual relation with the seller.

(4) Subsection (2)(b) does not apply to a claim for relief based upon improper product design.

(5) Contributory fault is a defense to the liability of a seller, based on strict liability in tort, for personal injury or property damage caused by a defectively manufactured or defectively designed product. A seller named as a defendant in an action based on strict liability in tort for damages to a person or property caused by a defectively designed or defectively manufactured product may assert the following affirmative defenses against the user or consumer, the legal representative of the user or consumer, or any person claiming damages by reason of injury to the user or consumer:

(a) The user or consumer of the product discovered the defect or the defect was open and obvious and the user or consumer unreasonably made use of the product and was injured by it.

(b) The product was unreasonably misused by the user or consumer and the misuse caused or contributed to the injury.

(6) The affirmative defenses referred to in subsection (5) mitigate or bar recovery and must be applied in accordance with the principles of comparative fault set forth in 27-1-702 and 27-1-705.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 466, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 429, L. 1997.

Compiler's Comments

Contingent Applicability: Section 10, Ch. 429, L. 1997, provided: "[This act] applies to causes of action that arise after [the effective date of this act]." Effective on occurrence of contingency.

Contingent Effective Date: Section 11(2), Ch. 429, L. 1997, provided that if House Bill No. 571 is passed and approved (approved April 18, 1997) and is invalidated or is found to be unconstitutional by the Montana Supreme Court, this act is effective on the day after the effective date of the invalidation or of the finding of unconstitutionality.

27-1-720. Liability — defect in design of firearms or ammunition. (1) In a products liability action, no firearm or ammunition may be considered defective in design on the basis that the benefits of the product do not outweigh the risk of injury posed by its potential to cause serious injury, damage, or death when discharged.

(2) For purposes of this section:

(a) the potential of a firearm or ammunition to cause serious injury, damage, or death when discharged does not make the product defective in design; and

(b) injuries or damages resulting from the discharge of a firearm or ammunition are not proximately caused by its potential to cause serious injury, damage, or death but are proximately caused by the actual discharge of the product.

(3) The provisions of this section do not affect a products liability cause of action based upon the improper selection of design alternatives.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 359, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Observance of right to keep and bear arms, 1-1-224.

Official observance of Montana's hunting heritage, 1-1-226.

27-1-721. Immunity of certain firearms and hunter safety or hunter education instructors. A person who is designated as a hunter safety instructor or hunter education instructor by the department of fish, wildlife, and parks under 87-2-105 or certified as an instructor by a national firearms association, who trains people in the lawful use of firearms, and who is not employed by a governmental entity is not liable for the conduct, acts, or omissions of a student handling firearms unless the instructor exhibits gross negligence giving rise to causation of the damages.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 415, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 499, L. 1999.

27-1-722. Civil damages immunity for injury caused by legal use of force. (1) A use of force allowable under the provisions of Title 45, chapter 3, part 1, provides immunity to the person using the force from civil damages for injury to any person or property arising from injury to the person, or damage to the property of the person, against whom the force was used.

(2) Conviction of a crime committed by the person who was injured or whose property was damaged by the use of force is not a prerequisite to a defense under subsection (1), but it is evidence that the act or omission to which the use of force was a response occurred.

(3) The reasonableness of the use of force must be determined in light of the circumstances at the time that the force was used.

(4) The prevailing party in an action in which a defense is asserted under this section is entitled to costs and reasonable attorney fees.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 445, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date: This section is effective October 1, 2001.

27-1-723 reserved.

27-1-724. Limits on liability of livestock owner or property owner in accidents involving motor vehicles and livestock. (1) Except as provided in Title 60, chapter 7, part 2, for the highways referred to in 60-7-201, a person owning, controlling, or in possession of livestock or a person owning property has no duty to keep livestock from wandering on highways and is not subject to liability for damages to any property or for injury to a person caused by an accident involving a motor vehicle and livestock unless the owner of the livestock or property was grossly negligent or engaged in intentional misconduct.

(2) As used in this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Highway" has the meaning provided in 60-1-103(19);

(b) "Livestock" has the meaning provided in 15-1-101; and

(c) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or association.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 28, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date: Section 3, Ch. 28, L. 2001, provided that this section is effective on passage and approval. Approved March 1, 2001.

Applicability: Section 4, Ch. 28, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies to accidents involving livestock and motor vehicles on or after [the effective date of this act]." Effective March 1, 2001.

27-1-725. Purpose. The purpose of 27-1-725 through 27-1-727 is to assist courts and juries in defining the circumstances under which persons responsible for equines may be found liable for damages to persons harmed in the course of equine activities. It is the policy of the state of Montana that a person is not liable for damages sustained by another solely as a result of risks inherent in equine activities if those risks are or should be reasonably obvious, expected, or necessary to persons engaged in equine activities. It is the policy of the state of Montana that an equine activity sponsor or equine professional who is negligent and causes foreseeable injury to a participant bears responsibility for that injury in accordance with other applicable law.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 119, L. 1993.

27-1-726. Definitions. As used in 27-1-725 through 27-1-727, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Engage in an equine activity" means to ride, train, drive, or be a passenger upon an equine, whether mounted or unmounted, or to assist a participant, equine activity sponsor, or equine professional. The phrase does not mean activity by a spectator at an equine activity, unless the spectator is improperly in an unauthorized area in immediate proximity to an equine activity.

(2) "Equine" means a horse, pony, mule, donkey, or hinny.

(3) "Equine activity" means:

(a) equine shows, fairs, competitions, performances, or parades that involve any breed of equines and any of the equine disciplines, including but not limited to dressage, hunter and jumper horse shows, grand prix jumping, 3-day events, combined training, rodeos, driving, pulling, cutting, polo, steeplechasing, endurance trail riding and western games, and hunting;

(b) equine training or teaching activities;

(c) boarding equines;

(d) riding, inspecting, grooming, or evaluating an equine belonging to another, whether or not the owner has received monetary consideration or another thing of value for the use of the equine or permits a prospective purchaser of the equine to ride, inspect, groom, or evaluate the equine;

(e) rides, trips, hunts, pack trips, or other equine activities of any type, however informal, that are sponsored by an equine activity sponsor; and

(f) providing veterinarian or farrier services.

(4) "Equine activity sponsor" means an individual, group, club, partnership, corporation, or other entity, whether operating for profit or nonprofit, that sponsors, organizes, or provides the facilities for an equine activity. The phrase includes but is not limited to pony clubs; 4-H clubs; hunt clubs; riding clubs; riding classes and programs; therapeutic riding programs; operators, instructors, and promoters of equine facilities; stables; clubhouses; pony ride strings; farms; ranches; and arenas.

(5) "Equine professional" means a person engaged for compensation in:

(a) instructing a participant or renting to a participant an equine for the purpose of riding, driving, or being a passenger upon the equine;

(b) selling or renting equipment or tack to a participant; or

(c) providing veterinary or farrier services.

(6) "Participant" means a person, whether amateur or professional, who directly engages in an equine activity, whether or not a fee is paid to participate in the equine activity.

(7) "Risks inherent in equine activities" means dangers or conditions that are an integral part of equine activities, including but not limited to:

(a) the propensity of an equine to behave in ways that may result in injury or harm to or the death of persons on or around the equine;

(b) the unpredictability of an equine's reaction to such things as medication; sounds; sudden movement; and unfamiliar objects, persons, or other animals;

(c) hazards, such as surface and subsurface ground conditions;

(d) collisions with other equines or objects; or

(e) the potential of another participant to not maintain control over the equine or to not act within the person's ability.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 119, L. 1993.

27-1-727. Equine activity liability limitations. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3), an equine activity sponsor or an equine professional is not liable for an injury to or the death of a participant engaged in an equine activity resulting from risks inherent in equine activities.

(2) An equine participant shall act in a safe and responsible manner at all times to avoid injury to the participant and others and to be aware of risks inherent in equine activities.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply:

(a) if the equine activity sponsor or the equine professional:

(i) provided the equipment or tack and the equipment or tack caused the injury because the equine activity sponsor or equine professional failed to reasonably and prudently inspect or maintain the equipment;

(ii) provided the equine and failed to make reasonable and prudent efforts to determine the ability of the participant to safely engage in the equine activity and the participant's ability to safely manage the particular equine based on the participant's representations as to the participant's ability;

(iii) owned, leased, rented, or otherwise was in lawful possession and control of the land or facilities upon which the participant sustained injuries caused by a dangerous latent condition that was known or should have been known to the equine activity sponsor or the equine professional;

(iv) committed an act or omission that constituted willful or wanton disregard for the safety of the participant and the act or omission caused the injury; or

(v) intentionally injured the participant; or

(b) in a products liability action.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 119, L. 1993.

27-1-728. Mule and horseracing — exception. Sections 27-1-725 through 27-1-727 do not apply to the horseracing and mule racing industry as regulated in Title 23, chapter 4.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 119, L. 1993.

27-1-729 and 27-1-730 reserved.

27-1-731. Individual immunity for and indemnification of ditch company employees. (1) As used in this section:

(a) "ditch company" means a private, not-for-profit irrigation ditch or water user cooperative, corporation, association, or organization;

(b) "employee" means a director, officer, or employee of a ditch company.

(2) An employee of a ditch company is not individually liable for actions and omissions within the course and scope of his employment or position, except as provided in subsection (6). The immunity granted by this subsection does not apply to the liability of a not-for-profit cooperative, corporation, association, or organization.

(3) Upon receiving service of a summons and complaint in an action against him, the employee shall give written notice to his supervisor requesting that a defense to the action be provided by the ditch company. If the employee has no supervisor, he shall give notice of the action to the attorney of the ditch company defending legal actions of that type. Except as provided in subsection (6), the ditch company shall offer a defense to the action on behalf of the employee. The defense may consist of a defense provided directly by the ditch company. The ditch company shall notify the employee, within 15 days after receipt of notice, whether a direct defense will be provided. If the ditch company refuses or is unable to provide a direct defense, the employee may retain other counsel. Except as provided in subsection (6), the ditch company shall pay all expenses relating to the retained defense and pay any judgment for damages entered in the action that may otherwise be payable under this section.

(4) The employee must be indemnified by the ditch company for any money judgments or legal expenses, including attorney fees either incurred by the employee or awarded to the claimant, or both, to which the employee may be subject as a result of the suit unless the employee's conduct falls within the exclusions provided in subsection (6).

(5) Recovery against a ditch company is a complete bar to any action or recovery of damages by the claimant, by reason of the same subject matter, against the employee whose negligence or wrongful act, error, or omission or other actionable conduct gave rise to the claim. In an action against a ditch company, the employee whose conduct gave rise to the suit is immune from liability by reasons of the same subject matter if the ditch company acknowledges or is bound by a judicial determination that the conduct upon which the claim is brought arises

out of the course and scope of the employee's employment unless the claim constitutes an exclusion provided in subsections (6)(b) through (6)(d).

(6) The employee may not be defended or indemnified by the ditch company for any money judgments or legal expenses, including attorney fees, to which the employee may be subject as a result of the suit if a judicial determination is made that:

(a) the conduct upon which the claim is based constitutes oppression, fraud, or malice or for any other reason does not arise out of the course and scope of the employee's employment or position;

(b) the conduct of the employee is a criminal offense as defined in Title 45, chapters 4 through 7;

(c) the employee compromised or settled the claim without the consent of the ditch company; or

(d) the employee failed or refused to cooperate reasonably in the defense of the case.

(7) If no judicial determination has been made applying the exclusions provided in subsection (6), the ditch company may determine whether those exclusions apply. However, if there is a dispute as to whether the exclusions of subsection (6) apply and the ditch company concludes it should clarify its obligation to the employee arising under this section by commencing a declaratory judgment action or other legal action, the ditch company is obligated to provide a defense or assume the cost of the defense of the employee until a final judgment is rendered in such action holding that the ditch company had no obligation to defend the employee. The ditch company has no obligation to provide a defense to the employee in a declaratory judgment action or other legal action brought against the employee by the ditch company under this subsection.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 397, L. 1987.

27-1-732. Immunity of nonprofit corporation officers, directors, and volunteers. (1) An officer, director, or volunteer of a nonprofit corporation is not individually liable for any action or omission made in the course and scope of the officer's, director's, or volunteer's official capacity on behalf of the nonprofit corporation. This section does not apply to liability for willful or wanton misconduct. The immunity granted by this section does not apply to the liability of a nonprofit corporation.

(2) For purposes of this section, "nonprofit corporation" means:

(a) an organization exempt from taxation under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954;

(b) a corporation or organization that is eligible for or has been granted by the department of revenue tax-exempt status under the provisions of 15-31-102; or

(c) the comprehensive health association created by 33-22-1503.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 437, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 357, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Accounting review committees — limitation for persons serving on or nonprofit corporations performing as, 37-50-403.

27-1-733. Liability of nonprofit organizations and their employees for injuries suffered in sponsored rodeo and similar events. (1) No nonprofit organization sponsoring a rodeo, cowboy polo, cutting horse, O-Mok-See, trail riding, horse packing, horse show, or jackpot roping event, or employee of the organization, is liable for injuries suffered by a contestant as a result of his voluntary participation in the event except for injuries caused by a willful or wanton act of the sponsoring organization or its employees.

(2) For purposes of this section, a minor is considered to be in voluntary participation in an event if:

(a) he has provided written consent to participate in the event; and

(b) the consent is approved by one of the minor's parents or by his legal guardian.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 508, L. 1987.

27-1-734. Limits on liability of health care provider in emergency situations. A physician licensed under Title 37, chapter 3, a nurse licensed under Title 37, chapter 8, or a hospital licensed under Title 50, chapter 5, rendering care or assistance in good faith to a patient of a direct-entry midwife in an emergency situation is liable for civil damages for acts or omissions committed in providing such emergency obstetrical care or assistance only to the extent that those damages are caused by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 493, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 550, L. 1991.**

Cross-References

Limits on liability for emergency care rendered at scene of accident or emergency, 27-1-714.

27-1-735. Emergency communications systems — lawful release of information. (1) It is lawful for a telephone company or telecommunications provider to release in good faith to personnel of emergency communications systems information not in the public record, including but not limited to unpublished or unlisted telephone numbers and subscribers' names and physical addresses.

(2) A local exchange telephone company registered as a Montana telecommunications service provider, as provided in 69-3-805, or a provider of commercial mobile service, as defined in 47 U.S.C. 332(d)(1), that provides emergency communications systems and related services and its employees and agents are not liable in tort to any person for damages alleged to have been caused by the design, development, installation, maintenance, or provision of emergency communications systems or related services unless the acts or omissions of the entities or persons constitute gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. This subsection does not provide immunity from liability in a products liability action.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "subscribers" means persons, partnerships, corporations, or other entities acquiring telecommunications services from a telecommunications provider. There is one subscriber for each billed line of a telecommunications provider.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 452, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 242, L. 1999.**

27-1-736. Limits on liability of medical practitioner or dental hygienist who provides services without compensation. (1) A medical practitioner, as defined in 37-2-101, or a dental hygienist licensed under Title 37, chapter 4, who renders, at any site, any health care within the scope of the provider's license, voluntarily and without compensation, to a patient of a clinic or to a patient referred by a clinic is not liable to a person for civil damages resulting from the rendering of the care, unless the damages were the result of gross negligence or willful or wanton acts or omissions by the medical practitioner or dental hygienist. Each patient must be given notice that under state law the medical practitioner or dental hygienist cannot be held legally liable for ordinary negligence if the medical practitioner or dental hygienist does not have malpractice insurance.

(2) For purposes of this section:

(a) "clinic" means a place for the provision of health care to patients that is organized for the delivery of health care without compensation or that is operated as a health center under 42 U.S.C. 254b;

(b) "health care" has the meaning provided in 50-16-504;

(c) "without compensation" means that the medical practitioner or dental hygienist voluntarily rendered health care without receiving any reimbursement or compensation, except for reimbursement for supplies.

(3) Subsection (1) applies only to a medical practitioner or dental hygienist who:

(a) does not have malpractice insurance coverage because the medical practitioner or dental hygienist is retired or is otherwise not engaged in active practice; or

(b) has malpractice insurance coverage that has a rider or exclusion that excludes coverage for services provided under this section.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 359, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 406, L. 1999.**

27-1-737. Limits on liability of nonpublic employer who discloses employment information. A nonpublic employer who discloses information about a former or current employee's employment-related performance to a prospective employer of the employee upon request of the prospective employer or former or current employee is not liable for civil damages for the disclosure or any consequences related to the disclosure unless the employer knowingly, purposely, or negligently disclosed information that was false. For the purposes of this section, the definitions of knowingly, purposely, and negligently are those contained in 45-2-101.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 573, L. 1999.**

27-1-738 and 27-1-739 reserved.

27-1-740. Ridesharing — limits on employer liability. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), an employer is not liable for injuries or damages sustained by operators, passengers, or other persons:

(a) that result from operation of a motor vehicle that is being used in a voluntary ridesharing arrangement between a place of residence and a place of employment or near those places; or

(b) because the employer provides information to, provides incentives to, or otherwise encourages employees to participate in voluntary ridesharing arrangements.

(2) This section does not apply to:

(a) motor vehicles owned, leased, or otherwise provided by an employer;

(b) an employer that reimburses an employee for mileage or travel expenses, other than parking, for participation in a ridesharing arrangement;

(c) an employer that makes employee participation in ridesharing programs a requirement of employment;

(d) acts by an employee within the scope of employment; or

(e) voluntary ridesharing arrangements subsidized by an employer.

(3) For purposes of this section:

(a) "employment" commences when an employee arrives at the employer's place of employment to report for work and terminates when the employee leaves the employer's place of employment; and

(b) "within the scope of employment" means activity when the employee is engaged in the performance of duties assigned or directed by the employer or is acting in the furtherance of the business of the employer.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 385, L. 1999.**

27-1-741. Purpose. The legislature finds that:

(1) amusement rides are used by a large number of Montana's citizens and attract a large number of nonresidents, significantly contributing to Montana's tourism industry and tax base;

(2) the safety of the public using amusement rides is an important matter of public policy;

(3) there are inherent risks associated with the machinery, equipment, or animals that are impracticable or impossible for an amusement ride owner or operator to eliminate with all reasonable safety precautions;

(4) an informed patron is in the best position to avoid risks inherent to amusement rides; and

(5) the safety of amusement rides will be greatly improved at minimal cost if riders are subject to minimum safety standards for their own protection and the protection of others.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 370, L. 1999.**

27-1-742. Definitions. As used in 27-1-741 through 27-1-745, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Amusement ride" or "ride" means a movable, portable, or nonpermanent structure that features or employs a mechanical, aquatic, or other device or attraction that carries passengers over a fixed or restricted route or that operates in a fixed or restricted area, primarily for the passengers' amusement. This definition applies to amusement rides that are set up and operate in any location in Montana for not more than 30 days.

(2) "Operator" means a person, business, or other entity that owns, leases, manages, or operates amusement rides.

(3) "Passenger" means a person:

(a) waiting in the immediate vicinity of an amusement ride to board the ride;

(b) entering or boarding an amusement ride;

(c) using an amusement ride;

(d) getting off or exiting from an amusement ride; or

(e) leaving the immediate vicinity of an amusement ride after getting off or exiting the ride.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 370, L. 1999.

27-1-743. Operator's responsibilities. An operator shall:

(1) exercise reasonable care in constructing, erecting, maintaining, operating, and supervising amusement rides to ensure the safety of passengers;

(2) ensure that there is an adequately staffed first-aid station and a location for reporting injuries and accidents. For the purposes of this section, one adequately staffed first-aid station and a single location for reporting injuries and accidents on a site where multiple operators are grouped in a fair or carnival formation are sufficient.

(3) ensure that when supervising or operating a ride, the operator or an employee of the operator is not under the influence of alcohol or drugs; and

(4) post in a conspicuous place on the amusement ride grounds an easily readable sign that lists the passenger and operator responsibilities and prohibitions contained in 27-1-744 and this section, as well as additional language or another sign near the entrance to each ride that includes:

(a) operational instructions, if any;

(b) safety guidelines for the ride, if any;

(c) restrictions on the use of the amusement ride, if any;

(d) behavior or activities that are prohibited, if any; and

(e) the following statement: "State law requires riders and passengers to obey all warnings and directions for this ride and behave in a manner that will not cause or contribute to injury to themselves or others. Riders must report injuries before leaving the premises".

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 370, L. 1999.

27-1-744. Passenger responsibilities and prohibitions. (1) A passenger may not:

(a) enter or exit an amusement ride except at a time and place, if any, designated by an operator or employee and in the manner and under the supervision of an operator or employee;

(b) throw or drop an object from or in the direction of an amusement ride;

(c) fail or refuse to comply with the instructions of an operator or employee operating or supervising an amusement ride;

(d) act in a manner that could interfere with the safe operation of an amusement ride or with the safety of a passenger;

(e) disable or attempt to disable any safety or restraining device;

(f) alter or enhance the designed speed, course, or direction of an amusement ride;

(g) operate or attempt to operate amusement ride controls designed to be operated only by the operator or employee operating the ride; or

(h) use an amusement ride when under the influence of alcohol or drugs to the point that the ability of the passenger to safely use the ride is diminished. An operator or employee may prohibit a person from using or continuing a ride if the operator or employee reasonably believes that the person is under the influence of alcohol or drugs to the point that the person's ability to safely use or continue the ride is diminished.

(2) A passenger shall follow warnings and other information posted by or orally given to the passenger by an operator or employee.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 370, L. 1999.

27-1-745. Injury reports. (1) (a) A passenger who is injured on or by an amusement ride is encouraged to report the injury to the operator before leaving the amusement ride premises. The passenger shall if possible, not later than 6 months after the injury, report the injury to the operator or to the owner of the premises where the amusement ride was located at the time of the injury. The report must include:

(i) the passenger's name, address, and telephone number;

(ii) a brief description of the injury and how it occurred, including the date, approximate time, location, and amusement ride upon which the injury occurred; and

(iii) the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of known witnesses to the injury.

(b) The operator shall provide to the person who was injured and who has filed an injury report:

(i) the individual operator's name, current address, and telephone number;

(ii) a brief description of the ride, the maintenance schedule for the ride, and the manufacturer of the ride; and

(iii) the names, current addresses, and telephone numbers of all known witnesses to the injury.

(2) The report must be kept by the operator for at least 3 years after its receipt and must be made available for inspection by the injured passenger or the passenger's agent during business hours.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 370, L. 1999.**

Part 8
Libel and Slander

Part Cross-References

Freedom of speech, expression, and press, Art. II, sec. 7, Mont. Const.

27-1-801. Defamation — how effected. Defamation is effected by:

(1) libel;

(2) slander.

History: **En. Sec. 31, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3601, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 5689, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 44; Field Civ. C. Sec. 28; re-en. Sec. 5689, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 64-202.**

27-1-802. Libel defined. Libel is a false and unprivileged publication by writing, printing, picture, effigy, or other fixed representation to the eye which exposes any person to hatred, contempt, ridicule, or obloquy or which causes him to be shunned or avoided or which has a tendency to injure him in his occupation.

History: **En. Sec. 32, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3602, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 5690, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 45; Field Civ. C. 29; re-en. Sec. 5690, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 64-203.**

27-1-803. Slander defined. Slander is a false and unprivileged publication other than libel which:

(1) charges any person with crime or with having been indicted, convicted, or punished for crime;

(2) imputes in him the present existence of an infectious, contagious, or loathsome disease;

(3) tends directly to injure him in respect to his office, profession, trade, or business, either by imputing to him general disqualification in those respects which the office or other occupation peculiarly requires or by imputing something with reference to his office, profession, trade, or business that has a natural tendency to lessen its profit;

(4) imputes to him impotence or want of chastity; or

(5) by natural consequence causes actual damage.

History: **En. Sec. 33, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3603, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 5691, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 46; Field Civ. C. Sec. 30; re-en. Sec. 5691, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 64-204.**

27-1-804. What communications are privileged. A privileged publication is one made:

(1) in the proper discharge of an official duty;

(2) in any legislative or judicial proceeding or in any other official proceeding authorized by law;

(3) in a communication without malice to a person interested therein by one who is also interested or by one who stands in such relation to the person interested as to afford a reasonable ground for supposing the motive for the communication innocent or who is requested by the person interested to give the information;

(4) by a fair and true report without malice of a judicial, legislative, or other public official proceeding or of anything said in the course thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 34, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3604, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 5692, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 47; Based on Field Civ. C. Sec. 31; re-en. Sec. 5692, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 64-208.**

27-1-805 through 27-1-810 reserved.

27-1-811. When owner of radio station not liable for material broadcast. No person, firm, or corporation owning or operating a radio broadcasting station is liable under the law of defamation on account of having made its broadcasting facilities available to any person, including but not limited to a candidate for public office, for discussion of controversial or other subjects in the absence of proof of actual malice on the part of such owner or operator.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 122, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 64-205; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

27-1-812. Right of owner to require prior submission of text to be broadcast. Any person, firm, or corporation owning or operating a radio broadcasting station shall have the right but shall not be compelled to require the submission and permanent filing in such station of a copy of the complete address or other form of expression, if in words, intended to be broadcast over such station, not more than 48 hours before the time of the intended broadcast thereof.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 122, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 64-206.

27-1-813. Liability of person broadcasting — liability of owner for broadcast prepared by station. Nothing in 27-1-811 or 27-1-812 may be construed to relieve any person broadcasting over a radio station from liability under the law of defamation or to relieve any person, firm, or corporation owning or operating a radio broadcasting station from liability under the law of defamation on account of any broadcast prepared or made by such person, firm, or corporation or by any officer or employee thereof in the course of his employment. Whenever such an owner or operator is liable on account of a broadcast and two or more broadcasting stations were connected simultaneously or by transcription, film, metal tape, or other approved or adapted use for joint operation in the making of the broadcast, liability is limited solely to the person, firm, or corporation owning or operating the radio station which originated the broadcast.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 122, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 64-207; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

27-1-814 through 27-1-817. Repealed. Sec. 62, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

27-1-814 through 27-1-817. En. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 58, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 64-207.1.

27-1-818. Media management to be given opportunity to publish correction prior to action for libel or slander. In order to claim punitive damages because of any defamatory publication in or broadcast on any newspaper, magazine, periodical, radio or television station, or cable television system, the defamed person shall first give those alleged to be responsible or liable for the publication or broadcast a reasonable opportunity to correct the defamatory matter. Such opportunity shall be given by notice in writing specifying the article or broadcast and the statements therein which are claimed to be false and defamatory and a statement of what are claimed to be the true facts. The notice may also state the sources, if any, from which the true facts may be ascertained with definiteness and certainty.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 569, L. 1979.

27-1-819. What constitutes a reasonable time for correction. The first issue of a newspaper, magazine, or periodical published after the expiration of 1 week from the receipt of the notice provided for in 27-1-818 is within a reasonable time for correction. In the case of radio and television stations and cable television systems, a broadcast made at the same time of day as the broadcast complained of and of at least equal duration which is made within 7 days following receipt of such notice is within a reasonable time for correction.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 569, L. 1979.

27-1-820. Content of correction. To the extent that the true facts are, with reasonable diligence, ascertainable with definiteness and certainty, only a retraction constitutes a correction; otherwise the publication or broadcast of the defamed person's statement of the true facts or so much thereof as is not defamatory of another, scurrilous, or otherwise improper for publication or broadcast, published or broadcast as his statement, constitutes a correction within the meaning of 27-1-818 through 27-1-821.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 569, L. 1979.

27-1-821. Extent to which a correction is a defense upon trial. If it appears upon trial that the publication or broadcast complained of was made under honest mistake, then a correction timely published or broadcast without comment in a position and type as prominent as the alleged libel or in a broadcast made at the same time of day as the broadcast complained of and of at least equal duration constitutes a defense against the recovery of punitive damages.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 569, L. 1979.

Parts 9 and 10 reserved

Part 11

Liability of Mental Health Professionals

Part Cross-References

Periodic payment of damages — medical malpractice damage limitations, Title 25, ch. 9, part 4.
Statutes of limitations — actions for medical malpractice, 27-2-205.
Montana Medical Legal Panel Act, Title 27, ch. 6.
Child abuse and neglect — reports and investigations, Title 41, ch. 3, part 2.
Child abuse and neglect — duty to report, 41-3-201.
Child abuse and neglect — penalty for failure to report, 41-3-207.
Montana Elder and Persons With Developmental Disabilities Abuse Prevention Act, Title 52, ch. 3, part 8.
Abuse or neglect of elderly or person with developmental disability — duty to report, 52-3-811.

27-1-1101. Definition. As used in this part, "mental health professional" means:

(1) a certified professional person as defined in 53-21-106;

(2) a physician licensed under Title 37, chapter 3;

(3) a professional counselor licensed under Title 37, chapter 23;

(4) a psychologist licensed under Title 37, chapter 17;

(5) a social worker licensed under Title 37, chapter 22; or

(6) an advanced practice registered nurse, as provided for in 37-8-202, with a clinical specialty in psychiatric mental health nursing.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 214, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 310, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 310 inserted (6) relating to an advanced practice registered nurse with a clinical specialty in psychiatric mental health nursing; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

27-1-1102. Duty to warn of violent behavior. A mental health professional has a duty to warn of or take reasonable precautions to provide protection from violent behavior only if the patient has communicated to the mental health professional an actual threat of physical violence by specific means against a clearly identified or reasonably identifiable victim. The duty is discharged by a mental health professional if he has:

(1) made reasonable efforts to communicate the threat to the victim and notify the law enforcement agency closest to the patient's or the victim's residence of the threat of violence; and

(2) supplied a requesting law enforcement agency with any information he has concerning the threat of violence.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 214, L. 1987.

27-1-1103. Immunity from liability. (1) No monetary liability and no cause of action may arise against any mental health professional for failing to predict, warn of, or take precautions to provide protection from a patient's threatened violent behavior unless he has a duty to warn of violent behavior, as provided in 27-1-1102.

(2) No monetary liability and no cause of action may arise against any mental health professional for disclosing confidential or privileged information in an effort to discharge a duty arising under 27-1-1102.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 214, L. 1987.

Parts 12 through 14 reserved

Part 15

Montana Anti-Intimidation Act

27-1-1501. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Montana Anti-Intimidation Act of 1996".

History: En. Sec. 1, I.M. No. 123, Nov. 5, 1996.

27-1-1502. Findings — purpose. (1) This part seeks to address the growing problem of harassing and threatening behavior being undertaken by extremist individuals and groups in Montana. Numerous public officials and their families, voters, juries, individuals, and organizations have been targeted for intimidation and harassment by extremists. One of the principal tools of intimidation used by extremists is a false lien filed upon the property of an individual or organization.

(2) The purpose of this part is to restrain these extremist activities by providing a civil remedy for anyone injured or harmed as a result of acts of intimidation, precluding the filing of false liens and establishing a procedure for removing an existing false lien.

History: En. Sec. 2, I.M. No. 123, Nov. 5, 1996.

27-1-1503. Civil action. (1) A public official, family member of a public official, juror, voter, individual, or organization that is injured, harmed, or otherwise aggrieved by the acts of another person in violation of 45-5-203, 45-7-102, or 45-7-209 has a civil cause of action against the person causing the harm.

(2) An individual or organization who is attempting to exercise a legally protected right and who is injured, harassed, or aggrieved by a threat or intimidation has a civil cause of action against the person engaging in the threatening or intimidating behavior.

(3) A conviction for violation of 45-5-203, 45-7-102, or 45-7-209 is not a condition precedent for a civil action under this section.

History: En. Sec. 3, I.M. No. 123, Nov. 5, 1996.

27-1-1504 reserved.

27-1-1505. Liens. (1) As used in this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Lien" means an encumbrance on property as security for the payment of a debt.

(b) "Nonconsensual common-law lien" means a lien that:

(i) is not provided for by a specific state or federal statute;

(ii) does not depend upon the consent of the owner of the property affected for its existence;

(iii) is not an equitable or constructive lien imposed by a court; and

(iv) is not of a type commonly used in legitimate commercial transactions.

(c) "Person" means an individual, group of individuals, or any organization of individuals.

(2) A person may not file a nonconsensual common-law lien upon the real or personal property of an individual or organization.

(3) (a) If a nonconsensual common-law lien is filed against the real or personal property of an individual or organization, the individual or organization may petition the district court in the county in which the affected property is located to remove the nonconsensual common-law lien. If the district court determines that the lien in question is a nonconsensual common-law lien, the district court shall enter an order directing the appropriate public official to remove the nonconsensual common-law lien.

(b) The legislature may provide other methods of removing nonconsensual common-law liens.

(4) The person filing the nonconsensual common-law lien is liable for the costs of removing the nonconsensual common-law lien, including reasonable attorney fees, court costs, and actual damages sustained by the aggrieved individual or organization as a result of the nonconsensual common-law lien.

History: En. Sec. 4, I.M. No. 123, Nov. 5, 1996.

CHAPTER 2

STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS

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Part 1
General Provisions

27-2-101. Definition of action. The word "action", as used in this chapter, is to be construed, whenever it is necessary to do so, as including a special proceeding of a civil nature.

History: En. Sec. 559, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6476, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9066, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 363; re-en. Sec. 9066, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2720; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

27-2-102. When action commenced. (1) For the purposes of statutes relating to the time within which an action must be commenced:

(a) a claim or cause of action accrues when all elements of the claim or cause exist or have occurred, the right to maintain an action on the claim or cause is complete, and a court or other agency is authorized to accept jurisdiction of the action;

(b) an action is commenced when the complaint is filed.

(2) Unless otherwise provided by statute, the period of limitation begins when the claim or cause of action accrues. Lack of knowledge of the claim or cause of action, or of its accrual, by the party to whom it has accrued does not postpone the beginning of the period of limitation.

(3) The period of limitation does not begin on any claim or cause of action for an injury to person or property until the facts constituting the claim have been discovered or, in the exercise of due diligence, should have been discovered by the injured party if:

(a) the facts constituting the claim are by their nature concealed or self-concealing; or

(b) before, during, or after the act causing the injury, the defendant has taken action which prevents the injured party from discovering the injury or its cause.

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply to actions involving the limitations contained in 27-2-205.

History: En. Sec. 540, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6457, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9047, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 350; re-en. Sec. 9047, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2701; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 12, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 441, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Commencement of action, Rule 3, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

27-2-103. Actions by state subject to limitations. The limitations prescribed in part 2 of this chapter apply to actions brought in the name of the state or for the benefit of the state in the same manner as to actions by private parties.

History: En. Sec. 49, p. 50, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 49, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 49, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 520, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6453, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9043, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 345; re-en. Sec. 9043, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2615; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

27-2-104. Application of this state's statutes of limitations — actions against nonresidents. When a cause of action that does not involve the title to or possession of real property within the state accrues against a person who is not then a resident of the state, an action is governed by part 5 of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 556, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6473, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9063, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9063, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2717; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 293, L. 1991.

27-2-105. Periods of limitation. All civil actions must be commenced within the periods prescribed in part 2 except when another statute specifically provides a different limitation.

History: En. Sec. 510, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6443, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9027, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 335; re-en. Sec. 9027, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2601; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Limitation on action against museum, 22-3-521.

Limitation on commencing action, 25-1-102.

Part 2
Time Limits on Specific Kinds of Actions

27-2-201. Actions upon judgments. (1) Except as provided in subsections (3) through (5), the period prescribed for the commencement of an action upon a judgment or decree of any court of record of the United States or of any state within the United States is within 10 years.

(2) The period prescribed for the commencement of an action upon a judgment or decree rendered in a court not of record is within 10 years. The cause of action is considered, in that case, to have accrued when final judgment was rendered.

(3) The period prescribed for the commencement of an action to collect past-due child support that has accrued after October 1, 1993, under an order entered by a court of record or administrative authority is within 10 years of the termination of support obligation or within 10 years from entry of a lump-sum judgment or order for support arrears, whichever is later.

(4) The period prescribed for the commencement of an action to collect past-due child support that has accrued under a support order issued in another state, in a foreign country, or in a tribal court is as provided in subsection (3) or as provided in the law of the issuing jurisdiction, whichever period is longer.

(5) An action under 46-18-247(3) to enforce an order of restitution entered by a court of record may be commenced at any time within the offender's lifetime during which restitution remains unpaid.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 1, p. 172, L. 1889; amd. Sec. 511, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6444, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9028; R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 336; re-en. Sec. 9028, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2602, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 513, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1901; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 128, L. 1903; re-en. Sec. 6446, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9030, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 339; re-en. Sec. 9030, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 263, L. 1975; Sec. 93-2604, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 510, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6443, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9027, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 335; re-en. Sec. 9027, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2601, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2601(part), 93-2602(1), 93-2604(2); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 631, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 60, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 125, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 264, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 101, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 515, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 515 in (2) at end of first sentence substituted "10 years" for "6 years". Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Time limit for issuing execution, 25-13-101.

27-2-202. Actions based on contract or other obligation. (1) The period prescribed for the commencement of an action upon any contract, obligation, or liability founded upon an instrument in writing is within 8 years.

(2) The period prescribed for the commencement of an action upon a contract, account, or promise not founded on an instrument in writing is within 5 years.

(3) The period prescribed for the commencement of an action upon an obligation or liability, other than a contract, account, or promise, not founded upon an instrument in writing is within 3 years.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 1, p. 172, L. 1889; re-en. Sec. 512, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6445, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9029, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 337; re-en. Sec. 9029, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2603, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 513, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1901; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 128, L. 1903; re-en. Sec. 6446, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9030, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 339; re-en. Sec. 9030, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 263, L. 1975; Sec. 93-2604, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 514, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 2, p. 157, L. 1901; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 128, L. 1903; re-en. Sec. 6447, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9031, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 339; re-en. Sec. 9031, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2605, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 510, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6443, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9027, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 335; re-en. Sec. 9027, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2601, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2601(part), 93-2603, 93-2604(1), 93-2605(3); amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Contracts not written in plain language — limitation on remedies, 30-14-1112.

Regulated public utilities — backbilling for errors limited to 6 months, 69-3-221.

27-2-203. Actions for relief on ground of fraud or mistake. The period prescribed for the commencement of an action for relief on the ground of fraud or mistake is within 2 years, the cause of action in such case not to be deemed to have accrued until the discovery by the aggrieved party of the facts constituting the fraud or mistake.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 1, p. 50, L. 1893; re-en. Sec. 524, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 128, L. 1903; re-en. Sec. 6449, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 172, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9033, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 338; re-en. Sec. 9033, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 423, L. 1975; Sec. 93-2607, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 510, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6443, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9027, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 335; re-en. Sec. 9027, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2601, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2601(part), 93-2607(4).

27-2-204. Tort actions — general and personal injury. (1) Except as provided in 27-2-216 and 27-2-217, the period prescribed for the commencement of an action upon a liability not founded upon an instrument in writing is within 3 years.

(2) The period prescribed for the commencement of an action to recover damages for the death of one caused by the wrongful act or neglect of another is within 3 years.

(3) The period prescribed for the commencement of an action for libel, slander, assault, battery, false imprisonment, or seduction is within 2 years.

History: (1)En. Sec. 510, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6443, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9027, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 335; re-en. Sec. 9027, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2601, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 514, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 2, p. 157, L. 1901; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 128, L. 1903; re-en. Sec. 6447, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9031, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 339; re-en. Sec. 9031, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2605, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 515, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6448, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9032, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 340; re-en. Sec. 9032, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2606, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2601(part), 93-2605(2), (3), 93-2606(3); amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 12, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 158, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 560, L. 1993.

27-2-205. Actions for medical malpractice. (1) Action in tort or contract for injury or death against a physician or surgeon, dentist, registered nurse, nursing home or hospital administrator, dispensing optician, optometrist, licensed physical therapist, podiatrist, psychologist, osteopath, chiropractor, clinical laboratory bioanalyst, clinical laboratory technologist, pharmacist, veterinarian, a licensed hospital or long-term care facility, or licensed medical professional corporation, based upon alleged professional negligence or for rendering professional services without consent or for an act, error, or omission, must, except as provided in subsection (2), be commenced within 3 years after the date of injury or within 3 years after the plaintiff discovers or through the use of reasonable diligence should have discovered the injury, whichever occurs last, but in no case may an action be commenced after 5 years from the date of injury. However, this time limitation is tolled for any period during which there has been a failure to disclose any act, error, or omission upon which an action is based and that is known to the defendant or through the use of reasonable diligence subsequent to the act, error, or omission would have been known to the defendant.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of 27-2-401, in an action for death or injury of a minor who was under the age of 4 on the date of the minor's injury, the period of limitations in subsection (1) begins to run when the minor reaches the minor's eighth birthday or dies, whichever occurs first, and the time for commencement of the action is tolled during any period during which the minor does not reside with a parent or guardian.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 328, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 191, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2624; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 499, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 83, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Periodic payment of damages — medical malpractice damage limitations, Title 25, ch. 9, part 4.
Liability of mental health professionals, Title 27, ch. 1, part 11.
Montana Medical Legal Panel Act, Title 27, ch. 6.
Malpractice claims — tolling of statute of limitations, 27-6-702.
Montana Chiropractic Legal Panel Act, Title 27, ch. 12.

27-2-206. Actions for legal malpractice. An action against an attorney licensed to practice law in Montana or a paralegal assistant or a legal intern employed by an attorney based upon the person's alleged professional negligent act or for error or omission in the person's practice must be commenced within 3 years after the plaintiff discovers or through the use of reasonable diligence should have discovered the act, error, or omission, whichever occurs last, but in no case may the action be commenced after 10 years from the date of the act, error, or omission.

History: En. 93-2625 by Sec. 1, Ch. 220, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2625.

27-2-207. Injuries involving property. Within 2 years is the period prescribed for the commencement of an action for:

(1) injury to or waste or trespass on real or personal property;

(2) taking, detaining, or injuring any goods or chattels, including actions for the specific recovery of personal property;

(3) killing or injuring stock by a railroad corporation or company.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 1, p. 50, L. 1893; re-en. Sec. 524, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 128, L. 1903; re-en. Sec. 6449, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 172, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9033, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 338; re-en. Sec. 9033, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 423, L. 1975; Sec. 93-2607, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 510, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6443, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9027, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 335; re-en. Sec. 9027, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2601, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2601(part), 93-2607(part).

Cross-References

Limitation on action against museum, 22-3-521.

27-2-208. Actions for damages arising out of work on improvements to real property or land surveying. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3), an action to recover damages (other than an action upon any contract, obligation, or liability founded upon an instrument in writing) resulting from or arising out of the design, planning, supervision, inspection, construction, or observation of construction of any improvement to real property or resulting from or arising out of land surveying of real property may not be commenced more than 10 years after completion of the improvement or land surveying.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), an action for damages for an injury that occurred during the 10th year after the completion of the improvement or land surveying may be commenced within 1 year after the occurrence of the injury.

(3) The limitation prescribed by this section may not affect the responsibility of any owner, tenant, or person in actual possession and control of the improvement or real property that is surveyed at the time a right of action arises.

(4) As used in this section:

(a) "completion" means that degree of completion at which the owner can utilize the improvement for the purpose for which it was intended or when a completion certificate is executed, whichever is earlier;

(b) "land surveying" means the practice of land surveying, as defined in 37-67-101.

(5) This section may not be construed as extending the period prescribed by the laws of this state for the bringing of any action.

History: En. Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Ch. 60, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2619, 93-2620, 93-2621, 93-2622, 93-2623; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 62, L. 1999.

Cross-References

Professional land surveyor defined, 37-67-101.
Professional land surveyor — entry on land — trespass exception, 70-16-111.
Surveying — actions arising from, 70-28-113.

27-2-209. Actions against local government or local government official. (1) The period prescribed for the commencement of an action against a sheriff, coroner, or constable upon a liability incurred by the doing of an act in his official capacity and in virtue of his office or by the omission of an official duty, including the nonpayment of money collected upon an execution, is within 3 years; but this subsection does not apply for an action for an escape.

(2) The period prescribed for the commencement of an action against a sheriff or other officer for the escape of a prisoner arrested or imprisoned on civil process is within 1 year.

(3) Actions for claims against a county which have been rejected by the county commissioners must be commenced within 6 months after the first rejection thereof by such board.

(4) The period prescribed for the commencement of an action against a municipal corporation for damages or injuries to property caused by a mob or riot is within 1 year.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 514, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 2, p. 157, L. 1901; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 128, L. 1903; re-en. Sec. 6447, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9031, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 339; re-en. Sec. 9031, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2605, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 516, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 144, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6450, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 47, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 9034, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 340; re-en. Sec. 9034, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2608, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 517, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 144, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6450a, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9035, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 341, 342; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 27, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 9035, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2609, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 510, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6443, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9027, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 335; re-en. Sec. 9027, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2601, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2601(part), 93-2605(1), 93-2608(part), 93-2609(2).

Cross-References

Limitation of actions against state or political subdivision, 2-9-302.

27-2-210. Actions arising from the seizure or sale of property for taxes. (1) Within 1 year is the period prescribed for the commencement of an action against an officer or officer de facto:

(a) to recover any goods, wares, merchandise, or other property seized by any such officer in his official capacity as tax collector;

(b) to recover the price or value of any goods, wares, merchandise, or other personal property so seized;

(c) for damages for the seizure, detention, or sale of or injury to any goods, wares, merchandise, or other personal property seized; or

(d) for damages done to any person or property in making any such seizure.

(2) The period prescribed for the commencement of an action to recover stock sold for a delinquent assessment is within 6 months.

(3) (a) An action against a county to recover a royalty interest in land acquired by the county by tax deed must be brought within 3 years after the commencement of commercial production of oil, gas, or other minerals from the land.

(b) Nothing contained in subsection (3)(a) shall change the nature of a royalty interest prior to actual production. The purpose of subsection (3)(a) is to place a limitation on actions seeking royalty interests reserved by the county, once production has commenced, without in any way affecting the validity of any claims a county may have prior to the commencement of production.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 516, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 144, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6450, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 47, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 9034, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 340; re-en. Sec. 9034, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2608, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 517, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 144, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6450a, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9035, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 341, 342; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 27, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 9035, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2609, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 510, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6443, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9027, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 335; 9027, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2601, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2601(part), 93-2608(3), 93-2609(1); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 458, L. 1985; (3)(b)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 458, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Tax sales, Title 15, ch. 17.

Ownership interests in land sold for taxes, Title 15, ch. 18.

27-2-211. Actions to enforce penalty or forfeiture or other statutory liability. (1) Within 2 years is the period prescribed for the commencement of an action upon:

(a) a statute for a penalty or forfeiture when the action is given to an individual or to an individual and the state, except when the statute imposing it prescribes a different limitation;

(b) a statute or an undertaking in a criminal action for a forfeiture or penalty to the state;

(c) a liability created by statute other than:

(i) a penalty or forfeiture; or

(ii) a statutory debt created by the payment of public assistance.

(2) The period prescribed for the commencement of an action by a municipal corporation for the violation of any city or town ordinance is within 1 year.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, actions against directors or stockholders of a corporation to recover a penalty or forfeiture imposed or to enforce a liability created by law must be brought within 3 years after the discovery by the aggrieved party of the facts upon which the penalty of forfeiture attached or the liability was created.

(4) Unless fraud is involved or unless a support obligation has been entered, an action to enforce a statutory debt created by the payment of public assistance must be brought within 5 years from the date the debt arises. If fraud is involved, an action must be brought within 5 years of the discovery of the fraud. If a support obligation has been entered, an action must be brought within 10 years of the termination of the support obligation or within 10 years from entry of a lump-sum judgment or order for support arrears, whichever is later.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 515, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6448, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9032, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 340; re-en. Sec. 9032, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2606, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 1, p. 50, L. 1893; re-en. Sec. 524, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 128, L. 1903; re-en. Sec. 6449, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 172, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9033, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 338; re-en. Sec. 9033, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 423, L. 1975; Sec. 93-2607, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 516, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 144, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6450, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 47, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 9034, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 340; re-en. Sec. 9034, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2608, R.C.M. 1947; Ap.

p. Sec. 554, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6471, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9061, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 359; re-en. Sec. 9061, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2715, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 510, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6443, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9027, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 335; re-en. Sec. 9027, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2601, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2601(part), 93-2606(1), (2), 93-2607(1), 93-2608(part), 93-2715; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 12, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 190, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 631, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 60, L. 1995.

27-2-212. Actions arising from wrongful removal or exclusion from office. Within 6 months is the period prescribed for the commencement of:

(1) any action for the restoration to office by any person wrongfully or illegally removed or excluded from office;

(2) any suit for the recovery of salary or other emoluments of office by any person having been wrongfully or illegally removed or excluded from office.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 517, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 144, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6450a, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9035, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 341, 342; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 27, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 9035, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2609, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 510, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6443, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9027, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 335; re-en. Sec. 9027, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2601, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2601(part), 93-2609(3), (4).

27-2-213. Actions against banks. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), there are no time limitations on the commencement of actions to recover money or other property deposited with any bank, banker, trust company, or savings and loan corporation, association, or society.

(2) Any action to obtain, set aside, or question in any manner any stated or settled account between any bank, banker, trust company, or savings and loan corporation, association, or society and any depositor with such bank, banker, trust company, or savings and loan corporation, association, or society must be commenced within 5 years from the date of the statement of such account. Any action based upon or arising from the payment by any bank, banker, trust company, or savings and loan corporation, association, or society of a forged, raised, or otherwise altered check, order, or promissory note out of the deposit, money, or property of the plaintiff must be commenced within 3 years from the day on which the plaintiff or his agent, assignee, or personal representative was notified of such payment or received such check, order, or note marked "paid".

History: En. Sec. 523, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1905; re-en. Sec. 6456, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9046, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 348; re-en. Sec. 9046, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2618; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

27-2-214. Actions for mesne profits of real property. The period prescribed for the commencement of an action for mesne profits of real property is within 10 years.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 1, p. 172, L. 1889; amd. Sec. 511, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6444, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9028; R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 336; re-en. Sec. 9028, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2602, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 510, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6443, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9027, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 335; re-en. Sec. 9027, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2601, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2601(part), 93-2602(2).

27-2-215. Renumbered 27-2-231 by Code Commissioner, 1989.

27-2-216. Tort actions — childhood sexual abuse. (1) An action based on intentional conduct brought by a person for recovery of damages for injury suffered as a result of childhood sexual abuse must be commenced not later than:

(a) 3 years after the act of childhood sexual abuse that is alleged to have caused the injury; or

(b) 3 years after the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered that the injury was caused by the act of childhood sexual abuse.

(2) It is not necessary for a plaintiff to establish which act, in a series of acts of childhood sexual abuse, caused the injury that is the subject of the suit. The plaintiff may compute the period referred to in subsection (1)(a) from the date of the last act by the same perpetrator.

(3) As used in this section, "childhood sexual abuse" means any act committed against a plaintiff who was less than 18 years of age at the time the act occurred and that would have been a violation of 45-5-502, 45-5-503, 45-5-504, 45-5-505, 45-5-507, 45-5-625, or prior similar laws in effect at the time the act occurred.

(4) The provisions of 27-2-401 apply to this section.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 158, L. 1989.

27-2-217. Tort actions — ritual abuse of minor. (1) An action based on intentional conduct brought by a person for recovery of damages for injury suffered as a result of ritual abuse of a minor must be commenced not later than:

(a) 3 years after the act of ritual abuse of a minor that is alleged to have caused the injury; or

(b) 3 years after the plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered that the injury was caused by the act of ritual abuse of a minor.

(2) It is not necessary for a plaintiff to establish which act, in a series of acts of ritual abuse of a minor, caused the injury that is the subject of the suit. The plaintiff may compute the period referred to in subsection (1)(a) from the date of the last act by the same perpetrator.

(3) As used in this section, "ritual abuse of a minor" means any act committed against a plaintiff who was less than 18 years of age at the time the act occurred and that would have been a violation of 45-5-627.

(4) The provisions of 27-2-401 apply to this section.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 560, L. 1993.

27-2-218 through 27-2-230 reserved.

27-2-231. Other actions. An action for relief not otherwise provided for must be commenced within 5 years after the cause of action accrues.

History: En. Sec. 518, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6451, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9041, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 343; re-en. Sec. 9041, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2613; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 12, L. 1979; Sec. 27-2-215, MCA 1987; redes. 27-2-231 by Code Commissioner, 1989.

Part 3

Accrual of Cause of Action

27-2-301. When demand necessary to perfect right to action. Where a right exists but a demand is necessary to entitle a person to maintain an action, the time within which the action must be commenced must be computed from the time when the demand is made, except where the right grows out of the receipt or detention of money or property by an agent, trustee, attorney, or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, the time must be computed from the time when the person having the right to make the demand has actual knowledge of the facts upon which that right depends.

History: En. Sec. 551, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6468, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9058, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9058, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2712; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 441, L. 1987.

27-2-302. Actions based on mutual accounts. In an action brought to recover a balance due upon a mutual, open, and current account where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties, the cause of action is deemed to have accrued from the time of the last item proved in the account on either side.

History: En. Sec. 48, p. 50, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 48, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 48, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 519, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6452, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9042, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 344; re-en. Sec. 9042, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2614.

27-2-303. Actions for waste, trespass, or injury committed during mining work or exploration. When waste, trespass, or injury is committed by reason of underground work upon any mining claim or seismic exploration, location, spacing, drilling, equipping, producing, or other operation related to exploration or production of oil, gas, water, geothermal resources, or other minerals, the cause of action is not considered to have accrued until the discovery by the aggrieved party of the facts constituting such waste, trespass, or injury.

History: En. Sec. 1, p. 50, L. 1893; re-en. Sec. 524, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 128, L. 1903; re-en. Sec. 6449, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 172, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9033, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 338; re-en. Sec. 9033, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 423, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2607(part); amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

27-2-304. Actions involving personal property accruing after death and before issuance of letters of administration. The time within which an action must be commenced by an executor or administrator to recover personal property taken after the death of a testator or intestate and before the issuing of letters of administration or to recover damages for taking, detaining, or injuring personal property within the same period shall be computed from:

(1) the time of issuing such letters if they are issued within 5 years of the death;

(2) 5 years after the death if the letters have not then been issued.

History: **En. Sec. 545, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6462, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9052, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9052, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2706(part); amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 12, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Statutes of limitation on decedent's cause of action — applicability, 72-3-123.

Personal representative — standing to sue, 72-3-604.

Part 4

Circumstances Which Extend Period of Limitations

27-2-401. When person entitled to bring action is under a disability. (1) If a person entitled to bring an action mentioned in part 2, except 27-2-211(3), is, at the time the cause of action accrues, either a minor or has been committed pursuant to 53-21-127, the time of the disability is not a part of the time limit for commencing the action. However, the time limit cannot be extended more than 5 years by the disability of commitment.

(2) If an action is barred by 27-2-304, any of the heirs, devisees, or creditors who at the time of the transaction upon which the action might have been founded were under one of the disabilities mentioned in subsection (1) may, within 5 years after the cessation of the disability, maintain an action to recover damages. In the action, the person may recover the sum or the value of the property that the person would have received upon the final distribution of the estate if an action had been commenced in a timely manner by the personal representative.

(3) A person may not claim a disability unless it existed when the right of action or entry accrued.

(4) When both disabilities referred to in subsection (1) coexist at the time that the right of action or entry accrues, the limitation does not attach until both are removed.

History: **(1)En. Sec. 14, p. 468, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 12, p. 517, Cod. Stat. 1871; repealed Sec. 674, p. 215, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 542, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6459, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9049, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 352; re-en. Sec. 9049, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 220, L. 1977; Sec. 93-2703, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 545, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6462, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9052, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9052, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2706, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 19, p. 469, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 17, p. 518, Cod. Stat. 1871; rep. Sec. 674, p. 215, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 549, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6466, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9056, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 357; re-en. Sec. 9056, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2710, R.C.M. 1947; (4)En. Sec. 20, p. 469, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 18, p. 518, Cod. Stat. 1871; rep. Sec. 674, p. 215, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 550, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6467, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9057, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 358; re-en. Sec. 9057, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2711, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2703, 93-2706(part), 93-2710, 93-2711; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 12, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 441, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 46, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 490, L. 1997.**

27-2-402. When defendant is out of state. When the cause of action accrues against a person who is out of the state and cannot be served with process, the action may be commenced within the term herein limited after his return to the state; and if after the cause of action accrues he departs from the state and cannot be served with process, the time of his absence is not part of the time limited for the commencement of the action.

History: **En. Sec. 13, p. 468, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 11, p. 517, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 50, p. 50, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 50, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 50, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 541, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6458, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9048, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 351; re-en. Sec. 9048, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2702; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 441, L. 1987.**

27-2-403. Actions involving aliens in time of war. When a person is an alien subject or a citizen of a country at war with the United States, the time of the continuance of the war is not part of the period limited for the commencement of the action.

History: **En. Sec. 16, p. 469, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 14, p. 517, Cod. Stat. 1871; rep. Sec. 674, p. 215, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 546, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6463, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9053, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 354; re-en. Sec. 9053, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2707.**

27-2-404. When party dies before action commenced. If a person entitled to bring an action dies before the expiration of the time limited for the commencement of the action and the cause of action survives, an action may be commenced by the deceased's representatives after the expiration of that time and within 1 year from death.

History: **Ap. p. Sec. 15, p. 468, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 13, p. 517, Cod. Stat. 1871; repealed Sec. 674, p. 215, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 543, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6460, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9050, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 353; re-en. Sec. 9050, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2704, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 544, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6461, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9051, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9051, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2705, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2704, 93-2705; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 592, L. 1995.**

Cross-References

Statutes of limitation on decedent's cause of action — applicability, 72-3-123.
Personal representative — standing to sue, 72-3-604.

27-2-405. When controversy submitted to arbitration. Where the persons who might be adverse parties in an action have entered into a written agreement to submit to arbitration or to refer the cause of action or a controversy in which it might be available or have entered into a written submission thereof to arbitrators and, before an award or other determination thereupon, the agreement or submission is revoked, so as to render it ineffectual, by the death of either party thereto or by the act of the person against whom the action might have been brought or the execution thereof or the remedy upon an award or other determination thereunder is stayed by injunction or other order procured by him from a competent court or judge, the time which has elapsed between the entering into the written submission or agreement and the revocation thereof or the expiration of the stay is not a part of the time limited for the commencement of the action.

History: **En. Sec. 552, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6469, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9059, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9059, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2713.**

Cross-References

Uniform Arbitration Act, Title 27, ch. 5.

27-2-406. When action stayed by injunction or other order or statutory prohibition. When the commencement of an action is stayed by injunction or other order of the court or judge or statutory prohibition, the time of the continuance of the injunction or prohibition is not part of the time limited for the commencement of the action.

History: **En. Sec. 18, p. 469, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 16, p. 518, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 52, p. 50, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 52, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 52, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 548, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6465, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9055, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 356; re-en. Sec. 9055, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2709.**

Cross-References

Malpractice claims — tolling of statute of limitations, 27-6-702.
Chiropractic claims — tolling of statute of limitations, 27-12-701.

27-2-407. When action terminated or judgment reversed. If an action is commenced within the time limited therefor and a judgment therein is reversed on appeal without awarding a new trial or the action is terminated in any other manner than by a voluntary discontinuance, a dismissal of the complaint for neglect to prosecute the action, or a final judgment upon the merits, the plaintiff or, if he dies and the cause of action survives, his representative may commence a new action for the same cause after the expiration of the time so limited and within 1 year after such a reversal or termination.

History: **En. Sec. 17, p. 469, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 15, p. 518, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 51, p. 50, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 51, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 51, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 547, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6464, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9054, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 355; re-en. Sec. 9054, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2708.**

27-2-408. Assertion of counterclaim. (1) A defendant is entitled to assert against a plaintiff, by pleading or amendment, any counterclaim arising out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the plaintiff's claim against him.

(2) The time period between the commencement and termination of an action is not part of the time limit for the commencement of an action by a defendant to recover for a counterclaim or to interpose it in that action or another action by the same plaintiff or a successor arising out of the same transaction or occurrence.

History: **En. Sec. 553, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6470, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9060, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9060, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2714; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 12, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 441, L. 1987.**

27-2-409. Acknowledgment of debt or part payment. (1) An acknowledgment or the part payment of a debt is sufficient evidence to cause the relevant statute of limitations to begin running anew.

(2) An acknowledgment must be contained in some writing signed by the party to be charged thereby.

(3) Part payment is any payment of principal or interest.

History: En. Sec. 21, p. 469, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 19, p. 518, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 53, p. 50, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 53, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 53, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 555, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6472, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9062, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 360; re-en. Sec. 9062, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2716; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 12, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 441, L. 1987.

Part 5
Conflict of Laws

27-2-501. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Uniform Conflict of Laws — Limitations Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 293, L. 1991.

27-2-502. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Claim" means a right of action that may be asserted in a civil action or proceeding and includes a right of action created by statute.

(2) "State" means a state, commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, a foreign country, or a political subdivision of any of them.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 293, L. 1991.

27-2-503. Conflict of laws — limitation periods. (1) Except as provided by 27-2-505, if a claim is substantively based:

(a) upon the law of one other state, the limitation period of that state applies; or

(b) upon the law of more than one state, the limitation period of one of those states chosen by this part applies.

(2) The limitation period of Montana applies to all other claims.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 293, L. 1991.

27-2-504. Rules applicable to computation of limitation period. If the statute of limitations of another state applies to the assertion of a claim in Montana, the other state's relevant statutes and other rules of law governing tolling and accrual apply in computing the limitation period but its statutes and other rules of law governing conflict of laws do not apply.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 293, L. 1991.

27-2-505. Unfairness. If a court determines that the limitation period of another state applicable under 27-2-503 and 27-2-504 is substantially different from the limitation period of Montana and has not afforded a fair opportunity to sue upon, or imposes an unfair burden in defending against, the claim, the limitation period of Montana applies.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 293, L. 1991.

27-2-506. Existing and future claims. This part applies to claims:

(1) accruing after October 1, 1991; or

(2) asserted in a civil action or proceeding more than 1 year after October 1, 1991, but do not revive a claim barred before October 1, 1991.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 293, L. 1991.

27-2-507. Uniformity of application and construction. This part must be applied and construed to effectuate the general purpose of making uniform the law with respect to the subject of this part among states enacting it.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 293, L. 1991.

CHAPTERS 3 AND 4
RESERVED

CHAPTER 5
UNIFORM ARBITRATION ACT

Part 1 — Submission to Arbitration

27-5-101 through 27-5-105. Repealed.
27-5-106 through 27-5-110 reserved.
27-5-111. Short title.
27-5-112. Uniformity of interpretation.
27-5-113. Application to labor agreements.
27-5-114. Validity of arbitration agreement — exceptions.
27-5-115. Proceedings to compel or stay arbitration.

Part 2 — Action by Arbitrators

27-5-201 through 27-5-203. Repealed.
27-5-204 through 27-5-210 reserved.
27-5-211. Appointment of arbitrators.
27-5-212. Majority action by arbitrators.
27-5-213. Hearing.
27-5-214. Representation by attorney.
27-5-215. Witnesses, subpoenas, and depositions.
27-5-216. Award.
27-5-217. Change of award by arbitrators.
27-5-218. Fees and expenses of arbitration.

Part 3 — Procedure Following Award

27-5-301 through 27-5-304. Repealed.
27-5-305 through 27-5-310 reserved.
27-5-311. Confirmation of award by court.
27-5-312. Vacating an award.
27-5-313. Modification or correction of award by court.
27-5-314. Judgment on award — costs.
27-5-315 through 27-5-320 reserved.
27-5-321. Applications to court — how made.
27-5-322. Jurisdiction of district court.
27-5-323. Venue.
27-5-324. Appeals.

Chapter Cross-References

Pleading arbitration as affirmative defense, Rule 8(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Application of Montana Rules of Civil Procedure to this chapter, Rule 81(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Part 1
Submission to Arbitration

Part Cross-References

Multistate Tax Compact — Article IX arbitration provisions, 15-1-601.
Arbitration of stream portage rights, 23-2-311.
Statute of limitations tolled by submission to arbitration, 27-2-405.
Medical malpractice claims — effect of arbitration, 27-6-105.
Chiropractic malpractice claims — arbitration, 27-12-105.
Arbitration of farm mutual insurance claims, 33-4-411.
Arbitration of new motor vehicle warranty disputes, 61-4-515.
Arbitration of threshers' lien claims, 71-3-801.
Arbitration of hail insurance claims, 80-2-243.
Arbitration of watercourse construction projects adversely affecting fish and game habitat, 87-5-505.

27-5-101 through 27-5-105. Repealed. Sec. 28, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

27-5-101. En. Sec. 302, p. 106, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 358, p. 207, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 432, p. 122, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 459, p. 163, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 459, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 472, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2270, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7365, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9972, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1281; re-en. Sec. 9972, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-201-1.

27-5-102. En. Sec. 303, p. 106, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 359, p. 207, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 433, p. 122, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 460, p. 163, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 460, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 473, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2271, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7366, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9973, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1282; re-en. Sec. 9973, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-201-2.

27-5-103. En. Sec. 304, p. 107, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 360, p. 207, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 434, p. 122, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 461, p. 163, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 461, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 474, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2272, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7367, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9974, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1283; re-en. Sec. 9974, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-201-3(part).

27-5-104. En. Sec. 304, p. 107, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 360, p. 207, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 434, p. 122, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 461, p. 163, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 461, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 474, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2272, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7367, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9974, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1283; re-en. Sec. 9974, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-201-3(part).

27-5-105. En. Sec. 311, p. 109, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 367, p. 209, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 441, p. 123, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 468, p. 165, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 468, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 481, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2279, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7374, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9981, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1290; re-en. Sec. 9981, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-201-10.

27-5-106 through 27-5-110 reserved.

27-5-111. Short title. This chapter may be cited as the "Uniform Arbitration Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

27-5-112. Uniformity of interpretation. This chapter must be construed to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states that enact it.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

27-5-113. Application to labor agreements. Arbitration agreements between employers and employees or between their respective representatives are valid and enforceable and may be subject to all or portions of this chapter if the agreement so specifies, except 27-5-115, 27-5-311, 27-5-312(1) and (3) through (5), 27-5-313, and 27-5-322 apply in each case.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 684, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 258, L. 1991.

Cross-References

Arbitration of unlawful termination of public employee, 2-18-621.

Arbitration of public employees' collective bargaining issue, 39-31-310.

Arbitration of firefighters' collective bargaining issue, Title 39, ch. 34, part 1.

27-5-114. Validity of arbitration agreement — exceptions. (1) A written agreement to submit an existing controversy to arbitration is valid and enforceable except upon grounds that exist at law or in equity for the revocation of a contract.

(2) A written agreement to submit to arbitration any controversy arising between the parties after the agreement is made is valid and enforceable except upon grounds that exist at law or in equity for the revocation of a contract. Except as permitted under subsection (3), this subsection does not apply to:

(a) claims arising out of personal injury, whether based on contract or tort;

(b) any contract by an individual for the acquisition of real or personal property, services, or money or credit when the total consideration to be paid or furnished by the individual is $5,000 or less;

(c) any agreement concerning or relating to insurance policies or annuity contracts except for those contracts between insurance companies; or

(d) claims for workers' compensation.

(3) A written agreement between members of a trade or professional organization to submit to arbitration any controversies arising between members of the trade or professional organization after the agreement is made is valid and enforceable except upon grounds that exist at law or in equity for the revocation of a contract.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 684, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 236, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 611, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 19, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Arbitration of unlawful termination of public employee, 2-18-621.

Statute of limitations tolled by submission to arbitration, 27-2-405.
Illegal objects and provisions of contracts, Title 28, ch. 2, part 7.
Arbitration of public employees' collective bargaining issue, 39-31-310.
Arbitration of firefighters' collective bargaining issue, Title 39, ch. 34, part 1.
Arbitration of new motor vehicle warranty disputes, 61-4-515.
Arbitration of threshers' lien claims, 71-3-801.

27-5-115. Proceedings to compel or stay arbitration. (1) On the application of a party showing an agreement described in 27-5-114 and the opposing party's refusal to arbitrate, the district court shall order the parties to proceed with arbitration; but if the opposing party denies the existence of the agreement to arbitrate, the court shall proceed summarily to the determination of that issue raised and shall order arbitration if it finds for the applying party or deny the application if it finds for the opposing party.

(2) On application, the district court may stay an arbitration proceeding commenced or threatened on a showing that there is no agreement to arbitrate. Such an issue, when in substantial and bona fide dispute, shall be immediately and summarily tried and the stay ordered if the court finds for the applying party. If the court finds for the opposing party, it shall order the parties to proceed to arbitration.

(3) If an issue referable to arbitration under the alleged agreement is involved in an action or proceeding pending in a court having jurisdiction to hear applications under subsection (1), the application must be made in that court. Otherwise, and subject to 27-5-323, the application may be made in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(4) An action or proceeding involving an issue subject to arbitration must be stayed if an order or application for arbitration has been made under this section. If an issue is severable, the stay may be with respect to the severable issue only. When the application is made in such action or proceeding, the order for arbitration shall include such stay.

(5) An order for arbitration may not be refused on the ground that the claim in issue lacks merit or good faith or because no fault or grounds for the claim sought to be arbitrated have been shown.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Statute of limitations tolled by submission to arbitration, 27-2-405.

Part 2
Action by Arbitrators

27-5-201 through 27-5-203. Repealed. Sec. 28, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

27-5-201. En. Sec. 306, p. 107, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 362, p. 208, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 436, p. 122, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 463, p. 164, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 463, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 476, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2274, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7369, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9976, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1285; re-en. Sec. 9976, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-201-5(part).

27-5-202. Ap. p. Sec. 305, p. 107, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 361, p. 208, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 435, p. 122, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 462, p. 164, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 462, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 475, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2273, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7368, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9975, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1284; re-en. Sec. 9975, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-201-4, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 306, p. 107, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 362, p. 208, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 436, p. 122, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 463, p. 164, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 463, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 476, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2274, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7369, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9976, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1285; re-en. Sec. 9976, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-201-5, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-201-4, 93-201-5(part).

27-5-203. En. Sec. 307, p. 108, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 363, p. 208, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 437, p. 123, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 464, p. 164, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 464, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 477, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2275, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7370, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9977, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1286; re-en. Sec. 9977, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-201-6(part).

27-5-204 through 27-5-210 reserved.

27-5-211. Appointment of arbitrators. If the arbitration agreement provides a method of appointment of arbitrators, this method shall be followed. If no method is provided, the agreed method fails or for any reason cannot be followed, or an appointed arbitrator fails or is unable to act and his successor has not been duly appointed, the district court on application of a party shall appoint one or more arbitrators. An arbitrator so appointed has all the powers of one specifically named in the agreement.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

27-5-212. Majority action by arbitrators. The powers of the arbitrators may be exercised by a majority unless otherwise provided by the agreement or by this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

27-5-213. Hearing. Unless otherwise provided by the agreement, the following apply:

(1) The arbitrators shall appoint a time and place for the hearing and cause notification to the parties to be served personally or by certified mail not less than 5 days before the hearing. Appearance at the hearing waives such notice. The arbitrators may adjourn the hearing from time to time as necessary and, on request of a party and for good cause or upon their own motion, may postpone the hearing to a time not later than the date fixed by the agreement for making the award unless the parties consent to a later date. The arbitrators may hear and determine the controversy upon the evidence produced, notwithstanding the failure of a party duly notified to appear. The district court on application may direct the arbitrators to proceed promptly with the hearing and determination of the controversy.

(2) The parties are entitled to be heard, present evidence material to the controversy, and cross-examine witnesses appearing at the hearing.

(3) The hearing must be conducted by all the arbitrators, but a majority may determine any question and render a final award. If during the course of the hearing an arbitrator for any reason ceases to act, the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators appointed to act as neutrals may continue with the hearing and determination of the controversy.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

27-5-214. Representation by attorney. A party has the right to be represented by an attorney at any proceeding or hearing under this chapter. A waiver of this right prior to the proceeding or hearing is ineffective.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

27-5-215. Witnesses, subpoenas, and depositions. (1) The arbitrators may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, records, documents, and other evidence and may administer oaths. Subpoenas so issued must be served and, upon application to the district court by a party or the arbitrators, enforced in the manner provided by law for the service and enforcement of subpoenas in a civil action in district court.

(2) On the application of a party and for use as evidence, the arbitrators may permit a deposition to be taken, in the manner and upon the terms designated by the arbitrators, of a witness who cannot be subpoenaed or is unable to attend the hearing.

(3) All provisions of law compelling a person under subpoena to testify are applicable to persons subpoenaed under this chapter.

(4) Fees for attendance as a witness are the same as for a witness in the district court.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

27-5-216. Award. (1) The award must be in writing and signed by the arbitrators joining in the award. The arbitrators shall deliver a copy to each party personally by certified mail or as provided in the agreement.

(2) An award must be made within the time fixed by the agreement or, if no time is fixed, within such time as the district court orders on application of a party. The parties may extend the time, in writing, either before or after the expiration thereof. A party waives the objection that an award was not made within the time required unless he notifies the arbitrators of his objection prior to the delivery of the award to him.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Pleading arbitration and award as affirmative defense, Rule 8(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

27-5-217. Change of award by arbitrators. On the application of a party or, if an application to the court is pending under 27-5-311, 27-5-312, or 27-5-313, on submission to the arbitrators by the court under such conditions as the court may order, the arbitrators may modify or correct the award upon the grounds stated in 27-5-313(1)(a) and (1)(c) or for the purpose of clarifying the award. The application must be made within 20 days after delivery of the award to the applicant. Written notice thereof shall be given immediately to the opposing party, stating that he must serve his objections thereto, if any, within 10 days from the notice. A modified or corrected award is subject to the provisions of 27-5-311 through 27-5-313.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

27-5-218. Fees and expenses of arbitration. Unless otherwise provided in the agreement to arbitrate, the arbitrators' expenses and fees, together with other expenses, not including counsel fees, incurred in the conduct of the arbitration, must be paid as provided in the award.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Cost of arbitration between firefighters' organization and public employer, 39-34-106.

Part 3
Procedure Following Award

27-5-301 through 27-5-304. Repealed. Sec. 28, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

27-5-301. En. Sec. 308, p. 108, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 364, p. 208, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 438, p. 123, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 465, p. 165, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 465, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 478, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2276, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7371, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9978, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1287; re-en. Sec. 9978, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-201-7.

27-5-302. En. Sec. 309, p. 108, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 365, p. 209, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 439, p. 123, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 466, p. 165, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 466, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 479, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2277, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7372, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9979, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1288; re-en. Sec. 9979, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-201-8.

27-5-303. En. Sec. 307, p. 108, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 363, p. 208, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 437, p. 123, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 464, p. 164, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 464, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 477, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2275, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7370, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9977, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1286; re-en. Sec. 9977, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-201-6(part); amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

27-5-304. En. Sec. 310, p. 109, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 366, p. 209, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 440, p. 123, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 467, p. 165, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 467, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 480, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2278, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7373, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9980, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1289; re-en. Sec. 9980, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-201-9.

27-5-305 through 27-5-310 reserved.

27-5-311. Confirmation of award by court. Upon the application of a party, the district court shall confirm an award unless within the time limits imposed in this chapter grounds are urged for vacating, modifying, or correcting the award, in which case the court shall proceed as provided in 27-5-312 and 27-5-313.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

27-5-312. Vacating an award. (1) Upon the application of a party, the district court shall vacate an award if:

(a) the award was procured by corruption, fraud, or other undue means;

(b) there was evident partiality by an arbitrator appointed as a neutral or corruption in any of the arbitrators or misconduct prejudicing the rights of any party;

(c) the arbitrators exceeded their powers;

(d) the arbitrators refused to postpone the hearing upon sufficient cause being shown therefor or refused to hear evidence material to the controversy or otherwise so conducted the hearing, contrary to the provisions of 27-5-213, as to prejudice substantially the rights of a party; or

(e) there was no arbitration agreement and the issue was not adversely determined in proceedings under 27-5-115 and the party did not participate in the arbitration hearing without raising the objection.

(2) The fact that the relief was such that it could not or would not be granted by a court of law or equity is not grounds for vacating or refusing to confirm the award.

(3) An application under this section must be made within 90 days after delivery of a copy of the award to the applicant, except that if it is predicated upon corruption, fraud, or other

undue means, it must be made within 90 days after such grounds are known or should have been known.

(4) In vacating the award on grounds other than those stated in subsection (1)(e), the court may order a rehearing before new arbitrators chosen as provided in the agreement or, if the agreement does not provide a method of selection, by the court in accordance with 27-5-211 or, if the award is vacated on grounds set forth in subsection (1)(c) or (1)(d), the court may order a rehearing before the arbitrators who made the award or their successors appointed in accordance with 27-5-211. The time within which the agreement requires the award to be made is applicable to the rehearing and commences on the date of the order for rehearing.

(5) If the application to vacate is denied and no motion to modify or correct the award is pending, the court shall confirm the award.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

27-5-313. Modification or correction of award by court. (1) Upon application made within 90 days after delivery of a copy of the award to the applicant, the district court shall modify or correct the award if:

(a) there was an evident miscalculation of figures or an evident mistake in the description of any person, thing, or property referred to in the award;

(b) the arbitrators awarded upon a matter not submitted to them and the award may be corrected without affecting the merits of the decision upon the issues submitted; or

(c) the award is imperfect in a matter of form not affecting the merits of the controversy.

(2) If the application is granted, the court shall modify and correct the award to effect its intent and shall confirm the award as modified and corrected. Otherwise, the court shall confirm the award as made.

(3) An application to modify or correct an award may be joined in the alternative with an application to vacate the award.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

27-5-314. Judgment on award — costs. (1) Upon the granting of an order confirming, modifying, or correcting an award, judgment must be entered in conformity with the order and be enforced as any other judgment. Costs of the application and of the proceedings subsequent thereto and disbursements may be awarded by the court.

(2) The judgment may be docketed as if rendered in an action.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

27-5-315 through 27-5-320 reserved.

27-5-321. Applications to court — how made. Except as otherwise provided, an application to the court under this chapter must be by motion and must be heard in the manner and upon the notice provided by law or rule of court for the making and hearing of motions. Unless the parties have agreed otherwise, notice of an initial application for an order must be served in the manner provided by law for the service of a summons in an action.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

27-5-322. Jurisdiction of district court. The making of an agreement described in 27-5-114 providing for arbitration in this state confers jurisdiction on the district court to enforce the agreement under this chapter and to enter judgment on an award under the agreement.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Statute of limitations tolled by submission to arbitration, 27-2-405.

27-5-323. Venue. An initial application must be made to the court of the county in which the agreement provides the arbitration hearing must be held or, if the hearing has been held, in the county in which it was held. Otherwise, the application must be made in the county where the adverse party resides or has a place of business or, if he has no residence or place of business in this state, to the court of any county. All subsequent applications must be made to the court hearing the initial application unless the court otherwise directs. No agreement concerning venue involving a resident of this state is valid unless the agreement requires that arbitration occur within the state of Montana. This requirement may only be waived upon the advice of counsel as evidenced by counsel's signature thereto.

History: **En. Sec. 20, Ch. 684, L. 1985.**

27-5-324. Appeals. (1) An appeal may be taken from:

(a) an order denying an application to compel arbitration made under 27-5-115;
(b) an order granting an application to stay arbitration made under 27-5-115(2);
(c) an order confirming or denying confirmation of an award;
(d) an order modifying or correcting an award;
(e) an order vacating an award without directing a rehearing; or
(f) a judgment entered pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

(2) The appeal must be taken in the manner and to the same extent as from orders or judgments in a civil action in district court.

History: **En. Sec. 21, Ch. 684, L. 1985.**

Cross-References

Statute of limitations tolled by submission to arbitration, 27-2-405.

CHAPTER 6

MONTANA MEDICAL LEGAL PANEL ACT

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Chapter Cross-References

Periodic payment of damages — medical malpractice damage limitations, Title 25, ch. 9, part 4.
Medical malpractice claims — request for periodic payment of future damages, 25-9-403.
Medical malpractice noneconomic damages limitation, 25-9-411.
Periodic payment of future damages in medical malpractice cases, 25-9-412.
Liability of mental health professionals, Title 27, ch. 1, part 11.
Statutes of limitations — actions for medical malpractice, 27-2-205.
Montana Chiropractic Legal Panel Act, Title 27, ch. 12.
Nonliability for peer review, Title 37, ch. 2, part 2.
Revocation or suspension of medical license or certificate, 37-3-323.
Penalties for violations of medical licensing laws, 37-3-325.
Injunctive relief for violations of medical licensing laws, 37-3-326.

Part 1
General Provisions

27-6-101. Short title. This chapter may be cited as the "Montana Medical Legal Panel Act".

History: En. 17-1301 by Sec. 1, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1301; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 376, L. 1983.

27-6-102. Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to prevent where possible the filing in court of actions against health care providers and their employees for professional liability in situations where the facts do not permit at least a reasonable inference of malpractice and to make possible the fair and equitable disposition of such claims against health care providers as are or reasonably may be well founded.

History: En. 17-1302 by Sec. 2, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1302.

27-6-103. Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Dentist" means:

(a) for purposes of the assessment of the annual surcharge, an individual licensed to practice dentistry under the provisions of Title 37, chapter 4, who at the time of the assessment:

(i) has as the individual's principal residence or place of dental practice the state of Montana;

(ii) is not employed full-time by any federal governmental agency or entity; and

(iii) is not fully retired from the practice of dentistry; or

(b) for all other purposes, a person licensed to practice dentistry under the provisions of Title 37, chapter 4, who at the time of the occurrence of the incident giving rise to the claim:

(i) was an individual who had as the principal residence or place of dental practice the state of Montana and was not employed full-time by any federal governmental agency or entity; or

(ii) was a professional service corporation, partnership, or other business entity organized under the laws of any state to render dental services and whose shareholders, partners, or owners were individual dentists licensed to practice dentistry under the provisions of Title 37, chapter 4.

(2) (a) "Health care facility" means a facility, other than a governmental infirmary but including a university or college infirmary, licensed as a health care facility under Title 50, chapter 5.

(b) For the purposes of this chapter, a health care facility does not include an end-stage renal dialysis facility, a home infusion therapy agency, or a residential care facility.

(3) "Health care provider" means a physician, a dentist, a podiatrist, or a health care facility.

(4) "Hospital" means a hospital as defined in 50-5-101.

(5) "Malpractice claim" means a claim or potential claim of a claimant against a health care provider for medical or dental treatment, lack of medical or dental treatment, or other alleged departure from accepted standards of health care that proximately results in damage to the claimant, whether the claimant's claim or potential claim sounds in tort or contract, and includes but is not limited to allegations of battery or wrongful death.

(6) "Panel" means the Montana medical legal panel provided for in 27-6-104.

(7) "Physician" means:

(a) for purposes of the assessment of the annual surcharge, an individual licensed to practice medicine under the provisions of Title 37, chapter 3, who at the time of the assessment:

(i) has as the individual's principal residence or place of medical practice the state of Montana;

(ii) is not employed full-time by any federal governmental agency or entity; and

(iii) is not fully retired from the practice of medicine; or

(b) for all other purposes, a person licensed to practice medicine under the provisions of Title 37, chapter 3, who at the time of the occurrence of the incident giving rise to the claim:

(i) was an individual who had as the principal residence or place of medical practice the state of Montana and was not employed full-time by any federal governmental agency or entity; or

(ii) was a professional service corporation, partnership, or other business entity organized under the laws of any state to render medical services and whose shareholders, partners, or owners were individual physicians licensed to practice medicine under the provisions of Title 37, chapter 3.

(8) "Podiatrist" means:

(a) for purposes of the assessment of the annual surcharge, an individual licensed to practice podiatry under the provisions of Title 37, chapter 6, who at the time of the assessment:

(i) has as the individual's principal residence or place of podiatric practice the state of Montana;

(ii) is not employed full-time by any federal governmental agency or entity; and

(iii) is not fully retired from the practice of podiatry; or

(b) for all other purposes, a person licensed to practice podiatry under the provisions of Title 37, chapter 6, who at the time of the occurrence of the incident giving rise to the claim:

(i) was an individual who had as the principal residence or place of podiatric practice the state of Montana and was not employed full-time by any federal governmental agency or entity; or

(ii) was a professional service corporation, partnership, or other business entity organized under the laws of any state to render podiatric services and whose shareholders, partners, or owners were individual podiatrists licensed to practice podiatry under the provisions of Title 37, chapter 6.

History: En. 17-1303 by Sec. 3, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1303; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 376, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 332, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 195, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 96, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 366, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 133, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 370, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 370 in definition of health care facility in (b) near middle after "include" deleted "a chemical dependency facility"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Medicine — regulation and licensing, Title 37, ch. 3.

Hospitals and related facilities, Title 50, ch. 5.

27-6-104. Creation of panel. The Montana medical legal panel is created. The panel is attached to the Montana supreme court for administrative purposes only, except that 2-15-121(2) does not apply.

History: En. 17-1304 by Sec. 4, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1304(part); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 376, L. 1983.

27-6-105. What claims panel to review. The panel shall review all malpractice claims or potential claims against health care providers covered by this chapter except those claims subject to a valid arbitration agreement allowed by law or upon which suit has been filed prior to April 19, 1977.

History: En. 17-1304 by Sec. 4, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1304(part).

Cross-References

Uniform Arbitration Act, Title 27, ch. 5.

27-6-106. Immunity of panel members and witnesses from civil liability. Panelists and witnesses are absolutely immune from civil liability for all communications, findings, opinions, and conclusions made in the course and scope of the duties prescribed by this chapter.

History: En. 17-1312 by Sec. 12, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1312(5).

Part 2
Administration of Act

27-6-201. Appointment, term, and salary of director. The director of the panel shall be appointed by the executive director of the Montana medical association, subject to the approval of the chief justice of the Montana supreme court. The director shall serve at the pleasure of, and the director's salary shall be set by, the executive director of the Montana medical association, subject to the approval of the chief justice.

History: En. 17-1304 by Sec. 4, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1304(4).

27-6-202. Employment of staff and maintenance of offices. (1) The director, subject to the approval of the chief justice, may employ and fix the compensation for clerical and other assistants as he considers necessary.

(2) The panel shall maintain adequate offices, in which its records shall be kept and its official business transacted.

History: En. 17-1305 by Sec. 5, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1305(4), (5).

27-6-203. Compensation of panel and staff. (1) All members of the panel shall be paid a salary in the amount of $40 an hour, under guidelines promulgated by the Montana supreme court.

(2) All members of the panel, the director, and his staff are entitled to travel expenses incurred while on the business of the panel, as provided in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, but such expenses shall be approved by the director before payment is made.

History: En. 17-1305 by Sec. 5, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1305(1), (2).

27-6-204. Authority to adopt rules. The director, in consultation with the state bar of Montana and subject to approval of the supreme court, is authorized to adopt and publish rules of procedure necessary to implement and carry out the duties of the medical review panel. No rules may be adopted, however, which require a party to make a monetary payment as a condition to bringing a malpractice claim before the medical review panel.

History: En. 17-1313 by Sec. 13, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1313.

Cross-References

Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

27-6-205. Powers of panel. The panel may provide for the administration of oaths, the receipt of claims filed, the promulgation of forms required by this chapter, the issuance of subpoenas in connection with the administration of this chapter, and the performance of all other acts required to fairly and effectively administer this chapter.

History: En. 17-1305 by Sec. 5, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1305(3).

27-6-206. Funding. (1) There is a pretrial review fund to be administered by the director exclusively for the purposes stated in this chapter. The fund and any income from it must be held in trust, deposited in an account, and invested and reinvested by the director with the prior approval of the director of the Montana medical association. The fund may not become a part of or revert to the general fund of this state but is open to auditing by the legislative auditor.

(2) (a) To create the fund, a surcharge or assessment must be levied on all health care providers. The amount of the assessment must be set annually by the director and must be apportioned among physicians, dentists, podiatrists, hospitals, and other health care providers by group. Except as provided in subsection (2)(c), for the group of all physicians, the group of all dentists, the group of all podiatrists, the group of all hospitals, and the group of all other health care facilities, the amount of the assessment must be proportionate to the respective percentage of total health care providers brought before the panel that each group constitutes. The total number and group of health care providers brought before the panel must be determined from the annual report of the panel for the years preceding the year of assessment.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (2)(c), the amount of the assessment for the group of all:

(i) hospitals must be proportionately assessed against each hospital on the basis of each hospital's total number of licensed hospital beds, whether used or not, as reflected in the most recent compilation of the department of public health and human services;

(ii) physicians must be equally assessed against all physicians;

(iii) dentists must be equally assessed against all dentists;

(iv) podiatrists must be equally assessed against all podiatrists; and

(v) other health care facilities must be equally assessed against all other health care facilities.

(c) The annual amount of the assessment levied against each health care provider may not be less than $15.

(d) Surplus funds, if any, above the amount required for the annual administration of the chapter must be retained by the director and used to finance the administration of this chapter in succeeding years, in which event the director shall reduce the annual assessment in subsequent years to not less than $15 for each health care provider, commensurate with the proper administration of this chapter.

(3) The annual surcharge must be paid on April 1 of each year. All unpaid assessments bear a late charge fee equal to the judgment rate of interest. The late charge fee is part of the annual surcharge. The panel may collect the annual surcharge by an action at law.

History: En. 17-1306 by Sec. 6, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1306(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 6, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 376, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 332, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 195, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 418, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 80, Ch. 546, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 133, L. 1997; amd. Secs. 3, 56, Ch. 492, L. 1997.

27-6-207. Panel audits. (1) The panel must be audited by or at the direction of the legislative auditor in accordance with the powers and duties set forth in 5-13-304 and 5-13-309. The audit must include a determination of the adequacy, sufficiency, and reasonableness of the annual surcharge or assessment provided for in 27-6-206.

(2) A copy of each audit report of the panel must be furnished to the supreme court.

(3) The cost of any audit of the panel performed pursuant to this section must be paid by the panel.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 96, L. 1987.

Part 3
Preliminary Procedure

27-6-301. How cases submitted. Claimants shall submit a case for the consideration of the panel prior to filing a complaint in any district court or other court sitting in Montana by addressing an application, in writing, signed by the claimant or his attorney, to the director of the panel.

History: En. 17-1304 by Sec. 4, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1304(3); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 332, L. 1985.

27-6-302. Contents of application — waiver of confidentiality of medical and dental records. The application must contain the following:

(1) a statement in reasonable detail of the elements of the health care provider's conduct that are believed to constitute a malpractice claim, the dates on which the conduct occurred,

and the names and addresses of all physicians, dentists, podiatrists, and hospitals having contact with the claimant and all witnesses;

(2) a statement authorizing the panel to obtain access to all medical, dental, podiatric, and hospital records and information pertaining to the claim and, for the purposes of its consideration of this matter only, waiving any privilege as to the contents of those records. The statement may not in any way be construed as waiving that privilege for any other purpose or in any other context, in or out of court.

History: **En. 17-1307 by Sec. 7, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1307(part); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 195, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 133, L. 1997.**

27-6-303. Amendments to application. Amendments to the application may be authorized by rule.

History: **En. 17-1307 by Sec. 7, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1307(part); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 332, L. 1985.**

27-6-304. Copies of application to professional societies when vicarious liability claimed. In instances where applications are received employing a theory of respondeat superior or some other derivative theory of recovery, the director shall forward the application to the state professional societies, associations, or licensing boards of both the individual health care provider whose alleged malpractice caused the application to be filed and the health care provider named a respondent as employer, master, or principal.

History: **En. 17-1308 by Sec. 8, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1308(3).**

27-6-305. Service on health care provider. Upon receipt of an application for review, the director or his delegate shall cause to be served a true copy of the application on the health care providers involved. Service shall be effected by mailing a certified copy of the application to the health care provider at the provider's last-known address, postage prepaid, by certified mail, return receipt requested.

History: **En. 17-1308 by Sec. 8, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1308(part); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 376, L. 1983.**

Cross-References

Montana Rules of Civil Procedure, Title 25, ch. 20.

27-6-306. Health care provider's appearance and answer — waiver of confidentiality of records. (1) If a health care provider involved chooses to retain legal counsel, the health care provider's attorney shall informally enter the health care provider's appearance with the director.

(2) The health care provider shall answer the application for review and shall submit a statement authorizing the panel to inspect all medical, dental, podiatric, and hospital records and information pertaining to the application and, for the purposes of inspection only, waiving any privilege as to the contents of those records. The statement does not waive that privilege for any other purpose.

History: **En. 17-1308 by Sec. 8, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1308(part); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 195, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 133, L. 1997.**

Cross-References

Right to privacy, Art. II, sec. 10, Mont. Const.
Physical and mental examination of persons, Rule 35, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Doctor-patient privilege, 26-1-805.
Records of proceedings — confidentiality, 27-6-703.
Nonliability for peer review — evidential privilege — application to nonprofit corporations, 37-2-201.
Uniform health care information, Title 50, ch. 16, part 5.

27-6-307. Assistance to claimant in obtaining expert consultation. The panel director shall cooperate fully with the claimant in retaining, to consult with the claimant, upon payment of a reasonable fee by the claimant, in claims involving:

(1) a physician, a physician qualified in the field of medicine involved; or

(2) a dentist, a dentist qualified in the field of dentistry involved.

History: **En. 17-1308 by Sec. 8, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1308(4); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 195, L. 1987.**

27-6-308. Director to furnish panel members with documents. At least 10 days prior to the hearing, the director shall furnish to each panel member copies of all claims, briefs, medical, podiatric, or dental records, and other documents that the director considers necessary.

History: En. 17-1311 by Sec. 11, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1311(8); amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 195, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 133, L. 1997.

Part 4
Formation and Composition of Panel

27-6-401. Composition of panel. (1) Those eligible to sit on the panel are health care providers licensed pursuant to Montana law and residing in Montana and the members of the state bar of Montana. Six panel members shall sit in review of each case. Three panel members who are physicians and three panel members who are attorneys shall sit in review of each case in which the claim is heard only against one or more physicians. Three panel members who are dentists and three panel members who are attorneys shall sit in review of each case in which the claim is heard only against one or more dentists. Three panel members who are podiatrists and three panel members who are attorneys shall sit in review of each case in which the claim is heard only against one or more podiatrists. If the claim is heard only against one or more health care facilities, two of the panel members must be administrators of the same type of health care facility or facilities, one panel member must be a physician, and three panel members must be attorneys.

(2) In all other cases, two of the panel members must be physicians, one panel member must be an administrator of the same type of health care facility, and three panel members must be attorneys, except that when a claim is heard against a dentist, a dentist must be substituted for one of the physicians on the panel and when a claim is heard against a podiatrist, a podiatrist must be substituted for one of the physicians on the panel.

History: Ap. p. 17-1304 by Sec. 4, Ch. 449, L. 1977; Sec. 17-1304, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. 17-1309 by Sec. 9, Ch. 449, L. 1977; Sec. 17-1309, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1304(2), 17-1309(4), (5); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 332, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 195, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 133, L. 1997.

Cross-References

Health care provider defined, 27-6-103.

Licensing of medical practitioners, Title 37, ch. 3.

27-6-402. Selection of panelists. (1) Application for review shall be promptly transmitted by the director to the directors of the health care provider's state professional society or association and the state bar, which shall, within 14 days from the date of transmittal of the application, each select 12 proposed panelists from which 3 will be selected.

(2) If no state professional society or association exists or if the health care provider does not belong to such a society or association, the director shall transmit the application to the health care provider's state licensing board, which shall in turn select 12 persons from the health care provider's profession and, where applicable, from persons specializing in the same field or discipline as the health care provider.

History: En. 17-1309 by Sec. 9, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1309(1), (2); amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 12, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 376, L. 1983.

27-6-403. Panel in cases involving multiple defendants. Whenever there are multiple defendants, the case against each health care provider may be reviewed by a separate panel or, at the discretion of the panel initially appointed or by stipulation of the parties, a single combined panel may review all the claims against all parties defendant.

History: En. 17-1309 by Sec. 9, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1309(3).

27-6-404. Disqualification of panel member. (1) Any member shall disqualify himself from consideration of any case in which, by virtue of his circumstances, he feels his presence on the panel would be inappropriate, considering the purpose of the panel. The director may excuse a proposed panelist from serving.

(2) Whenever a party makes and files an affidavit that a panel member selected pursuant to this part cannot, according to the belief of the party making the affidavit, sit in review of the application with impartiality, that panel member may proceed no further. Another panel member must be selected by the health care provider's professional association or state licensing board or the state bar, as the case may be. A party may not disqualify more than three

panel members in this manner in any single malpractice claim, and the affidavit must be filed within 15 days of the transmittal by the director, under 27-6-402, of the names of the panel members selected.

History: En. 17-1309 by Sec. 9, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1309(6), (7); amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 376, L. 1983.

Part 5
Hearing Procedure

Part Cross-References

Due process of law, Art. II, sec. 17, Mont. Const.

27-6-501. Time and place of hearing. (1) A date, time, and place for hearing shall be fixed by the director subject to subsection (2), and prompt notice thereof shall be given to the parties involved, the attorneys, and the members of the panel. In no instance may the date set be more than 120 days after the transmittal by the director of the application for review unless the panel finds good cause exists for extending the period.

(2) Panel hearings may be held in any county the panel considers necessary or advisable. The county commissioners or other governing authority shall provide, upon request of the director of the panel, suitable facilities for any such hearing.

History: (1)En. 17-1310 by Sec. 10, Ch. 449, L. 1977; Sec. 17-1310, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. 17-1305 by Sec. 5, Ch. 449, L. 1977; Sec. 17-1305, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1305(6), 17-1310.

27-6-502. Conduct of hearing. (1) At the time set for hearing, the claimant submitting the case for review shall be present and shall make a brief introduction of his case, including a resume of the facts constituting the alleged professional malpractice which he is prepared to prove. The health care provider against whom the claim is brought and his attorney may be present and may make an introductory statement of his case.

(2) Both parties may call witnesses to testify before the panel, which witnesses shall be sworn. Medical texts, journals, studies, and other documentary evidence relied upon by either party may be offered and admitted if relevant. Written statements of facts by treating health care providers may be reviewed.

(3) The hearing will be informal, and no official transcript may be made.

History: En. 17-1311 by Sec. 11, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1311(1) thru (3).

27-6-503. Conclusion of hearing — supplemental hearing. (1) At the conclusion of the hearing, the panel may take the case under advisement or may request that additional facts, records, witnesses, or other information be obtained and presented to it at a supplemental hearing, which shall be set for a date and time certain, not longer than 30 days from the date of the original hearing unless the claimant or his attorney consents in writing to a longer period.

(2) Any supplemental hearing shall be held in the same manner as the original hearing, and the parties concerned and their attorneys may be present.

History: En. 17-1311 by Sec. 11, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1311(4), (5); amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

Part 6
Deliberations and Decision of Panel

27-6-601. Selection of chairman. At or prior to the time set for the hearing, the attorney members of the panel shall select a chairman who shall be an attorney and who shall preside over the panel deliberations.

History: En. 17-1312 by Sec. 12, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1312(part).

27-6-602. Questions panel must decide. Upon consideration of all the relevant material, the panel shall decide whether there is:

(1) substantial evidence that the acts complained of occurred and that they constitute malpractice; and

(2) a reasonable medical probability that the patient was injured thereby.

History: En. 17-1312 by Sec. 12, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1312(part).

27-6-603. Deliberations to be secret — voting. The deliberations of the panel are confidential. All votes of the panel on the questions for discussion shall be by secret ballot. The decision shall be by a majority vote of those voting members of the panel who sat on the entire case.

History: En. 17-1312 by Sec. 12, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1312(part).

27-6-604. Form and content of decision. The decision must in every case be signed for the panel by the chairman, must contain only the conclusions reached by a majority of its members, and must list the number of members, if any, dissenting from the opinion. Upon request of any party, the majority shall briefly explain the reasoning and basis for the decision and the dissenters shall explain the reasoning and basis for disagreement. Each party must be informed by the panel of the right to nonbinding mediation under 27-6-606.

History: En. 17-1312 by Sec. 12, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1312(3); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 59, L. 1995.

27-6-605. Decision to be filed and copies sent to parties, attorneys, and licensing board. The decision shall be communicated in writing to the parties and attorneys concerned, and a copy thereof shall be retained in the permanent files of the panel. A copy of the decision shall be sent to the health care provider's professional licensing board.

History: En. 17-1312 by Sec. 12, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1312(part); amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Board of Medical Examiners, 2-15-1731.
Board of Dentistry, 2-15-1732.
Hospitals and related facilities — licensing, Title 50, ch. 5, part 2.

27-6-606. Decision not binding — settlement agreements — nonbinding mediation. (1) The panel's decision is without administrative or judicial authority and is not binding upon any party.

(2) The panel may recommend an award, approve settlement agreements, and discuss the settlement agreements, all in a manner consistent with this part. All approved settlement agreements are binding on the parties.

(3) If the panel decides both questions required by 27-6-602 in the affirmative, the court in which the complaint is filed shall, at the request of a party, require the parties to participate in court-supervised, nonbinding mediation prior to proceeding.

History: En. 17-1312 by Sec. 12, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1312(6); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 59, L. 1995.

Part 7

Effect of Proceedings in Court Action — Confidentiality

27-6-701. No court action before application to and decision by panel. No malpractice claim may be filed in any court against a health care provider before an application is made to the panel and its decision is rendered.

History: En. 17-1307 by Sec. 7, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1307(1).

Cross-References

Administration of justice — access to courts, Art. II, sec. 16, Mont. Const.

27-6-702. Tolling of statute of limitations. The running of the applicable limitation period related to a malpractice claim is tolled upon receipt by the director of the application for review as to all health care providers named in the application as parties to the panel proceeding and as to all other persons or entities named in the application as necessary or proper parties for any court action that might subsequently arise out of the same factual circumstances set forth in the application. The running of the applicable limitation period does not begin again until 30 days after either an order of dismissal, with or without prejudice against refiling, is issued from the panel chairman, or from the director upon the consent of the parties to the claim, or after the panel's final decision, whichever occurs first, is entered in the permanent files of the panel and a copy is served upon the complainant or the complainant's attorney if represented by counsel, by certified mail.

History: En. 17-1314 by Sec. 14, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1314; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 332, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 16, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Statute of limitations — medical malpractice, 27-2-205.

27-6-703. Records of proceedings — confidentiality. The director shall maintain records of all proceedings before the panel, which must include the nature of the act or omissions complained of, a brief summary of the evidence expressed, the decision of the panel, and any majority or dissenting opinions filed. Any records which may identify any party to the proceedings may not be made public and are not subject to subpoena but are to be used solely for the purpose of compiling statistical data and facilitating ongoing studies of medical malpractice in Montana.

History: En. 17-1315 by Sec. 15, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1315.

Cross-References

Right to know, Art. II, sec. 9, Mont. Const.
Right of privacy, Art. II, sec. 10, Mont. Const.
Appearance and answer — waiver of confidentiality of records, 27-6-306.

27-6-704. Panel proceedings and decision privileged from disclosure in court actions. (1) A panel member may not be called to testify in a proceeding concerning the deliberations, discussions, decisions, and internal proceedings of the panel.

(2) The decision and the reasoning and basis for the decision of the panel are not admissible as evidence in an action subsequently brought in a court of law.

History: En. 17-1311, 17-1312 by Secs. 11, 12, Ch. 449, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 17-1311(6), (7), 17-1312(part); amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 12, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 376, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 59, L. 1995.

CHAPTER 7

SUBMISSION OF CONTROVERSY WITHOUT ACTION

Part 1 — General Provisions

27-7-101. When and in what court controversy may be submitted.
27-7-102. Action by court.
27-7-103. Entry of judgment — costs.
27-7-104. Enforcement of judgment — appeal.

Part 1

General Provisions

Part Cross-References

Trial upon agreed statement of facts, 25-7-602.
Motion for judgment on pleadings, Rule 12(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Summary judgment, Rule 56, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

27-7-101. When and in what court controversy may be submitted. Parties to a question in difference which might be subject to a civil action may, without action, agree upon a case containing the facts upon which the controversy depends and present a submission of the same to any court which would have jurisdiction if an action had been brought, but it must appear by affidavit that the controversy is real and the proceedings in good faith to determine the rights of the parties.

History: En. Sec. 299, p. 106, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 355, p. 207, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 429, p. 121, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 455, p. 162, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 455, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 468, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2050, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7254, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9872, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1138; re-en. Sec. 9872, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9501(part).

27-7-102. Action by court. The court must thereupon hear and determine the case and render judgment thereon as if an action were depending.

History: En. Sec. 299, p. 106, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 355, p. 207, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 429, p. 121, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 455, p. 162, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 455, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 468, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2050, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7254, Rev. c. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9872, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1138; re-en. Sec. 9872, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9501(part).

Cross-References

Trial upon agreed statement of facts, 25-7-602.
Judgment, Title 25, ch. 9.
Findings by court, Rule 52, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Judgments — costs, Rule 54, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

27-7-103. Entry of judgment — costs. Judgment must be entered in the judgment book as in other cases but without costs for any proceeding prior to the trial.

History: En. Sec. 300, p. 106, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 356, p. 207, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 430, p. 121, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 456, p. 163, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 456, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 469, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2051, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7255, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9873, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1139; re-en. Sec. 9873, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9502; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

27-7-104. Enforcement of judgment — appeal. The judgment may be enforced in the same manner as if it had been rendered in an action and is in the same manner subject to appeal.

History: En. Sec. 301, p. 106, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 357, p. 207, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 431, p. 121, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 457, p. 163, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 457, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 470, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2052, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7256, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9874, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1140; re-en. Sec. 9874, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9503.

Cross-References

Trial upon agreed statement of facts, 25-7-602.
Entry of judgment, Rule 58, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

CHAPTER 8

UNIFORM DECLARATORY JUDGMENTS ACT

Part 1 — General Provisions

27-8-101. Short title.
27-8-102. Purpose — liberal construction.
27-8-103. Uniformity of interpretation.
27-8-104. Definition of person.

Part 2 — Availability of Declaratory Judgments

27-8-201. Scope of power to render declaratory judgments.
27-8-202. Who may obtain declaratory judgment.
27-8-203. When contract may be construed.
27-8-204. Declarations concerning administration of trusts and estates.
27-8-205. Enumeration not restrictive of general powers.
27-8-206. Court's discretion to refuse to render judgment.

Part 3 — Procedure

27-8-301. Necessary parties.
27-8-302. Jury trial.
27-8-303 through 27-8-310 reserved.
27-8-311. Costs.
27-8-312. Review of orders and judgments.
27-8-313. Supplemental relief.

Part 1
General Provisions

27-8-101. Short title. This chapter may be cited as the "Uniform Declaratory Judgments Act".

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 16, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 9835.16, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8916.

27-8-102. Purpose — liberal construction. This chapter is declared to be remedial; its purpose is to settle and to afford relief from uncertainty and insecurity with respect to rights, status, and other legal relations; and it is to be liberally construed and administered.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 16, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 9835.12, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8912.

27-8-103. Uniformity of interpretation. This chapter shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it and to harmonize, as far as possible, with federal laws and regulations on the subject of declaratory judgments and decrees.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 16, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 9835.15, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8915.**

27-8-104. Definition of person. The word "person", wherever used in this chapter, shall be construed to mean any person, partnership, joint-stock company, unincorporated association, or society or municipal or other corporation of any character whatsoever.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 16, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 9835.13, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8913.**

Part 2
Availability of Declaratory Judgments

27-8-201. Scope of power to render declaratory judgments. Courts of record within their respective jurisdictions shall have power to declare rights, status, and other legal relations whether or not further relief is or could be claimed. No action or proceeding shall be open to objection on the ground that a declaratory judgment or decree is prayed for. The declaration may be either affirmative or negative in form and effect, and such declarations shall have the force and effect of a final judgment or decree.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 9835.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8901.**

27-8-202. Who may obtain declaratory judgment. Any person interested under a deed, will, written contract, or other writings constituting a contract or whose rights, status, or other legal relations are affected by a statute, municipal ordinance, contract, or franchise may have determined any question of construction or validity arising under the instrument, statute, ordinance, contract, or franchise and obtain a declaration of rights, status, or other legal relations thereunder.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 16, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 9835.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8902.**

27-8-203. When contract may be construed. A contract may be construed either before or after there has been a breach thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 16, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 9835.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8903.**

27-8-204. Declarations concerning administration of trusts and estates. A person interested as or through an executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, other fiduciary, creditor, devisee, heir, or cestui que trust in the administration of a trust or of the estate of a decedent, minor, person committed pursuant to 53-21-127, or insolvent person may have a declaration of rights or legal relations:

(1) to ascertain any class of creditors, devisees, heirs, or others;

(2) to direct the executors, administrators, or trustees to do or abstain from doing a particular act in their fiduciary capacity; or

(3) to determine a question arising in the administration of the estate or trust, including questions of construction of wills and other writings.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 16, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 9835.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8904; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 12, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 490, L. 1997.**

27-8-205. Enumeration not restrictive of general powers. The enumeration in 27-8-202 through 27-8-204 does not limit or restrict the exercise of the general powers conferred in 27-8-201 in any proceeding where declaratory relief is sought in which a judgment or decree will terminate the controversy or remove an uncertainty.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 16, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 9835.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8905.**

27-8-206. Court's discretion to refuse to render judgment. The court may refuse to render or enter a declaratory judgment or decree where such judgment or decree, if rendered or entered, would not terminate the uncertainty or controversy giving rise to the proceeding.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 16, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 9835.6, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8906.**

Part 3
Procedure

27-8-301. Necessary parties. When declaratory relief is sought, all persons shall be made parties who have or claim any interest which would be affected by the declaration, and no declaration shall prejudice the rights of persons not parties to the proceeding. In any proceeding which involves the validity of a municipal ordinance or franchise, such municipality shall be made a party and shall be entitled to be heard, and if the statute, ordinance, or franchise is alleged to be unconstitutional, the attorney general of the state shall also be served with a copy of the proceeding and be entitled to be heard.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 16, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 9835.11, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8911.

27-8-302. Jury trial. When a proceeding under this chapter involves the determination of an issue of fact, such issue may be tried and determined in the same manner as issues of fact are tried and determined in other civil actions in the court in which the proceeding is pending.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 16, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 9835.9, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8909.

27-8-303 through 27-8-310 reserved.

27-8-311. Costs. In any proceeding under this chapter the court may make such award of costs as may seem equitable and just.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 16, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 9835.10, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8910.

27-8-312. Review of orders and judgments. All orders, judgments, and decrees under this chapter may be reviewed as other orders, judgments, and decrees.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 16, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 9835.7, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8907.

27-8-313. Supplemental relief. Further relief based on a declaratory judgment or decree may be granted whenever necessary or proper. The application therefor shall be by petition to a court having jurisdiction to grant the relief. If the application be deemed sufficient, the court shall, on reasonable notice, require any adverse party whose rights have been adjudicated by a declaratory judgment or decree to show cause why further relief should not be granted forthwith.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 16, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 9835.8, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8908.

CHAPTER 9
CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT

Part 1 — General Provisions

27-9-101. When and in what courts judgment may be confessed.
27-9-102. Requirement of signed, verified statement by defendant.
27-9-103. Filing and costs — district court.
27-9-104. Filing and costs — justice's court.

Part 1
General Provisions

27-9-101. When and in what courts judgment may be confessed. Subject to 28-2-709, a judgment by confession may be entered without action, either for money due or to become due or to secure any person against contingent liability on behalf of the defendant, or both, in the manner prescribed by this chapter. Such judgment may be entered in any court having jurisdiction for like amounts. Judgment upon confession may be entered up in any justice's court specified in the confession, as provided in this chapter.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 297, p. 105, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 352, p. 206, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 426, p. 120, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 452, p. 162, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 452, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 465, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2040, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7250, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9868, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1132; re-en. Sec. 9868, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-9401, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 1620, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7046, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9679, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc.

Sec. 889; re-en. Sec. 9679, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-7301, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-7301, 93-9401; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Agreements for confession of judgments void, 28-2-709.

27-9-102. Requirement of signed, verified statement by defendant. A statement in writing must be made, signed by the defendant, and verified by his oath to the following effect:

(1) It must authorize the entry of judgment for a specified sum.

(2) If it be for money due or to become due, it must state concisely the facts out of which it arose and show that the sum confessed therefor is justly due or to become due.

(3) If it be for the purpose of securing the plaintiff against contingent liability, it must state concisely the facts constituting the liability and show that the sum confessed therefor does not exceed the same.

History: En. Sec. 298, p. 105, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 353, p. 206, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 427, p. 120, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 453, p. 162, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 453, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 466, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 2041, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7251, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9869, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1133; re-en. Sec. 9869, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9402.

27-9-103. *(Temporary)* **Filing and costs — district court.** The statement must be filed with the clerk of the court in which the judgment is to be entered, who shall endorse upon it and enter in the judgment book a judgment of the court for the amount confessed, with $45 costs. The clerk of the district court shall deposit the fee in the district court fund. If no district court fund exists, the fee must be deposited in the general fund for district court operations.

27-9-103. *(Effective July 1, 2002)* **Filing and costs — district court.** The statement must be filed with the clerk of court in which the judgment is to be entered, who shall endorse upon it and enter in the judgment book a judgment of the court for the amount confessed, with $45 costs. The clerk of district court shall forward the costs to the department of revenue for deposit in the state general fund.

History: En. Sec. 354, p. 206, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 428, p. 120, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 454, p. 162, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 454, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 467, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 2042, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7252, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9870, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1134; re-en. Sec. 9870, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9403; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 12, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 221, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 257, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 585, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 585 in second sentence substituted "The clerk of district court shall forward the costs to the state treasurer for deposit in the state general fund" for "The clerk of the district court shall deposit the fee in the district court fund. If no district court fund exists, the fee must be deposited in the general fund for district court operations"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2002.

Code Commissioner Instruction: Pursuant to sec. 47, Ch. 257, L. 2001, in version effective July 1, 2002, the code commissioner changed "state treasurer" to "department of revenue".

27-9-104. Filing and costs — justice's court. In a justice's court which has authority to enter the judgment, the statement may be filed with the justice, who shall thereupon enter in his docket a judgment of his court for the amount confessed, with costs. If a transcript of such judgment is filed with the clerk of the district court, a copy of the statement must be filed with it.

History: En. Sec. 2043, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7253, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9871, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1135; re-en. Sec. 9871, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9404; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

CHAPTERS 10 AND 11

RESERVED

CHAPTER 12

MONTANA CHIROPRACTIC LEGAL PANEL ACT

Part 1 — General Provisions

27-12-101. Short title.
27-12-102. Purpose.
27-12-103. Definitions.
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Part 2 — Administration of Act

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27-12-301. How cases submitted — no court action before application.
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27-12-306. Chiropractic physician's appearance and answer — waiver of confidentiality of records.
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27-12-501. Time and place of hearing.
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27-12-601. Selection of chairman.
27-12-602. Questions panel must decide.
27-12-603. Deliberations to be secret — voting.
27-12-604. Form and content of decision.
27-12-605. Decision to be filed and copies sent to parties, attorneys, and licensing board.
27-12-606. Decision not binding — settlement agreements.

Part 7 — Effect of Proceedings in Court Action—Confidentiality

27-12-701. Tolling of statute of limitations.
27-12-702. Records of proceedings — confidentiality.
27-12-703. Panel proceedings and decision privileged from disclosure in court actions.

Chapter Cross-References

Board of Chiropractors established, 2-15-1737.
Periodic payment of damages — medical malpractice damage limitations, Title 25, ch. 9, part 4.
Statutes of limitations — actions for medical malpractice, 27-2-205.
Montana Medical Legal Panel Act, Title 27, ch. 6.
Investigation of complaints, 37-12-322.
Penalty for violation of chiropractic practitioners' licensing laws, 37-12-324.

Part 1
General Provisions

27-12-101. Short title. This chapter may be cited as the "Montana Chiropractic Legal Panel Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 262, L. 1989.

27-12-102. Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to:

(1) prevent, whenever possible, filed court actions against chiropractic physicians and their employees for professional liability in situations in which the facts do not permit at least a reasonable inference of malpractice; and

(2) make possible the fair and equitable disposition of such claims against chiropractic physicians as are or reasonably may be well founded.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 262, L. 1989.

27-12-103. Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Chiropractic physician" means:

(a) for purposes of the annual assessment under 27-12-206, a person licensed to practice chiropractic under Title 37, chapter 12, who at the time of the assessment:

(i) has his principal residence or place of chiropractic practice in the state of Montana;

(ii) is not employed full time by any federal agency or entity; and

(iii) is not fully retired from the practice of chiropractic; or

(b) for all other purposes, a person licensed to practice chiropractic under Title 37, chapter 12, who at the time of the occurrence of the incident giving rise to a malpractice claim:

(i) had his principal residence or place of chiropractic practice in the state of Montana and was not employed full time by any federal agency or entity; or

(ii) was a professional service corporation, partnership, or other business entity organized under the laws of a state to render chiropractic services and each of whose shareholders, partners, or owners were chiropractic physicians licensed to practice chiropractic under Title 37, chapter 12.

(2) "Director" means the director of the Montana chiropractic legal panel.

(3) "Malpractice claim" means any claim or potential claim against a chiropractic physician for chiropractic treatment, lack of chiropractic treatment, or alleged departure from accepted standards of chiropractic health care that proximately results in damage to the claimant, and includes but is not limited to a tort or contract claim or potential claim.

(4) "Panel" means the Montana chiropractic legal panel created in 27-12-104.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 262, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Montana Professional Corporation Act, Title 35, ch. 4.

27-12-104. Creation of panel. There is a Montana chiropractic legal panel. The panel is a state agency allocated to the Montana supreme court for administrative purposes only, except that 2-15-121(2) does not apply.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 262, L. 1989.

27-12-105. What claims panel to review. The panel shall review all malpractice claims or potential claims against chiropractic physicians covered by this chapter, except claims subject to a valid arbitration agreement allowed by law.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 262, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Uniform Arbitration Act, Title 27, ch. 5.

27-12-106. Immunity of panel members and witnesses from civil liability. Panelists and witnesses are absolutely immune from civil liability for all communications, findings, opinions, and conclusions made in the course and scope of the duties prescribed by this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 262, L. 1989.

Part 2
Administration of Act

27-12-201. Appointment, term, and salary of director. The executive director of the Montana chiropractic association shall appoint the director of the panel, subject to the approval of the chief justice of the Montana supreme court. The director shall serve at the pleasure of and the director's salary must be set by the executive director of the Montana chiropractic association, subject to the approval of the chief justice.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 262, L. 1989.

27-12-202. Employment of staff and maintenance of offices. (1) The director, subject to the approval of the chief justice, may employ and fix the compensation for clerical and other assistants as he considers necessary.

(2) The panel shall maintain adequate offices, in which its records must be kept and official business transacted.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 262, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Public records, Title 2, ch. 6.

27-12-203. Compensation of panel members and staff. (1) Each member of the panel must be paid a salary of $40 an hour, under guidelines promulgated by the Montana supreme court.

(2) Each member of the panel, the director, and his staff are entitled to travel expenses incurred while on the business of the panel, as provided in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503. The director shall approve such expenses before payment is made.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 262, L. 1989.

27-12-204. Authority to adopt rules. The director, in consultation with the state bar of Montana and subject to approval of the supreme court, is authorized to adopt and publish rules of procedure necessary to implement and carry out the duties of the panel. Rules may not be adopted that require a party to make a monetary payment as a condition of bringing a malpractice claim before the chiropractic review panel.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 262, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

27-12-205. Powers of panel. The panel may provide for the administration of oaths, the receipt of claims filed, the promulgation of forms required by rules adopted by the director, the issuance of subpoenas, and the performance of all other acts required to fairly and effectively administer this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 262, L. 1989.

27-12-206. Funding. (1) There is a pretrial review fund to be administered by the director for the purposes stated in this chapter. The fund and any income from it must be held in trust, deposited in an account, and invested and reinvested by the director. The fund may not become part of or revert to the general fund of this state but is subject to auditing by the legislative auditor. Money from the assessments levied under this section must be deposited in the fund.

(2) For each fiscal year, beginning July 1, an annual assessment is levied on all chiropractic physicians. The amount of the assessment must be annually set by the director and equally assessed against all chiropractic physicians. A fund surplus at the end of a fiscal year that is not required for the administration of this chapter must be retained by the director and used to finance the administration of this chapter during the next fiscal year, in which event the director shall reduce the next annual assessment to an amount estimated to be necessary for the proper administration of this chapter during that fiscal year.

(3) The annual assessment must be paid on or before the date that the chiropractic physician's annual renewal fee under 37-12-307 is due. An unpaid assessment bears a late charge fee of $25. The late charge fee is part of the annual assessment. The director has the same powers and duties in connection with the collection of and failure to pay the annual

assessment as the department of labor and industry has under 37-12-307 with regard to a chiropractic physician's annual license fee.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 262, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 509, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 5, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 61, Ch. 483, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendments — Composite Section: Chapter 5 in (1) deleted former first sentence that read: "There is an account in the state special revenue fund", inserted first three sentences describing the pretrial review fund, and at end of fourth sentence substituted "fund" for "account"; in (2) near middle of third sentence after "retained" substituted "by the director" for "in the account"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Chapter 483 in (3) near middle of fourth sentence after "department of" substituted "labor and industry" for "commerce"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

27-12-207. Panel audits. (1) The panel and fund must be audited by or at the direction of the legislative auditor and in accordance with 5-13-304 and 5-13-309. The audit must include a determination of the adequacy, sufficiency, and reasonableness of the annual assessment.

(2) A copy of each audit report must be furnished to the supreme court.

(3) The cost of an audit must be paid by the panel.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 262, L. 1989.

Part 3
Preliminary Procedure

27-12-301. How cases submitted — no court action before application. A claimant shall submit a case for the consideration of the panel before filing a complaint in a court sitting in Montana by addressing an application in writing, signed by the claimant or his attorney, to the director of the panel.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 262, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Administration of justice, Art. II, sec. 16, Mont. Const.

Due process of law, Art. II, sec. 17, Mont. Const.

27-12-302. Content of application — waiver of confidentiality of medical records. The application must contain a statement:

(1) in reasonable detail of the elements of the chiropractic physician's conduct that are believed to constitute a malpractice claim, the dates the conduct occurred, and the names and addresses of all witnesses, chiropractic and other physicians, and hospitals having contact with the claimant; and

(2) authorizing the panel to obtain access to all medical and hospital records and information pertaining to the claim and, for the purposes of the panel's consideration of the claim, waiving any privilege as to the contents of those records. Nothing in the statement may in any way be construed as waiving any privilege for any other purpose or in any other context, in or out of court.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 262, L. 1989.

27-12-303. Amendments to application. Amendments to an application may be made in the manner authorized by rule.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 262, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Authority to adopt rules, 27-12-204.

27-12-304. Copies of application to professional societies when vicarious liability claimed. If an application employs a theory of respondeat superior or any other derivative theory of recovery, the director shall give a copy of the application to the state professional society, association, or licensing board of both the individual chiropractic physician whose alleged malpractice caused the application to be filed and the chiropractic physician named a defendant as employer, master, or principal.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 262, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Board of Chiropractors, Title 37, ch. 12, part 2.

27-12-305. Service on chiropractic physician. Upon receipt of an application, the director or his delegate shall serve a copy of the application on the chiropractic physician whose alleged malpractice caused the application to be filed. Service must be by mailing a certified copy of the application to the chiropractic physician at his last-known address, postage prepaid, by certified mail, return receipt requested.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 262, L. 1989.

27-12-306. Chiropractic physician's appearance and answer — waiver of confidentiality of records. (1) If a chiropractic physician whose alleged malpractice caused the application to be filed chooses to retain legal counsel, the chiropractic physician's attorney shall informally enter an appearance with the director.

(2) The chiropractic physician shall answer the application and submit a statement authorizing the panel to inspect all medical, chiropractic, and hospital records and information pertaining to the application and, for the purposes of panel inspection only, waiving any privilege as to the content of those records. Nothing in the statement waives any privilege for any other purpose.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 262, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 5, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 5 in (2) near middle of first sentence after "medical" inserted "chiropractic"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Cross-References

Right of privacy, Art. II, sec. 10, Mont. Const.

Physical and mental examination of persons, Rule 35, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch.20).

Records of proceedings — confidentiality, 27-12-702.

Uniform health care information, Title 50, ch. 16, part 5.

27-12-307. Assistance to claimant in obtaining expert consultation. The director shall cooperate fully with the claimant in retaining as an expert consultant a chiropractic physician qualified in the field of chiropractic.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 262, L. 1989.

27-12-308. Director to furnish panel members with documents. At least 10 days prior to the hearing, the director shall give each panel member copies of all claims, all briefs, all chiropractic, medical, or hospital records, and all other documents that the director considers necessary.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 262, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 5, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 5 near middle before "briefs" inserted "all", after "briefs" inserted "all chiropractic", and before "other" inserted "all"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

Part 4

Formation and Composition of Panel

27-12-401. Composition of panel. Those eligible to sit on the panel are chiropractic physicians licensed under Montana law and residing in Montana and attorneys who are members of the state bar of Montana. Three panel members who are chiropractic physicians and three panel members who are attorneys shall sit in review of each case.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 262, L. 1989.

Cross-References

Licensing of chiropractic practitioners, Title 37, ch. 12.

Licensing of attorneys, Title 37, ch. 61.

27-12-402. Selection of panelists. (1) The director shall promptly transmit an application submitted under 27-12-301 to the directors of the chiropractic physician's state professional society or association and the state bar of Montana. Within 14 days from the date of transmittal of the application, the director of the professional society or association and the state bar of Montana shall each select 12 proposed panelists from which the director shall select three from each list to serve on the panel. The director shall notify the parties of the names of the panelists.

(2) If no state professional society or association exists or if the chiropractic physician does not belong to such a society or association, the director shall transmit the application to the chiropractic physician's state licensing board and the licensing board shall select 12 proposed

panelists from the chiropractic physician's profession and, when applicable, from persons specializing in the same field or discipline as the chiropractic physician.

History: **En. Sec. 23, Ch. 262, L. 1989.**

27-12-403. Panel in cases involving multiple defendants. If there are multiple defendants, the case against each may be reviewed by a separate panel or, at the discretion of the panel initially appointed or by stipulation of the parties, a single combined panel may review all the claims against all defendants.

History: **En. Sec. 24, Ch. 262, L. 1989.**

27-12-404. Disqualification of panel member. (1) A panel member or proposed member shall disqualify himself from consideration of a case in which, by virtue of his circumstances he believes his presence on the panel would be inappropriate, considering the purpose of the panel. The director may excuse a panel member or proposed member from serving.

(2) If a party files an affidavit stating that he believes a panel member cannot impartially sit in review of the application, that panel member is disqualified from consideration of the case. The affidavit must be filed within 15 days of the transmittal by the director, under 27-12-402, of the names of the panel members selected. A party may not disqualify more than three panel members. The entity that chose the disqualified member shall select another panel member.

History: **En. Sec. 25, Ch. 262, L. 1989.**

Part 5
Hearing Procedure

Part Cross-References

Due process of law, Art. II, sec. 17, Mont. Const.

27-12-501. Time and place of hearing. (1) Subject to subsection (2), the director shall choose a date, time, and place for hearing and give prompt notice thereof to the parties involved, their attorneys, and the members of the panel. The hearing date may not be more than 120 days after transmittal of the application by the director, unless the panel finds that good cause exists for extending the 120-day period.

(2) Panel hearings may be held in any county the panel considers necessary or advisable. The county commissioners or other governing authority shall, upon request of the director of the panel, provide suitable facilities for the hearing.

History: **En. Sec. 26, Ch. 262, L. 1989.**

27-12-502. Conduct of hearing. (1) At the time set for hearing, the claimant must be present and give a brief statement of the claimant's case, including the facts constituting the alleged professional malpractice that the claimant is prepared to prove. The chiropractic physician against whom the claim is brought and the chiropractic physician's attorney may be present and may make an introductory statement of the chiropractic physician's case.

(2) A party may call witnesses to testify before the panel. Witnesses must be sworn. Medical and chiropractic texts, journals, studies, and other documentary evidence relied upon by a party may be offered and admitted if relevant. Written statements of facts by treating chiropractic physicians may be reviewed.

(3) The hearing is informal, and an official transcript may not be made.

History: **En. Sec. 27, Ch. 262, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 5, L. 2001.**

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 5 in (2) at beginning of third sentence after "Medical" inserted "and chiropractic"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

27-12-503. Conclusion of hearing — supplemental hearing. (1) At the conclusion of the hearing, the panel may take the case under advisement or may request that additional facts, records, witnesses, or other information be obtained and presented to it at a supplemental hearing. The supplemental hearing must be held at a date and time no more than 30 days from the date of the original hearing, unless the claimant or his attorney consents in writing to a longer period.

(2) A supplemental hearing must be held in the same manner as the original hearing, and the parties and their attorneys may be present.

History: **En. Sec. 28, Ch. 262, L. 1989.**

Part 6

Deliberations and Decision of Panel

27-12-601. Selection of chairman. At or prior to the time set for the hearing, the attorney members of the panel shall select a chairman, who must be an attorney.

History: **En. Sec. 29, Ch. 262, L. 1989.**

27-12-602. Questions panel must decide. Upon consideration of all relevant evidence, the panel shall decide whether there is:

(1) substantial evidence that the acts complained of occurred and that they constitute malpractice; and

(2) a reasonable medical probability that the patient was injured thereby.

History: **En. Sec. 30, Ch. 262, L. 1989.**

27-12-603. Deliberations to be secret — voting. The deliberations of the panel are confidential. Each vote of the panel on a question for discussion must be by secret ballot. The decision must be by a majority vote of those voting members of the panel who sat during the case.

History: **En. Sec. 31, Ch. 262, L. 1989.**

27-12-604. Form and content of decision. (1) The decision must:

(a) be in writing and signed by the chairman;

(b) contain only the conclusions reached by a majority of the panel; and

(c) list the number of dissenting members, if any.

(2) The majority may briefly explain the reasoning and the basis for its decision, and the dissenters may likewise explain the reasons for disagreement.

History: **En. Sec. 32, Ch. 262, L. 1989.**

27-12-605. Decision to be filed and copies sent to parties, attorneys, and licensing board. A copy of the decision must be:

(1) given to the parties and their attorneys;

(2) retained in the permanent files of the panel; and

(3) given to the chiropractic physician's professional licensing board.

History: **En. Sec. 33, Ch. 262, L. 1989.**

27-12-606. Decision not binding — settlement agreements. The panel's decision is without administrative or judicial authority and is not binding upon a party. The panel may recommend an award or approve a settlement agreement. An approved settlement agreement is binding on the parties.

History: **En. Sec. 34, Ch. 262, L. 1989.**

Part 7

Effect of Proceedings in Court Action — Confidentiality

27-12-701. Tolling of statute of limitations. (1) Upon receipt of an application by the director, the running of an applicable limitation period in a malpractice claim is tolled as to each chiropractic physician named as a party and as to each other person or entity named as a necessary or proper party for a court action that might subsequently arise out of the factual circumstances set forth in the application.

(2) The running of the applicable limitation period in a malpractice claim does not begin again until:

(a) 30 days after an order of dismissal, with or without prejudice against refiling, is issued; or

(b) after the panel's final decision is entered in the permanent files of the panel and a copy is served upon the complainant or his attorney.

History: **En. Sec. 35, Ch. 262, L. 1989.**

Cross-References

Statute of limitations — medical malpractice, 27-2-205.

27-12-702. Records of proceedings — confidentiality. The director shall maintain records of all proceedings before the panel. The record must include the nature of the act or omission complained of, a brief summary of the evidence, the decision of the panel, and any majority or dissenting opinions filed. Records that identify a party to the proceedings may not be made public, are not subject to subpoena, and may be used only to compile statistical data and facilitate studies of medical malpractice in Montana.

History: **En. Sec. 36, Ch. 262, L. 1989.**

Cross-References

Right to know, Art. II, sec. 9, Mont. Const.
Right of privacy, Art. II, sec. 10, Mont. Const.
Appearance and answer — waiver of confidentiality of records, 27-12-306.

27-12-703. Panel proceedings and decision privileged from disclosure in court actions. (1) A panel member must not be called to testify in any proceeding concerning the deliberations, discussions, decisions, and internal proceedings of the panel.

(2) A decision of the panel is not admissible as evidence in an action subsequently brought in a court of law.

History: **En. Sec. 37, Ch. 262, L. 1989.**

CHAPTERS 13 AND 14

RESERVED

CHAPTER 15

PROVISIONAL REMEDIES

Part 1 — General Provisions

27-15-101. When plaintiff may be required to elect among arrest, injunction, and attachment.
27-15-102. Availability of provisional remedies to defendant interposing counterclaim.
27-15-103. Time limit on decisions regarding arrest, injunction, or attachment.

Part 1
General Provisions

27-15-101. When plaintiff may be required to elect among arrest, injunction, and attachment. Where an application for an order of arrest, injunction order, and writ of attachment or two of them is made in the same action against the same defendant and it satisfactorily appears that, under the particular circumstances of the case, two or all of them are not necessary for the plaintiff's security, the court or judge may, in its or his discretion, require the plaintiff to elect between them.

History: **En. Sec. 980, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6708, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9311, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9311, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4601(part).**

27-15-102. Availability of provisional remedies to defendant interposing counterclaim. Whenever the defendant interposes a counterclaim and thereupon demands an affirmative judgment against the plaintiff, his right to a provisional remedy is the same as it would be in an action brought by him against the plaintiff for the cause of action stated in the counterclaim and demanding the same judgment. For the purpose of applying to such a case the provisions of chapters 15 through 20 of this title and chapter 8 of Title 25, the defendant is considered the plaintiff, the plaintiff is considered the defendant, and the counterclaim so set forth in the answer is considered the complaint.

History: En. Sec. 981, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6709, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9312, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9312, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4602; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

27-15-103. Time limit on decisions regarding arrest, injunction, or attachment. Where an application is made to obtain, vacate, modify, or set aside an order of arrest, injunction order, or writ of attachment, the court or judge must finally decide the same within 20 days after it is submitted for decision.

History: En. Sec. 980, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6708, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9311, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9311, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4601(part).

CHAPTER 16

ARREST AND BAIL IN CIVIL ACTIONS

Part 1 — General Provisions

27-16-101. Exclusive procedure for prejudgment arrest in civil action.
27-16-102. When defendant may be arrested.

Part 2 — Order for Arrest—Execution

27-16-201. Order from judge required.
27-16-202. Time for making order.
27-16-203. When order must be made.
27-16-204. Plaintiff's undertaking.
27-16-205. Affidavits of sureties — filing of undertaking.
27-16-206. Directions to sheriff in order.
27-16-207. Service of order and affidavit.
27-16-208. Execution of order — prepayment of expense by plaintiff.
27-16-209. Liability of sheriff for escape or rescue.
27-16-210. Recovery on sheriff's official bond.

Part 3 — Vacation of Order—Reduction of Bail

27-16-301. Proceedings to vacate order or reduce bail.
27-16-302. When order vacated or bail reduced.

Part 4 — Giving Bail

27-16-401. Discharge of defendant upon giving bail before execution.
27-16-402. Form of undertaking for bail.
27-16-403. Qualifications of sureties.
27-16-404. Filing of order with return and undertaking — plaintiff's notice of nonacceptance.
27-16-405. Notice of justification of sureties — new undertaking.
27-16-406. Procedure for justification.
27-16-407. Acceptance of sufficiency of sureties by judge or clerk.

Part 5 — Liability and Exoneration of Sureties

27-16-501. Surrender of defendant.
27-16-502. Manner and time of surrender.
27-16-503. Exoneration of sureties.
27-16-504. Action to enforce sureties' liability.
27-16-505. Other circumstances in which sureties exonerated.

Part 6 — Deposit of Money in Lieu of Bail

27-16-601. Deposit of money by defendant with sheriff.
27-16-602. Sheriff to pay money into court — certificates of payment.
27-16-603. Substituting bail for deposit.
27-16-604. Disposition of deposited money after judgment.

Parts 7 through 9 reserved

Part 10 — Arrest in Civil Actions in Justice's Court

27-16-1001. Justice's authority to order arrest.
27-16-1002. Plaintiff's affidavit and undertaking.

27-16-1003. Defendant to be taken before justice immediately.
27-16-1004. Notice to plaintiff of arrest — officer's certificate.
27-16-1005. Officer to detain defendant — expenses.
27-16-1006. Defense against order of arrest.

Chapter Cross-References

Bail — criminal, Title 46, ch. 9.

Part 1
General Provisions

27-16-101. Exclusive procedure for prejudgment arrest in civil action. No person may be arrested before judgment in a civil action except as prescribed by this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 72, p. 148, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 80, p. 44, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 118, p. 68, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 118, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 120, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 800, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6595, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9193, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 478; re-en. Sec. 9193, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4001; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

27-16-102. When defendant may be arrested. The defendant may be arrested in the following cases:

(1) in an action for the recovery of money or damages on a cause of action arising upon contract, express or implied, when the defendant is about to depart from the state with intent to defraud his creditors;

(2) in an action for willful injury to person or character or to property which the defendant knew belonged to another;

(3) in an action for a fine or penalty or for money or property fraudulently misapplied or converted to his own use by a public officer, an officer of a corporation, or an attorney, factor, broker, agent, or clerk, in the course of his employment as such, or by any other person in a fiduciary capacity; for misconduct or neglect in office or in a professional employment; or for a willful violation of duty;

(4) in an action to recover possession of personal property unjustly obtained, when the property or any part thereof has been concealed, removed, or disposed of so that it cannot be found or taken by the sheriff;

(5) when the defendant has been guilty of fraud in contracting the debt or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought or in concealing or disposing of the property for the taking, detention, or conversion of which the action is brought;

(6) when the defendant has removed or disposed of his property or is about to do so with intent to defraud his creditors.

History: En. Sec. 73, p. 148, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 81, p. 44, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 119, p. 68, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 119, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 121, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 801, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6596, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9194, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 479; re-en. Sec. 9194, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 69, Ch. 359, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4002; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Standards of conduct for public officials, Title 2, ch. 2.
Contracts — interpretation, Title 28, ch. 2, and 3.
Actual and constructive fraud, 28-2-404 through 28-2-406.
Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act, Title 31, ch. 2, part 3.
Fellow employee — liability for malicious act or omission, 39-71-413.

Part 2
Order for Arrest — Execution

Part Cross-References

Seizure of person or property, Rule 64, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

27-16-201. Order from judge required. An order for the arrest of the defendant must be obtained from the judge of the court in which the action is brought.

History: En. Sec. 74, p. 148, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 82, p. 44, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 120, p. 68, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 120, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 122, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 802, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6597, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9195, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 480; re-en. Sec. 9195, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4003.

27-16-202. Time for making order. The order may be made at the time of issuing the summons or at any time afterwards before judgment.

History: En. Sec. 77, p. 148, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 85, p. 44, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 123, p. 69, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 123, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 125, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 805, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6600, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9198, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 483; re-en. Sec. 9198, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4006(part).

27-16-203. When order must be made. The order must be made whenever it shall appear to the judge, by the affidavit of the plaintiff or some other person, that a sufficient cause of action exists and that the case is one of those mentioned in 27-16-102.

History: En. Secs. 75, 76, p. 148, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 83, p. 44, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 121, p. 69, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 121, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 123, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 803, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6598, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9196, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Secs. 481, 482; re-en. Sec. 9196, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4004(part).

27-16-204. Plaintiff's undertaking. Before making the order, the judge must require a written undertaking on the part of the plaintiff, with at least two sufficient sureties, to the effect that, if the defendant recover judgment or if the court shall finally decide that the plaintiff was not entitled to an order of arrest, the plaintiff will pay all costs and charges that may be awarded to the defendant and all damages which he may sustain by reason of the arrest, if the same be wrongful or without sufficient cause, not exceeding the sum specified in the undertaking, which shall be at least $500.

History: En. Secs. 75, 76, p. 148, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 83, p. 44, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 121, p. 69, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 121, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 123, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 803, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6598, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9196, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Secs. 481, 482; re-en. Sec. 9196, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4004(part).

Cross-References

Suretyship, Title 28, ch. 11, part 4.

27-16-205. Affidavits of sureties — filing of undertaking. Each of the sureties must annex to the undertaking an affidavit that he is a resident and householder or freeholder within the state and worth double the sum specified in the undertaking, over and above all his debts and liabilities, exclusive of property exempt from execution. The undertaking must be filed with the clerk of the court.

History: En. Sec. 76, p. 148, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 84, p. 44, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 122, p. 69, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 122, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 124, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 804, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6599, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9197, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9197, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4005.

27-16-206. Directions to sheriff in order. The order must require the sheriff of the county where the defendant may be found forthwith to arrest him and hold him to bail in a specified sum and to return the order at a time therein mentioned to the clerk of the court in which the action is pending.

History: En. Sec. 77, p. 148, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 85, p. 44, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 123, p. 69, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 123, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 125, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 805, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6600, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9198, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 483; re-en. Sec. 9198, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4006(part).

27-16-207. Service of order and affidavit. The order of arrest, with a copy of the affidavit upon which it is made, must be delivered to the sheriff, who, upon arresting the defendant, shall deliver him a copy of the affidavit and also, if defendant desires, a copy of the order of arrest.

History: En. Sec. 78, p. 149, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 86, p. 45, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 124, p. 69, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 124, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 126, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 806, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6601, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9199, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 484; re-en. Sec. 9199, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4007.

27-16-208. Execution of order — prepayment of expense by plaintiff. The sheriff must execute the order by arresting the defendant and keeping him in custody until discharged by law. But the sheriff is not bound to keep such person under arrest more than 24 hours unless the plaintiff advance each day the expense of keeping such person, which expense shall be taxed as costs in the action and in no case shall be a charge against the county.

History: En. Sec. 79, p. 149, L. 1867; en. Sec. 87, p. 45, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 125, p. 69, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 125, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 127, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 807, C. Civ.

Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6602, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9200, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 485; re-en. Sec. 9200, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4008.

27-16-209. Liability of sheriff for escape or rescue. If after being arrested the defendant escape or be rescued, the sheriff is liable as bail, but he may discharge himself from such liability by the giving and justification of bail at any time before judgment.

History: En. Sec. 95, p. 151, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 103, p. 48, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 141, p. 73, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 141, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 143, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 823, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6618, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9216, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 501; re-en. Sec. 9216, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4024.

Cross-References

Liability for escape in civil actions, 7-32-2250.

27-16-210. Recovery on sheriff's official bond. If a judgment be recovered against the sheriff upon his liability as bail and an execution thereon be returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, the same proceeding may be had on his official bond for the recovery of the whole or any deficiency as in other cases of delinquency.

History: En. Sec. 96, p. 151, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 104, p. 48, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 142, p. 73, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 142, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 144, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 824, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6619, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9217, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 502; re-en. Sec. 9217, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4025.

Part 3
Vacation of Order — Reduction of Bail

27-16-301. Proceedings to vacate order or reduce bail. A defendant arrested may, at any time before justification of bail, apply to the judge who made the order or the court in which the action is pending, upon reasonable notice to the plaintiff, to vacate the order of arrest or to reduce the amount of bail. If the application be made upon affidavits on the part of the defendant, but not otherwise, the plaintiff may oppose the same by affidavits or other proofs in addition to those on which the order of arrest was made.

History: En. Sec. 97, p. 151, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 105, p. 48, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 143, p. 73, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 143, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 145, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 825, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6620, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9218, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 503; re-en. Sec. 9218, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4026.

27-16-302. When order vacated or bail reduced. If, upon such application, it satisfactorily appears that there was not sufficient cause for the arrest, the order shall be vacated; or if it satisfactorily appears that the bail was fixed too high, the amount shall be reduced.

History: En. Sec. 98, p. 151, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 106, p. 48, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 144, p. 73, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 144, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 146, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 826, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6621, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9219, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 504; re-en. Sec. 9219, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4027.

Part 4
Giving Bail

27-16-401. Discharge of defendant upon giving bail before execution. The defendant, at any time before execution, is discharged from arrest either upon giving bail or upon depositing the amount mentioned in the order, as provided in this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 80, p. 149, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 88, p. 45, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 126, p. 70, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 126, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 128, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 808, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6603, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9201, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 486; re-en. Sec. 9201, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4009.

27-16-402. Form of undertaking for bail. The defendant may give bail by causing a written undertaking to be executed by two or more sufficient sureties, stating their places of residence and occupations, to the effect that they are bound in the amount mentioned in the order of arrest, that the defendant shall at all times render himself amenable to the process of the court during the pendency of the action and to such as may be issued to enforce the judgment therein or that they will pay to the plaintiff the amount of any judgment which may be recovered in the action.

History: En. Sec. 81, p. 149, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 89, p. 45, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 127, p. 70, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 127, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 129, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 809, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6604, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9202, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 487; re-en. Sec. 9202, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4010.

Cross-References

Suretyship, Title 28, ch. 11, part 4.

27-16-403. Qualifications of sureties. The qualifications of bail shall be as follows:

(1) Each of them must be a resident and householder or freeholder within the county.

(2) Each must be worth the amount specified in the order of arrest or the amount to which the order is reduced, as provided in this chapter, over and above all his debts and liabilities, exclusive of property exempt from execution; but the judge or clerk, on justification, may allow more than two sureties to justify severally, in amounts less than that expressed in the order, if the whole justification be equivalent to that of two sufficient bail.

History: En. Sec. 88, p. 150, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 96, p. 46, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 134, p. 71, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 134, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 136, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 816, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6611, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9209, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 494; re-en. Sec. 9209, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4017.

27-16-404. Filing of order with return and undertaking — plaintiff's notice of nonacceptance. (1) Within the time limited for that purpose, the sheriff must file the order of arrest in the office of the clerk of the court in which the action is pending, with his return endorsed thereon, together with a copy of the undertaking of the bail. The original undertaking he must retain in his possession until filed, as herein provided.

(2) The plaintiff, within 10 days thereafter, may serve upon the sheriff a notice that he does not accept the bail, or he shall be deemed to have accepted them and the sheriff shall be exonerated from liability. If no notice be served within 10 days, the original undertaking must be filed with the clerk of the court.

History: En. Sec. 86, p. 150, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 94, p. 46, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 132, p. 71, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 132, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 134, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 814, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6609, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9207, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 492; re-en. Sec. 9207, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4015.

27-16-405. Notice of justification of sureties — new undertaking. Within 5 days after receipt of notice, the sheriff or defendant may give to the plaintiff or his attorney notice of the justification of the same or other bail (specifying the place of residence and occupation of the latter) before a judge of the court or clerk thereof, at a specified time and place, the time not to be less than 5 or more than 10 days thereafter, except by consent of parties. In case other bail is given, there shall be a new undertaking.

History: En. Sec. 87, p. 150, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 95, p. 46, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 133, p. 71, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 133, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 135, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 815, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6610, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9208, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 493; re-en. Sec. 9208, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4016.

27-16-406. Procedure for justification. For the purpose of justification, each of the bail must attend before the judge or clerk at the time and place mentioned in the notice and may be examined on oath, on the part of the plaintiff, touching his sufficiency, in such manner as the judge or clerk, in his discretion, may think proper. The examination shall be reduced to writing and subscribed by the bail if required by the plaintiff.

History: En. Sec. 89, p. 150, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 97, p. 47, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 135, p. 72, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 135, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 137, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 817, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6612, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9210, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 495; re-en. Sec. 9210, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4018.

27-16-407. Acceptance of sufficiency of sureties by judge or clerk. If the judge or clerk shall find the bail sufficient, he must annex the examination to the undertaking, endorse his allowance thereon, and cause them to be filed, and the sheriff shall thereupon be exonerated from liability.

History: En. Sec. 90, p. 150, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 98, p. 47, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 136, p. 72, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 136, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 138, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 818, C. Civ.

Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6613, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9211, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 496; re-en. Sec. 9211, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4019.

Part 5

Liability and Exoneration of Sureties

Part Cross-References

Suretyship, Title 28, ch. 11, part 4.

27-16-501. Surrender of defendant. At any time before judgment or within 10 days thereafter, the bail may surrender the defendant in their exoneration or he may surrender himself to the sheriff of the county where he was arrested.

History: En. Sec. 82, p. 149, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 90, p. 45, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 128, p. 70, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 128, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 130, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 810, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6605, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9203, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 488; re-en. Sec. 9203, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4011.

27-16-502. Manner and time of surrender. For the purpose of surrendering the defendant, the bail, at any time or place before they are finally charged, may themselves arrest him or, by a written authority endorsed on a certified copy of the undertaking, may empower the sheriff to do so.

History: En. Sec. 83, p. 149, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 91, p. 45, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 129, p. 70, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 129, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 131, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 811, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6606, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9204, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 489; re-en. Sec. 9204, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4012(part).

27-16-503. Exoneration of sureties. Upon arrest of the defendant by the sheriff or upon his delivery to the sheriff by the bail or upon his own surrender, the bail shall be exonerated, provided such arrest, delivery, or surrender take place before the expiration of 10 days after judgment; but if such arrest, delivery, or surrender be not made within 10 days after the judgment, the bail shall be finally charged on their undertaking and be bound to pay the amount of the judgment within 10 days thereafter.

History: En. Sec. 83, p. 149, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 91, p. 45, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 129, p. 70, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 129, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 131, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 811, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6606, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9204, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 489; re-en. Sec. 9204, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4012(part).

27-16-504. Action to enforce sureties' liability. If the bail neglect or refuse to pay the judgment within 10 days after they are finally charged, an action may be commenced against such bail for the amount of such original judgment.

History: En. Sec. 84, p. 149, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 92, p. 45, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 130, p. 70, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 130, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 132, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 812, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6607, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9205, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 490; re-en. Sec. 9205, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4013.

27-16-505. Other circumstances in which sureties exonerated. The bail must also be exonerated by the death of the defendant, his imprisonment in the state penitentiary or prison, or his legal discharge from the obligation to render himself amenable to the process.

History: En. Sec. 85, p. 149, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 93, p. 46, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 131, p. 71, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 131, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 133, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 813, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6608, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9206, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 491; re-en. Sec. 9206, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4014.

Part 6

Deposit of Money in Lieu of Bail

27-16-601. Deposit of money by defendant with sheriff. The defendant may, at the time of his arrest, instead of giving bail, deposit with the sheriff the amount mentioned in the order. In case the amount of bail be reduced, as provided in this chapter, the defendant may deposit such amount instead of giving bail. In either case, the sheriff shall give the defendant a certificate of the deposit made, and the defendant shall be discharged from custody.

History: En. Sec. 91, p. 150, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 99, p. 47, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 137, p. 72, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 137, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 139, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 819, C. Civ.

Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6614, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9212, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 497; re-en. Sec. 9212, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4020.

27-16-602. Sheriff to pay money into court — certificates of payment. The sheriff must, immediately after the deposit, pay the same into court and take from the clerk receiving the same two certificates of such payment, one of which he must deliver or transmit to the plaintiff or his attorney and the other to the defendant. For any default in making such payment, the same proceedings may be had on the official bond of the sheriff to collect the sum deposited as in other cases of delinquency.

History: En. Sec. 92, p. 151, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 100, p. 47, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 138, p. 72, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 138, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 140, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 820, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6615, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9213, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 498; re-en. Sec. 9213, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4021.

27-16-603. Substituting bail for deposit. If money be deposited, as provided in 27-16-601 and 27-16-602, bail may be given and may justify upon notice at any time before judgment; and on the filing of the undertaking and justification with the clerk, the money deposited shall be refunded by such clerk to the defendant.

History: En. Sec. 93, p. 151, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 101, p. 47, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 139, p. 72, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 139, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 141, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 821, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6616, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9214, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 499; re-en. Sec. 9214, R.C.M 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4022.

27-16-604. Disposition of deposited money after judgment. Where money shall have been deposited, if it remains on deposit at the time of recovery of a judgment in favor of the plaintiff, the clerk must, under direction of the court, apply the same in satisfaction thereof and, after satisfying the judgment, refund the surplus, if any, to the defendant. If the judgment be in favor of the defendant, the clerk must, under the direction of the court, refund him the whole sum deposited and remaining unapplied.

History: En. Sec. 94, p. 151, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 102, p. 48, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 140, p. 73, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 140, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 142, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 822, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6617, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9215, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 500; re-en. Sec. 9215, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4023.

Parts 7 through 9 reserved

Part 10

Arrest in Civil Actions in Justice's Court

27-16-1001. Justice's authority to order arrest. An order to arrest the defendant may be endorsed on a summons issued by the justice, and the defendant may be arrested thereon by the sheriff or constable at the time of serving the summons and brought before the justice and there detained until duly discharged, in the cases mentioned in 27-16-102.

History: En. Sec. 560, p. 153, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 666, p. 170, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 726, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 746, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1540, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7019, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9652, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 861; re-en. Sec. 9652, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6901.

27-16-1002. Plaintiff's affidavit and undertaking. Before an order of arrest can be made, the party applying must prove to the satisfaction of the justice, by the affidavit of himself or some other person, the facts upon which the application is founded. The plaintiff must also execute and deliver to the justice a written undertaking in the sum of $300, with sufficient sureties, to the effect that the plaintiff will pay all costs that may be adjudged to the defendant and all damages which he may sustain by reason of the arrest, if the same be wrongful or without sufficient cause, not exceeding the sum specified in the undertaking.

History: En. Sec. 561, p. 154, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 667, p. 170, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 727, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 747, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1541, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7020, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9653, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 862; re-en. Sec. 9653, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6902.

Cross-References

Suretyship, Title 28, ch. 11, part 4.

27-16-1003. Defendant to be taken before justice immediately. The defendant, immediately upon being arrested, must be taken to the office of the justice who made the order; and if he is absent or unable to try the action or if it appears to him by the affidavit of defendant that he is a material witness in the action, the officer must immediately take the defendant before another justice of the county, if there is another, and if not, then before a justice of an adjoining county, who must take jurisdiction of the action and proceed thereon as if the summons had been issued and the order of arrest made by him.

History: En. Sec. 562, p. 154, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 668, p. 171, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 728, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 748, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1542, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7021, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9654, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 863; re-en. Sec. 9654, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 491, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6903.

27-16-1004. Notice to plaintiff of arrest — officer's certificate. The officer making the arrest must immediately give notice thereof to the plaintiff or his attorney or agent and endorse on the summons and subscribe a certificate, stating the time of serving the same and the time of arrest and of his giving notice to the plaintiff.

History: En. Sec. 563, p. 154, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 669, p. 171, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 729, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 749, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1543, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7022, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9655, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 864; re-en. Sec. 9655, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6904.

27-16-1005. Officer to detain defendant — expenses. The officer making the arrest must keep the defendant in custody until he is discharged by order of the justice. The officer shall not be bound to keep such person under arrest more than 24 hours unless the plaintiff advance each day the expenses of keeping such person, which expense shall be taxed as costs in the action and in no case shall be a charge against the county.

History: En. Sec. 564, p. 154, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 670, p. 171, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 730, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 750, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1544, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7023, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9656, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 865; re-en. Sec. 9656, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6905.

27-16-1006. Defense against order of arrest. The defendant may file an answer, under oath, putting in issue the facts stated in the affidavit for the order of arrest, which may be tried by the court unless a jury is demanded; and the plaintiff shall be held to establish such facts, and if he fail to do so, the order of arrest shall be dismissed and the defendant may proceed upon the undertaking of the plaintiff for his damages occasioned by the arrest. The defendant may apply to the court to be discharged from arrest upon the ground of the insufficiency of the papers on which the order of arrest was granted.

History: En. Sec. 567, p. 155, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 673, p. 171, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 733, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 753, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1545, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7024, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9657, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9657, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6906.

CHAPTER 17

CLAIM AND DELIVERY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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Chapter Cross-References
Bailment — deposit, Title 70, ch. 6.

Part 1
General Provisions

27-17-101. When plaintiff may claim delivery. The plaintiff in an action to recover possession of personal property may, at the time of issuing summons or at any time thereafter before answer, claim the delivery of such property to him, as provided in this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 71, p. 56, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 99, p. 151, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 116, p. 49, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 154, p. 75, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 154, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 156, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 840, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6622, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9220, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 509; re-en. Sec. 9220, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4101.

27-17-102. Claim and delivery in justice's court. Parts 2, 3, and 4 of this chapter and Rule 55(b)(2), M.R.Civ.P., are applicable to such claim when made in justices' courts, the powers therein given and duties imposed on sheriffs being extended to constables and the word "justice" substituted for "judge", and the justice, instead of the plaintiff or his attorney, may, in his discretion, by an endorsement in writing upon the affidavit, order the sheriff or constable to take the property mentioned in the affidavit.

History: En. Sec. 572, p. 156, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 678, p. 172, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 738, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 758, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1570, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7030, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9663, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 870; re-en. Sec. 9663, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6912(part).

Part 2
Procedure for Obtaining Seizure of Property

27-17-201. Plaintiff's affidavit. When a delivery is claimed, an affidavit must be made by the person claiming the property or someone in his behalf, stating:

(1) facts which establish reasonable belief that the person claiming the property is the owner or is lawfully entitled to possession and that the seizure is necessary to prevent the removal or destruction of the property;

(2) that the property is wrongfully detained by the defendant;

(3) that the same has not been taken for a tax, assessment, or fine, pursuant to statute, or seized under an execution or an attachment against the property of the person claiming the property or, if so seized, that it is by statute exempt from seizure; and

(4) a particular description of the property and the actual value of the property.

History: En. Sec. 72, p. 56, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 100, p. 151, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 117, p. 49, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 155, p. 75, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 155, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; amd. Sec. 1, p. 103, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 157, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 841, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6623, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9221, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 510; re-en. Sec. 9221, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 362, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4102(1).

27-17-202. Description of property in affidavit. Where the affidavit describes two or more chattels of the same kind, it must state the number thereof, and where it describes a chattel in bulk, it must state the weight, measurement, or other quantity, as nearly as can be ascertained. Where it describes two or more chattels, it may, at the election of the plaintiff, state the aggregate value of all or, separately, the value of any chattel or of any class of chattels and the aggregate value of the remainder, if any.

History: En. Sec. 856, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6638, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9236, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9236, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4117(part).

27-17-203. Order from judge. The sheriff shall make no seizure unless an order from a judge of the court having jurisdiction of the cause is attached to the affidavit. The judge may sign such an order if he is satisfied:

(1) that the party seeking possession of the property has made a prima facie showing of his right to possession and the necessity for seizure at a show cause hearing before him with at least 3 days' notice to the person in possession of the property; if such person cannot be found for personal service, notice posted on the property and in three public places in the county where the property is located is sufficient service for this purpose; or

(2) that the delay caused by notice and a hearing would seriously impair the remedy sought by the party seeking possession. Evidence of such impairment must be presented in open court, and the court must set forth with specificity the reasons why such delay would seriously impair the remedy sought by the person seeking possession.

History: En. Sec. 72, p. 56, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 100, p. 151, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 117, p. 49, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 155, p. 75, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 155, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; amd. Sec. 1, p. 103, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 157, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 841, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6623, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9221, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 510; re-en. Sec. 9221, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 362, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4102(2).

27-17-204. Endorsement requiring sheriff to take property. The plaintiff or his attorney may thereupon, by an endorsement in writing upon the affidavit, require the sheriff of the county where the property claimed may be to take the same from the defendant.

History: En. Sec. 73, p. 56, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 101, p. 152, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 118, p. 49, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 156, p. 76, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 156, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 158, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 842, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6624, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9222, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 511; re-en. Sec. 9222, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4103.

27-17-205. Plaintiff's undertaking — service and execution by sheriff. Upon receipt of the affidavit and notice with a written undertaking, executed by two or more sufficient sureties approved by the sheriff, to the effect that they are bound to the defendant in double the value of the property, as stated in the affidavit for the prosecution of the action, and for the return of the property to the defendant, if return thereof be adjudged, and for the payment to him of such sum as may from any cause be recovered against the plaintiff, the sheriff must forthwith take the property described in the affidavit, if it be in the possession of the defendant or his agent, and retain it in his custody. He must also, without delay, serve on the defendant a copy of the affidavit, notice, and undertaking by delivering the same to him personally, if he can be found, or to his agent from whose possession the property is taken or, if neither can be found, by leaving them at the usual place of abode of either with some person of suitable age and discretion or, if neither have any known place of abode, by putting them in the nearest post office, directed to the defendant.

History: En. Sec. 74, p. 56, Bannack Stat.; en. Sec. 102, p. 152, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 119, p. 49, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 157, p. 76, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 157, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 159, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 843, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6625, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9223, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 512; re-en. Sec. 9223, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4104.

27-17-206. Manner of seizure of concealed property. If the property or any part thereof be concealed in a building or enclosure, the sheriff shall publicly demand its delivery; if it be not delivered, he shall cause the building or enclosure to be broken open and take the property into his possession and, if necessary, he may call to his aid the power of the county.

History: En. Sec. 107, p. 152, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 124, p. 50, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 166, p. 79, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 166, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 168, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 852, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6634, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9232, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 517; re-en. Sec. 9232, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4113.

27-17-207. Seizure when part of property cannot be found. The sheriff must take a less number or quantity if the whole of the property described in the affidavit cannot be found.

History: En. Sec. 857, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6639, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9237, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9237, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4118.

27-17-208. Security for sheriff's costs when property seized. If the sheriff will incur substantial costs in transporting, keeping, or storing the property seized, the party requesting service of an order for claim and delivery shall provide a bond or other security to pay for all costs that may be incurred as a result of the service of such order.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 88, L. 1987.

Part 3
Procedure Following Seizure by Sheriff

27-17-301. Duty of sheriff to keep and deliver property. When the sheriff shall have taken property, as in this chapter provided, he shall keep it in a secure place and deliver it to the party entitled thereto upon receiving his lawful fees for taking and his necessary expenses for keeping the same.

History: En. Sec. 108, p. 153, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 125, p. 51, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 167, p. 79, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 167, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 169, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 853, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6635, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9233, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 518; re-en. Sec. 9233, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4114.

27-17-302. Sheriff's return of execution. The sheriff shall file the notice, undertaking, and affidavit, with his proceedings thereon, with the clerk of the court in which the action is pending within 20 days after taking the property mentioned therein.

History: En. Sec. 110, p. 153, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 127, p. 51, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 169, p. 79, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 169, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 171, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 855, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6637, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9235, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 520; re-en. Sec. 9235, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4116.

27-17-303. Exception to plaintiff's sureties — justification — liability of sheriff. The defendant may, within 2 days after service of a copy of the affidavit and undertaking, give notice to the sheriff that he excepts to the sufficiency of the sureties. If he fails to do so, he shall be deemed to have waived all objections to them. When the defendant excepts, the sureties must justify on notice in like manner as upon bail on arrest; and the sheriff is responsible for the sufficiency of the sureties until the objection to them is waived, as above provided, or until they justify. If the defendant except to the sureties, he cannot claim the property, as provided in 27-17-304.

History: En. Sec. 103, p. 152, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 120, p. 50, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 158, p. 76, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 158, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 160, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 844, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6626, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9224, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 513; re-en. Sec. 9224, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4105.

27-17-304. When defendant may require return of property — his undertaking. At any time before the delivery of the property to the plaintiff, the defendant may, if he does not except to the sureties of the plaintiff, require the return thereof upon giving to the sheriff a written undertaking, executed by two or more sufficient sureties, to the effect that they are bound in double the value of the property, as stated in the affidavit of the plaintiff, for the delivery thereof to the plaintiff, if such delivery be adjudged, and for the payment to him of such sum as may, for any cause, be recovered against the defendant.

History: En. Sec. 104, p. 152, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 121, p. 50, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 163, p. 78, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 163, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 165, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 849, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6631, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9229, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 514; re-en. Sec. 9229, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4110(part).

27-17-305. Return of part of the property. Where the plaintiff's affidavit states separately the value of one or more chattels or classes of chattels, the defendant may require, as prescribed in this chapter, the return of any or all of the chattels or classes of chattels the value of which is thus stated or of the portion thereof which has been taken.

History: En. Sec. 856, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6638, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9236, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9236, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4117(part).

27-17-306. Justification of defendant's sureties — liability of sheriff. The defendant's sureties, upon notice to the plaintiff of not less than 2 or more than 5 days, shall justify before the judge or clerk in the same manner as upon bail on arrest, and upon such justification the sheriff must deliver the property to the defendant. The sheriff shall be responsible for the defendant's sureties until they justify or until the justification is completed or expressly waived and may retain the property until that time; but if they or others in their place fail to justify at the time or place appointed, he shall deliver the property to the plaintiff.

History: En. Sec. 105, p. 152, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 122, p. 50, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 164, p. 78, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 164, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 166, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 850, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6632, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9230, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 515; re-en. Sec. 9230, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4111.

27-17-307. Procedure for qualification and justification of sureties. The qualification of sureties and their justification shall be such as are prescribed by chapter 16 in respect to bail upon an order of arrest.

History: En. Sec. 106, p. 152, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 123, p. 50, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 165, p. 78, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 165, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 167, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 851, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6633, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9231, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 516; re-en. Sec. 9231, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4112.

27-17-308. Delivery of property to plaintiff if not returned to defendant. If a return of the property be not required within 5 days after the taking and serving notice to the defendant, it shall be delivered to the plaintiff, except as provided in 27-17-309. If the defendant procures a return under 27-17-305, the remainder must be delivered to the plaintiff, except as is otherwise prescribed in this chapter.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 104, p. 152, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 121, p. 50, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 163, p. 78, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 163, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 165, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 849, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6631, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9229, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 514; re-en. Sec. 9229, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-4110, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 856, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6638, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9236, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9236, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-4117, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4110(part), 93-4117(part).

27-17-309. Claim of property by third person — plaintiff to indemnify sheriff. If the property taken be claimed by any other person than the defendant or his agent and such person make affidavit of his title thereto or right of the possession thereof, stating the grounds of such right or title, and serve the same upon the sheriff, the sheriff shall not be bound to keep the property or deliver it to the plaintiff unless the plaintiff, on demand of him or his agent, indemnify the sheriff against such claim by an undertaking by two sufficient sureties, accompanied by their affidavits that they are each worth double the value of the property, as specified in the affidavit of the plaintiff, over and above their debts and liabilities, exclusive of property exempt from execution, and are freeholders or householders in the county; and no claim to such property by any other person than the defendant or his agent shall be valid against the sheriff unless so made.

History: En. Sec. 109, p. 153, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 126, p. 51, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 168, p. 79, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 168, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 170, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 854, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6636, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9234, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 519; re-en. Sec. 9234, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4115.

Cross-References

Indemnity, Title 28, ch. 11, part 3.

27-17-310. Answer of defendant claiming third person entitled to property. The defendant may, by answer, defend on the ground that a third person was entitled to the property, without connecting himself with the latter's title.

History: En. Sec. 858, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6640, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9238, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9238, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4119.

Part 4

Judgment — Return of Property

27-17-401. Form of judgment. (1) In an action to recover the possession of personal property, judgment for the plaintiff may be for the possession or the value thereof, in case a delivery cannot be had, and damages for the detention. If the property has been delivered to the plaintiff and the defendant claim a return thereof, judgment for the defendant may be for a return of the property or for the value thereof, in case a return cannot be had, and damages for taking and withholding the same.

(2) The judgment in an action for claim and delivery in justices' courts must be entered substantially in the form required by subsection (1).

History: (1)En. Sec. 176, p. 77, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 200, p. 174, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 240, p. 77, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 291, p. 115, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 291, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 303, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1193, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6803, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9406, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 667; re-en. Sec. 9406, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-5704, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 612, p. 164, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 718, p. 179, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 778, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 798, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1624, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7050, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9683, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 893; re-en. Sec. 9683, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-7305, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-5704, 93-7305(part).

27-17-402. Duty to return property in good condition. In all cases when a judgment is rendered, in an action to recover the possession of personal property, for the return thereof, or its value in case a return cannot be had, it is the duty of the party against whom such judgment shall be rendered to return the same in as good condition as the same was when possession thereof was taken by him.

History: En. Sec. 159, p. 77, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 159, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 161, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 845, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6627, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9225, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9225, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4106.

27-17-403. Action for value of property and damages. In case such property, while in the possession of the party against whom such judgment shall be rendered or while unlawfully detained from the party entitled to the possession thereof, be materially injured or lessened in value by use or otherwise, then a return or offer to return shall not be deemed a compliance with the undertaking given for its return but an action may be maintained for the value thereof, as assessed by the jury or court, and damages for its detention.

History: En. Sec. 160, p. 77, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 160, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 162, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 846, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6628, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9226, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9226, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4107.

27-17-404. Return of damaged property to officer for sale. In case such action to recover possession of personal property is brought against any sheriff or other officer who may have levied upon and seized the same under authority of any attachment or other process and judgment shall be rendered in favor of such officer for the return of the property, the party against whom such judgment is rendered may nevertheless make return of said property, notwithstanding the same may have been injured or lessened in value, and thereupon it is the duty of such officer to immediately advertise the same for sale as in cases of sales of property under execution and apply the proceeds of the sale thereof, after paying the costs, towards the payment and satisfaction of any judgment that may have been rendered.

History: En. Sec. 161, p. 77, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 161, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 163, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 847, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6629, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9227, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9227, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4108.

27-17-405. Continuing liability of sureties. Such second taking of such property, referred to in 27-17-404, does not release or discharge the sureties on any undertaking given for the return of such property, but an action may be maintained on such undertaking and recovery thereon had unless the property shall have been actually returned in accordance with the judgment rendered.

History: En. Sec. 162, p. 77, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 162, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 164, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 848, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6630, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9228, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9228, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4109.

CHAPTER 18

PREJUDGMENT ATTACHMENT

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Chapter Cross-References

Execution of judgment, Title 25, ch. 13.

Seizure of person or property, Rule 64, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Part 1
General Provisions

27-18-101. Cases in which property may be attached. (1) Property may be attached in:

(a) an action upon a contract, express or implied, for the direct payment of money where the contract:

(i) is not secured by any mortgage or lien upon real property; or

(ii) is originally secured and such security has, without any act of the plaintiff or the person to whom the security was given, become valueless; and

(b) an action based upon a statutory stockholders' liability.

(2) Attachment may not issue if the defendant gives security to pay the judgment.

(3) For the purpose of this section, the guaranty of a loan in which the only condition precedent to the obligation of the guarantor is the default of the principal is an unconditional contract for the direct payment of money.

History: En. Sec. 890, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6656, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9256, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 537; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 82, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 9256, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-159, Ch. 264, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 299, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4301(2), (3); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 194, L. 1985.

27-18-102. What property subject to attachment. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), the rights or shares which the defendant has in the stock of any corporation or company, together with the interest and profits thereon, all debts due the defendant, and all other property in this state of the defendant not exempt from execution may be attached and, if judgment is recovered, sold to satisfy the judgment and execution. Property exempt from execution is exempt from attachment.

(2) In any action in which the amount sued for is $10 or less, the wages and earnings of the debtor or defendant for his personal services rendered at any time within 30 days before the commencement of the action are exempt from attachment.

History: **(1)En. Sec. 95, p. 61, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 124, p. 157, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 141, p. 55, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 183, p. 84, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 183, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 185, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 894, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6661, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9261, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 541; re-en. Sec. 9261, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-4306, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 9429.1, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-5817, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4306, 93-5817; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 12, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Attachment and execution — government property exempt, 2-9-318.
Public employees' retirement systems — exemption from execution, 19-2-1004.
Firefighters' retirement — exemption from execution, 19-18-612.
Police retirement — exemption from execution, 19-19-504.
Teachers' retirement — exemption from execution, 19-20-706.
Property exempt from execution, Title 25, ch. 13, part 6.
Building and loan associations — shares of stock subject to attachment, 32-2-264.
Judgment creditor's right to specific partnership property, 35-10-505.
Cooperative associations — shares exempt from execution, 35-15-404.
Homestead exemption, 70-32-201.

27-18-103 through 27-18-110 reserved.

27-18-111. Court record not to be open to public until writ returned. In cases of attachment, the clerk of the court with whom the complaint is filed must not make public the fact of the filing of the complaint or the issuing of such attachment until after the filing of return of service of attachment.

History: **En. Sec. 1136, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 438, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 455, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pol. C. Sec. 1032; re-en. Sec. 455, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 112, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 59-512(part).**

27-18-112. Attachment book to be kept by county clerk. There must be kept in the office of the county clerk of each county a book called "attachment book", in which must be entered by such clerk, in alphabetical order, the names of all persons against whom any writ or notice of attachment has been filed in his office. There must also be entered in said book the time such writ or notice was filed. Such entry must be made under an appropriate head for that purpose.

History: **En. Sec. 203, p. 89, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 203, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 205, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 924, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6691, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9293, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9293, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4340.**

Part 2
Procedure for Obtaining Writ

27-18-201. Time for attaching property. A plaintiff, at the time of issuing the summons or at any time afterward, may have the property of the defendant attached as security for the satisfaction of any judgment that may be recovered.

History: **En. Sec. 890, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6656, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9256, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 537; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 82, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 9256, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-159, Ch. 264, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 299, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4301(1).**

27-18-202. Plaintiff's affidavit. When attachment of a defendant's property is sought, an affidavit must be made by the plaintiff or someone in his behalf stating:

(1) facts which show the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff in the manner specified in 27-18-101(1);

(2) that the attachment is not sought to hinder, delay, or defraud any creditor of the defendant;

(3) facts creating a reasonable belief that the defendant:

(a) is leaving or about to leave this state taking with him property, money, or other effects which might be subjected to payment of the debt;

(b) is disposing or about to dispose of his property which would be subject to execution;

(c) has the power to dispose of or conceal or remove from the state property which would be subject to execution; or

(d) is likely to suffer liens or encumbrances on his property which would be subject to execution;

(4) a particular description and the actual value of the property to be attached.

History: En. 93-4302.1 by Sec. 2, Ch. 299, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4302.1.

27-18-203. Affidavit requirements when debt not yet due. Actions may be commenced and writs of attachment issued upon any debt for the payment of money or specific property before the same shall have become due when it shall appear by the affidavit, in addition to what is required in 27-18-202:

(1) that the defendant is leaving or is about to leave this state, taking with him property, moneys, or other effects which might be subjected to the payment of the debt, for the purpose of defrauding his creditors; or

(2) that the defendant is disposing of his property or is about to dispose of his property, subject to execution, for the purpose of defrauding his creditors.

History: En. Sec. 1, p. 141, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6658, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 14, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9258, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9258, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4303(part).

27-18-204. Plaintiff's undertaking. Before issuing the writ, the court must require a written undertaking on the part of the plaintiff, with two or more sufficient sureties to be approved by the court, in a sum not less than double the amount claimed by the plaintiff if such amount be $1,000 or under or, in case the amount so claimed by plaintiff shall exceed $1,000, then in a sum equal to such amount. In no case shall an undertaking be required exceeding in amount the sum of $20,000. The condition of such undertaking shall be to the effect that if the defendant recovers judgment or if the court finally decides that the plaintiff was not entitled to an attachment, the plaintiff will pay all costs that may be awarded to the defendant and all damages he may sustain by reason of the issuing of the attachment, not exceeding the sum specified in the undertaking.

History: En. Sec. 93, p. 61, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 122, p. 156, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 12, p. 65, L. 1869; amd. Sec. 7, p. 75, L. 1870; amd. Sec. 138, p. 54, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 20, p. 56, L. 1874; amd. Sec. 180, p. 82, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 180, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; amd. Sec. 6, p. 9, L. 1881; re-en. Sec. 182, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 892, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6659, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9259, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 539; re-en. Sec. 9259, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 15, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 303, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 299, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4304(1).

27-18-205. When judge may issue writ — notice. A judge of a court having jurisdiction of the cause may issue a writ of attachment when:

(1) he has received the affidavit described in 27-18-202;

(2) he has approved the undertaking required in 27-18-204; and

(3) the party seeking attachment has made a prima facie showing:

(a) in the case of real property, of his right to attachment and the necessity for seizure;

(b) in the case of personal property:

(i) of his right to attachment and the necessity for seizure at a show cause hearing before the court with at least 3 days' notice to the defendant; if the defendant cannot be found for personal service, notice shall be posted on the property and in three public places in the county where the property is located; or

(ii) of his right to attachment and the necessity for seizure and that the delay caused by notice and a hearing would seriously impair the remedy sought by the party seeking possession. Evidence of such impairment must be presented in open court, and the court must set forth with specificity the reasons why such delay would seriously impair the remedy sought by the person seeking attachment.

History: En. 93-4304.1 by Sec. 4, Ch. 299, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4304.1.

27-18-206. Issuance of several writs to different counties. Several writs may be issued at the same time to the sheriffs of different counties.

History: En. Sec. 94, p. 61, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 123, p. 156, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 140, p. 55, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 1, p. 47, L. 1874; amd. Sec. 182, p. 83, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 182, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 184, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 893, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; en. Sec. 1, p. 140, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6660, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9260, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 540; re-en. Sec. 9260, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4305(part).

27-18-207. Alias writs. Whenever a writ of attachment has been lost or whenever it shall appear from the sheriff's return thereof that no property of the party or parties defendant has been levied upon or that the levy made is insufficient to satisfy the full amount of the plaintiff's demand or if, for any reason, the levy of the original writ is void or ineffective, the clerk of the court, upon written demand of the plaintiff or his attorney, shall issue an alias writ in the same form as the original, but no such alias writ shall be issued in an action after the commencement of the trial thereof. No new or additional affidavit or undertaking on attachment shall be required for the issuance of an alias writ. Alias writs of attachment may be issued to the sheriffs of different counties.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 121, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9275, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9275, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4322.

Part 3
Writ of Attachment — Execution

27-18-301. Form and content of writ — defendant's undertaking to prevent levy. (1) The writ must be directed to the sheriff of any county in which property of such defendant may be and must require him to:

(a) attach and safely keep all the property of such defendant within his county, not exempt from attachment, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, the amount of which must be stated in conformity with the complaint; or

(b) if the defendant gives him security by the undertaking of at least two sufficient sureties, in an amount sufficient to satisfy such demand, besides costs, or in an amount equal to the value of the property which has been or is about to be attached, take such undertaking.

(2) The undertaking must be to the plaintiff in the action and must be approved in writing on the back thereof by the plaintiff or his attorney or, upon their refusal, by the judge of the district court of the same county as the residence of the sheriff.

History: En. Sec. 94, p. 61, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 123, p. 156, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 140, p. 55, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 1, p. 47, L. 1874; amd. Sec. 182, p. 83, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 182, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 184, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 893, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; en. Sec. 1, p. 140, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6660, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9260, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 540; re-en. Sec. 9260, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4305(part); amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

27-18-302. Filing of undertaking — sheriff's liability. The sheriff shall thereupon file said undertaking with the clerk of the district court out of which said writ of attachment emanates, and such sheriff shall thereupon cease to be liable under said writ, and any and all actions on such undertaking shall be against the obligors named in such undertaking.

History: En. Sec. 94, p. 61, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 123, p. 156, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 140, p. 55, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 1, p. 47, L. 1874; amd. Sec. 182, p. 83, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 182, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 184, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 893, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; en. Sec. 1, p. 140, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6660, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9260, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 540; re-en. Sec. 9260, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4305(part).

27-18-303. Order of execution when several writs against same defendant. The sheriff must endorse upon each writ of attachment received by him the time when the same was received, specifying the day, hour, and minute. The writ of attachment first placed in the hands of the sheriff must be executed first, and when there are several writs against the same defendant, they must be executed in the order in which they were received by the sheriff.

History: En. Sec. 160, p. 59, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 202, p. 89, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 202, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 204, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 920, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6687, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9288, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9288, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4335(part).

27-18-304. When sheriff may require written specification of property to be levied upon. No written specification of property to be levied upon may be required by the sheriff, except as to property referred to in 27-18-403 and 27-18-405(2).

History: En. Sec. 160, p. 59, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 202, p. 89, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 202, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 204, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 920, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6687, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9288, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9288, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4335(part); amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

27-18-305. Security for sheriff's costs. If the sheriff will incur substantial costs in transporting, keeping, or storing the property seized, the party requesting service of a writ of attachment shall provide a bond or other security to pay for all costs which may be incurred as a result of the service of such writ.

History: En. Sec. 4393, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3022, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4786, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pol. C. Sec. 4185; re-en. Sec. 4786, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 426, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 16-2714(part).

27-18-306. Sheriff's duty to execute. The sheriff to whom the writ is directed and delivered must execute the same without delay and, if the undertaking mentioned in 27-18-301 be not given, as provided in part 4. He may levy, from time to time and as often as is necessary, until the amount for which it was issued has been secured. In no case shall the sheriff attach more property than appears necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 96, p. 61, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 125, p. 157, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 142, p. 55, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 184, p. 84, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 184, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; amd. Sec. 1, p. 113, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 186, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 895, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 139, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6662, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 85, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9262, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 542; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 9262, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-161, Ch. 264, L. 1963; Sec. 93-4307, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 898, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6665, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9265, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9265, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-4312, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 94, p. 61, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 123, p. 156, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 140, p. 55, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 1, p. 47, L. 1874; amd. Sec. 182, p. 83, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 182, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 184, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 893, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; en. Sec. 1, p. 140, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6660, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9260, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 540; re-en. Sec. 9260, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4305(part), 93-4307(part), 93-4312(part).

Cross-References

Refusal of Sheriff to levy — liability, 7-32-2131.

27-18-307. Lien of attachment. All liens by attachment shall accrue at the time the property of the defendant shall be attached by the officer charged with the execution of the writ, in the order in which the writs are levied, and said lien shall not be affected by any subsequent attachment or by any judgment obtained subsequent thereto.

History: En. Sec. 160, p. 59, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 202, p. 89, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 202, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 204, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 920, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6687, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9288, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9288, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4335(part).

27-18-308. Attachment not released by defendant's death. The death of the defendant does not release the attached property, and a lien of the attachment may be enforced as in the case of other liens.

History: En. Sec. 907, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6674, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9274, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9274, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4321.

Part 4
Manner of Attaching Property

27-18-401. Sheriff to take custody of books and evidences of title. The sheriff must take into his custody all books of account, vouchers, and other papers relating to the personal property attached and all evidences of the defendant's title to the real property attached, which he must safely keep.

History: En. Sec. 898, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6665, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9265, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9265, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4312(part).

27-18-402. Real property in defendant's name. Real property standing upon the records of the county in the name of the defendant must be attached by filing with the county clerk a copy of the writ, together with the description of the property attached and a notice that it is attached.

History: En. Sec. 96, p. 61, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 125, p. 157, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 142, p. 55, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 184, p. 84, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 184, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; amd. Sec. 1, p. 113, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 186, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 895, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 139, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6662, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 85, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9262, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 542; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 9262, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-161, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4307(1).

27-18-403. Real property in another's name. Real property or an interest therein belonging to the defendant and held by any other person or standing on the records of the county in the name of any other person must be attached by filing with the county clerk a copy of the writ, together with a description of the property and a notice that such real property and any interest of the defendant therein, held by or standing in the name of such other person (naming him), are attached. The county clerk must index such attachment when filed in the names both of the defendant and of the person by whom the property is held or in whose name it stands on the record.

History: En. Sec. 96, p. 61, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 125, p. 157, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 142, p. 55, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 184, p. 84, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 184, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; amd. Sec. 1, p. 113, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 186, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 895, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 139, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6662, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 85, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9262, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 542; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 9262, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-161, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4307(2).

27-18-404. Personal property capable of manual delivery. Personal property capable of manual delivery must be attached by taking it into custody, except in cases in which personal property capable of manual delivery is in the possession of a third person, and such personal property, so in the possession of a third person, may be attached in the same manner as debts or credits and other personal property not capable of manual delivery, as hereinafter provided.

History: En. Sec. 96, p. 61, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 125, p. 157, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 142, p. 55, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 184, p. 84, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 184, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; amd. Sec. 1, p. 113, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 186, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 895, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 139, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6662, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 85, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9262, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 542; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 9262, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-161, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4307(3).

27-18-405. Debts, credits, and personal property in control of third person or not capable of manual delivery. (1) Debts or credits and personal property not capable of manual delivery and personal property in the possession of a third person must be attached by leaving with the person owing such debt or having in his possession or under his control such credits and personal property or with his agent a copy of the writ and a notice that the debts owing by him to the defendant or the credits and other personal property in his possession or under his control, belonging to the defendant, are attached in pursuance of such writ.

(2) Upon receiving information in writing from the plaintiff or his attorney that any person has in his possession or under his control any credits or other personal property belonging to the defendant or is owing any debt to the defendant, the sheriff must serve upon such person a copy of the writ and a notice that such credits or other property or debts, as the case may be, are attached in pursuance of said writ.

(3) Debts and credits attached may be collected by the sheriff if the same can be done without suit. The sheriff's receipt is a sufficient discharge for the amount paid.

History: (1)En. Sec. 96, p. 61, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 125, p. 157, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 142, p. 55, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 184, p. 84, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 184, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; amd. Sec. 1, p. 113, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 186, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 895, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 139, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6662, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 85, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9262, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 542; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 9262, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-161, Ch. 264, L. 1963; Sec. 93-4307, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 97, p. 62, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 126, p. 157, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 144, p. 56, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 186, p. 85, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 186, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 188, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 899, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6666, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9266, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 543; re-en. Sec. 9266, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-4313, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 101, p. 63, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 130, p. 158, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 148, p. 57, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 190, p. 86, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 190, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 192, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 903, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6670, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9270, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc.

Sec. 547; re-en. Sec. 9270, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-4317, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4307(5), 93-4313, 93-4317(part).

27-18-406. Money, credits, or other property in control of public officer or board. Money, credits, or other property belonging to or due and owing to another, in the possession of or under the control of a public officer or board, including all officers or boards of a county, municipal corporation, and school district or state board or state government, may be attached or garnished while in such possession or under such control by making service, as provided in this part, upon the clerk of the county or chairman of the board of county commissioners, the city clerk or mayor of a municipal corporation, or the clerk of the board of school trustees or chairman of such board, as the case may be.

History: En. Sec. 1, p. 159, L. 1901; re-en. Sec. 6692, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9294, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9294, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4341.

27-18-407. Liability of third persons controlling property or debts and served by sheriff. All persons having in their possession or under their control any credits or other personal property belonging to the defendant or owing any debts to the defendant at the time of service upon them of a copy of the writ and notice shall be, unless such property be delivered up or transferred or such debts be paid to the sheriff, liable to the plaintiff for the amount of such credits, property, or debts until the attachment be discharged or any judgment recovered by him be satisfied.

History: En. Sec. 98, p. 62, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 127, p. 157, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 145, p. 56, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 187, p. 85, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 187, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 189, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 900, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6667, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9267, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 544; re-en. Sec. 9267, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4314.

27-18-408. Judgments. Judgments standing in favor of and in the name of the defendant upon the records of the clerk of the district court must be attached by leaving with the said clerk of the district court a copy of the writ and a notice stating that the said judgment is attached in pursuance of such writ. The clerk of the district court must index and keep a record of all attachments of judgments thereunder, and such attachment is binding on the judgment creditor.

History: En. Sec. 96, p. 61, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 125, p. 157, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 142, p. 55, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 184, p. 84, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 184, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; amd. Sec. 1, p. 113, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 186, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 895, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 139, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6662, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 85, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9262, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 542; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 9262, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-161, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4307(6).

27-18-409. Investment securities and stocks. Investment securities, as defined in the Uniform Commercial Code, may be attached or levied upon only by seizure by the officer making the attachment or levy; provided that such a security which has been surrendered to the issuer may be attached or levied upon by leaving with the president or other head of the same or the secretary, cashier, or other managing agent thereof a copy of the writ and a notice stating that the security of the defendant is attached in pursuance of such writ. Stocks or shares or interest in stocks or shares of any corporation or company, other than such investment securities, may be attached either by seizure or by leaving with the president or other head of the same or the secretary, cashier, or other managing agent thereof a copy of the writ and a notice stating that the stock or interest of the defendant is attached in pursuance of such writ.

History: En. Sec. 96, p. 61, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 125, p. 157, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 142, p. 55, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 184, p. 84, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 184, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; amd. Sec. 1, p. 113, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 186, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 895, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 139, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6662, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 85, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9262, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 542; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 9262, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-161, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4307(4).

Cross-References

U.C.C. — investment securities, Title 30, ch. 8.

27-18-410. Corporate stock — service on secretary of state. In addition to the method prescribed in 27-18-409 for attaching stock or shares or interest therein of any corporation or company, if the president or other head of the same or the secretary, cashier, or other managing agent thereof does not live or cannot be found in Montana and an affidavit is filed in the office of the clerk of the court in which the action is pending setting forth that such officer or agent does not live or cannot be found in Montana, the clerk shall make an order directing the writ to be served upon the secretary of state of Montana or, in his absence from his office, upon the deputy secretary of state. When such order has been made, the writ of attachment shall be served upon the secretary of state or deputy secretary of state by leaving with him a copy of the writ and a notice that the stock or shares or interest therein of such corporation or company belonging to the defendant is attached in pursuance of the writ.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 128, L. 1937; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4308; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

27-18-411. Duty of secretary of state — fees. (1) When service of an order of a writ of execution is made through the secretary of state or the secretary of state's deputy, the secretary of state or the deputy shall promptly mail the copy of the writ, notice, and copy of the order by certified mail to the address of the corporation at its principal home office, as shown by the papers on file in the office of the secretary of state. The office of the secretary of state shall fill out and mail to the clerk of the court in which the action is pending a certificate of the mailing and shall attach the registry receipt for the letter. The order must be effective and the specified assets of the defendant must be attached upon the service of the writ as provided in this section.

(2) At the time the writ is served, the secretary of state shall charge and collect a fee, which must be set and deposited in accordance with 2-15-405. The fee may be claimed as a cost by the plaintiff.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 128, L. 1937; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4309; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 396, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 396 in (1) in last sentence substituted "specified assets" for "said stock or shares or the interest therein"; substituted (2) concerning charging and collecting a fee set and deposited in accordance with 2-15-405 for former text that read: "At the time of the service of said writ, there shall be paid to the secretary of state a fee of $2, which shall be by him paid into the state treasury and which may be taxed as cost by the plaintiff"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective July 1, 2001.

27-18-412. Interest of defendant in decedent's estate. The interest of a defendant in personal property belonging to the estate of a decedent, whether as heir, legatee, or devisee, may be attached by serving the personal representative of the decedent with a copy of the writ and a notice that said interest is attached. Such attachment shall not impair the powers of the representative over the property for the purposes of administration. A copy of said writ of attachment and of said notice shall also be filed in the office of the clerk of the court in which said estate is being administered, and the personal representative shall report such attachment to the court when any petition for distribution is filed; and in the decree made upon such petition, distribution shall be ordered to such heir, legatee, or devisee, but delivery of such property shall be ordered to the officer making the levy, subject to the claim of such heir, legatee, or devisee or any person claiming under him. The property shall not be delivered to the officer making the levy until the decree distributing such interest has become final.

History: En. Sec. 96, p. 61, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 125, p. 157, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 142, p. 55, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 184, p. 84, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 184, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; amd. Sec. 1, p. 113, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 186, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 895, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 139, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6662, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 85, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9262, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 542; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 9262, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-161, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4307(7).

27-18-413. Personal property subject to a security interest. Personal property subject to a security interest may be taken on attachment issued at the suit of a creditor (other than the secured party) of the debtor under the security agreement; but before the property is taken, the officer levying the writ must pay or tender to the secured party the amount of the security agreement debt and interest or must deposit the same with the county treasurer of the county in which the financing statement covering the security agreement is filed if such statement is filed with a county clerk and recorder or, if such statement is filed with another filing officer pursuant to law, with such other filing officer, payable to the order of the secured party.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9291, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9291, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-162, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4338(part); amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

27-18-414. Duty of secured party. (1) The secured party under any security agreement of record shall, upon 15 days' notice in writing served upon him in person by any creditor of the debtor seeking to satisfy a demand of such creditor against the debtor, be required to make and file in the office of the county clerk and recorder or other filing officer with whom the financing statement covering the security agreement is filed an affidavit showing the amount of the indebtedness then actually due and owing to the secured party; and such affidavit shall state the amount of the original obligation for which the security agreement was given as security, all additional advancement of money or property on the principal obligation since the date of the execution of the security agreement, all payments of whatsoever kind, whether on principal or interest, made by the debtor to the date of the execution of such affidavit by the secured party, and the balance then remaining due and unpaid to the secured party. If, within 15 days from the service of any such demand in writing on the secured party by any creditor of the debtor, the secured party shall fail, refuse, or neglect to file the affidavit herein required, the security agreement shall be of no force or effect as against such creditor upon the seizure of any such personal property on attachment.

(2) In the event the amount shown to be due is paid to the county treasurer or to a filing officer, as aforesaid, or to the secured party in satisfaction of the security agreement by any attaching creditor against the debtor, the secured party shall be required to surrender to the county treasurer or such filing officer the security agreement and any note or other evidence of indebtedness secured thereby, which security agreement or other evidence of indebtedness shall be delivered by the secured party, county treasurer, or filing officer to the attaching creditor.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9291, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9291, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-162, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4338(part).

Part 5
Proceedings in Aid of Attachment

27-18-501. Examination under oath of defendant or person controlling property or debts — order that property be delivered. Any person owing debts to the defendant or having in his possession or under his control any credits or other personal property belonging to the defendant may be required to attend before the court or judge or referee appointed by the court or judge and be examined on oath respecting the same. The defendant may also be required to attend for the purpose of giving information respecting his property and may be examined on oath. The court or judge may, after such examination, order personal property capable of manual delivery in the hands or under the control of such person or of the defendant to be delivered to the sheriff on such terms as may be just, having reference to any liens thereon or claims against the same, and a memorandum to be given of all other personal property, containing the amount and description thereof.

History: En. Sec. 99, p. 62, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 128, p. 158, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 146, p. 56, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 188, p. 86, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 188, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 190, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 901, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6668, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9268, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 545; re-en. Sec. 9268, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4315.

27-18-502. Person holding property to give sheriff certificate of defendant's interest. Upon the application of a sheriff holding a writ of attachment, the president or other head of an association or corporation or the secretary, cashier, or managing agent thereof or a debtor of the defendant or a person holding property, including a bond, promissory note, or other instrument for the payment of money, belonging to the defendant must furnish to the sheriff a certificate, under his hand, specifying his right to a number of shares of the defendant in the stock of the association or corporation, with all dividends declared or encumbrances thereon, or the amount, nature, and description of the property held for the benefit of the defendant or of the defendant's interest in property so held or of the debt or demand owing to the defendant, as the case requires.

History: En. Sec. 896, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6663, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9263, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9263, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4310.

27-18-503. Order to person holding property to submit to examination under oath. If a person to whom application is made, as prescribed in 27-18-502, refuses to give such certificate or if it is made to appear, by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the court or a judge thereof, that there is reason to suspect that a certificate given by him is untrue or that it failed fully to set forth the facts required to be shown thereby, the court or judge may make an order directing him to attend, at a specified time and at a place within the county to which the writ is issued, and submit to an examination under oath concerning the same. The order may, in the discretion of the court or judge, direct an appearance before a referee named therein.

History: En. Sec. 897, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6664, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9264, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9264, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4311.

Part 6

Procedure Following Attachment — Return of Writ

27-18-601. Sheriff to retain nonperishable attached property and proceeds of sales. The proceeds and other property attached by the sheriff must be retained by him to answer any judgment that may be recovered in the action unless sooner subjected to execution upon another judgment recovered previous to the issuing of the attachment.

History: En. Sec. 101, p. 63, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 130, p. 158, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 148, p. 57, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 190, p. 86, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 190, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 192, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 903, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6670, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9270, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 547; re-en. Sec. 9270, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4317(part).

27-18-602. Claim of attached property by third person — plaintiff to indemnify sheriff. If personal property attached be claimed by a third person, he shall give notice thereof to the sheriff and deliver to him an affidavit, stating his claim, ownership, and a description of the property; and unless the plaintiff, within 10 days after receiving notice thereof, give the sheriff a good and sufficient bond to indemnify him against loss or damage by reason of such retaining said property, the sheriff shall deliver the same to such person.

History: En. Sec. 149, p. 57, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 191, p. 87, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 191, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 193, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 906, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6673, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9273, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 549; re-en. Sec. 9273, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4320.

Cross-References

Indemnity, Title 28, ch. 11, part 3.

27-18-603. Sheriff's inventory of attached property — cooperation of persons controlling credits or debts. (1) The sheriff must make a full inventory of the property attached and return the same with the writ. When the sheriff has levied several writs of attachment on the same property, only one inventory must be made.

(2) To enable him to make such return as to debts and credits attached, he must request, at the time of service, the person owing the debt or having the credit to give him the memorandum, stating the amount and description of each; and if such memorandum be refused, the sheriff may apply upon 1 day's notice to the court or judge for an order to compel such memorandum to be given. If the order be granted, it shall also direct the payment of costs of the motion by the person refusing.

History: En. Sec. 100, p. 63, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 129, p. 158, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 147, p. 57, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 189, p. 86, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 189, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 191, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 902, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6669, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9269, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 546; re-en. Sec. 9269, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4316.

27-18-604. Sheriff's return of writ. The sheriff must return the writ of attachment with the summons if issued at the same time, otherwise, within 20 days after its receipt, with a certificate of his proceedings endorsed thereon or attached thereto.

History: En. Sec. 114, p. 66, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 141, p. 160, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 159, p. 59, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 201, p. 89, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 201, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 203, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 919, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6686, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9287, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 559; re-en. Sec. 9287, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4334(part).

Part 7
Methods of Defending Against Attachment

27-18-701. Right to hearing following seizure without notice — notice of right. When a writ has been issued upon real property or upon the showing specified in 27-18-205(3)(b)(ii), the defendant may challenge the seizure of the property at a hearing before the court to be held within 3 days after the seizure. Notice of the right to a postseizure hearing shall be served personally on the defendant, or if the defendant cannot be found for personal service, notice shall be posted on the property and in three public places in the county where the property is located.

History: En. 93-4304.2 by Sec. 5, Ch. 299, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4304.2(1).

27-18-702. When writ quashed. At such hearing the defendant may challenge the merit of the underlying action, the need for the prejudgment seizure of property, or both. The writ shall be quashed if the court makes a preliminary finding that:

(1) the plaintiff cannot establish the prima facie validity of his claim; or

(2) the plaintiff cannot establish by a preponderance of the evidence the need for the continued attachment of the defendant's property.

History: En. 93-4304.2 by Sec. 5, Ch. 299, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4304.2(2).

27-18-703 through 27-18-710 reserved.

27-18-711. Motion to discharge writ improperly issued. The defendant may also, at any time either before or after the release of the attached property or before any attachment shall have been actually levied, apply on motion, upon reasonable notice to the plaintiff, to the court in which the action is brought or to a judge thereof that the writ of attachment be discharged on the ground that the same was improperly or irregularly issued.

History: En. Sec. 138, p. 160, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 156, p. 59, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 1, p. 48, L. 1874; amd. Sec. 198, p. 89, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 198, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 200, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 914, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6681, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9282, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 556; re-en. Sec. 9282, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4329.

27-18-712. Use of affidavits to support or oppose motion. If the motion be made upon affidavits on the part of the defendant, but not otherwise, the plaintiff may oppose the same by affidavits or other evidence in addition to those on which the attachment was made.

History: En. Sec. 139, p. 160, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 157, p. 59, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 199, p. 89, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 199, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 201, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 915, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6682, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9283, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 557; re-en. Sec. 9283, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4330.

27-18-713. Decision of court. If upon such application it satisfactorily appears that the writ of attachment was improperly or irregularly issued, it must be discharged. But the court or judge may allow the plaintiff to amend his affidavit or undertaking.

History: En. Sec. 140, p. 160, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 158, p. 59, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 200, p. 89, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 200, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 202, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 916, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6683, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9284, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 558; re-en. Sec. 9284, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4331.

27-18-714 reserved.

27-18-715. Exception to plaintiff's sureties. At any time within 30 days after the service of summons, the defendant may except to the sufficiency of the sureties. If he fails to do so, he is deemed to have waived all objections to them.

History: En. Sec. 93, p. 61, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 122, p. 156, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 12, p. 65, L. 1869; amd. Sec. 7, p. 75, L. 1870; amd. Sec. 138, p. 54, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 20, p. 56, L. 1874; amd. Sec. 180, p. 82, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 180, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; amd. Sec. 6, p. 9, L. 1881; re-en. Sec. 182, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 892, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6659, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9259, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 539; re-en. Sec. 9259, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 15, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 303, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 299, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4304(2).

Cross-References

Suretyship, Title 28, ch. 11, part 4.

27-18-716. Justification of sureties. When excepted to, the plaintiff's sureties, upon notice to the defendant of not less than 2 days or more than 10 days, must justify before a judge of the district court, and upon failure to justify or if others in their place fail to justify at the time and place appointed, the judge shall issue an order vacating the writ of attachment.

History: En. Sec. 93, p. 61, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 122, p. 156, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 12, p. 65, L. 1869; amd. Sec. 7, p. 75, L. 1870; amd. Sec. 138, p. 54, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 20, p. 56, L. 1874; amd. Sec. 180, p. 82, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 180, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; amd. Sec. 6, p. 9, L. 1881; re-en. Sec. 182, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 892, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6659, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9259, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 539; re-en. Sec. 9259, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 15, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 303, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 299, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4304(3).

27-18-717 through 27-18-720 reserved.

27-18-721. Proceedings to release attachment. Whenever the defendant has appeared in the action, he may, upon reasonable notice to the plaintiff, apply to the court in which the action is pending or to the judge thereof for an order to discharge the attachment, wholly or in part; and upon the execution of the undertaking mentioned in 27-18-722, an order may be made releasing from the operation of the attachment any or all of the property attached; and all of the property so released and all of the proceeds of the sale thereof must be delivered to the defendant upon the justification of the sureties on the undertaking, if required by the plaintiff.

History: En. Sec. 108, p. 65, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 136, p. 159, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 154, p. 58, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 196, p. 88, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 196, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 198, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 912, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6679, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9280, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 554; re-en. Sec. 9280, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4327.

Cross-References

Suretyship, Title 28, ch. 11, part 4.

27-18-722. Defendant's undertaking — justification of sureties. Before making such order, the court or judge must require an undertaking on behalf of the defendant, by at least two sureties, residents and freeholders or householders in the state, to the effect that in case the plaintiff recover judgment in the action, the defendant will, on demand, redeliver the attached property so released to the proper officer to be applied to the payment of the judgment or, in default thereof, that the defendant and sureties will, on demand, pay to the plaintiff the full value of the property released. The court or judge making the order may fix the sum for which the undertaking shall be executed, and if necessary in fixing such sum to know the value of the property released, the same may be appraised by one or more disinterested persons to be appointed for that purpose. The sureties may be required to justify before the court or judge, and the property attached cannot be released without their justification, if the same be required.

History: En. Sec. 109, p. 65, Bannack Stat.; en. Sec. 137, p. 159, L. 1867; amd. Sec. 2, p. 67, L. 1869; re-en. Sec. 155, p. 58, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 1, p. 48, L. 1874; amd. Sec. 197, p. 88, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 197, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 199, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 913, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6680, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9281, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 555; re-en. Sec. 9281, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4328.

27-18-723 and 27-18-724 reserved.

27-18-725. Motion to vacate or modify writ or increase security. The defendant or a person who has acquired a lien upon or interest in his property after it was attached may, at any time before the actual application of the attached property or the proceeds thereof to the payment of a judgment recovered in the action, apply to vacate or modify the writ of attachment or to increase the security given by the plaintiff or for one or more of those forms of release together or in the alternative.

History: En. Sec. 917, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6684, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9285, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9285, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4332.

27-18-726. Proceedings on motion. An application specified in 27-18-725 may be founded only upon:

(1) the papers upon which the writ was granted, in which case it must be made to the court or judge, with or without notice as the court or judge deems proper; or

(2) proof by affidavits on the part of the defendant or a person who has acquired a lien upon or interest in his property after it was attached, in which case it must be made to the court or

judge upon notice and may be opposed by new proof, by affidavit or other evidence on the part of the plaintiff, tending to sustain any grounds of attachment.

History: En. Sec. 918, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6685, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9286, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9286, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4333.

27-18-727 through 27-18-730 reserved.

27-18-731. Filing of order discharging or releasing attachment of real property. Whenever an order has been made discharging or releasing an attachment upon real property, a certified copy of such order must be filed in the office of the county clerk in which the notice of the attachment has been filed and be indexed in like manner.

History: En. Sec. 114, p. 66, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 141, p. 160, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 159, p. 59, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 201, p. 89, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 201, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 203, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 919, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6686, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9287, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 559; re-en. Sec. 9287, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4334(part).

27-18-732. Release of attachment of real property by clerk when action not prosecuted — filing. If a writ of attachment has been levied on real property, as provided in part 4, and no proceedings have been taken in the action in which the attachment was issued for a period of 5 years, the clerk of court shall, upon application of the defendant or the record owner of such real property, issue a release of the attachment and a copy of such release shall be filed with the county clerk where the writ of attachment and notice thereof is filed and the county clerk shall file and index such release as any other releases of attachment.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 97, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4331.1.

Part 8
Sale of Attached Property

27-18-801. Sheriff to sell perishable property. If any of the property attached be perishable, the sheriff must sell the same in the manner in which such property is sold on execution.

History: En. Sec. 101, p. 63, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 130, p. 158, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 148, p. 57, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 190, p. 86, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 190, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 192, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 903, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6670, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9270, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 547; re-en. Sec. 9270, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4317(part).

27-18-802. Authority of court to order sale of property. Whenever property has been taken by an officer under a writ of attachment and it is made to appear satisfactorily to the court or a judge thereof that the interest of the parties to the action will be subserved by a sale thereof, the court or judge may order such property to be sold in the same manner as property is sold under an execution and the proceeds to be deposited in the court to abide the judgment in the action.

History: En. Sec. 437, p. 132, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 594, p. 157, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 524, p. 177, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 524, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 541, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 904, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6671, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9271, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 548; re-en. Sec. 9271, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4318.

27-18-803. Notice of application for order to sell. Application for the order shall be upon such notice to the adverse party or his attorney as the court or judge, considering the nature and condition of the property, may direct. If it shall appear to the court or judge that the delay necessary to give notice would cause a material depreciation in the value of property, the order may be made without notice.

History: En. Sec. 905, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6672, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9272, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9272, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4319.

27-18-804. Sale of property subject to a security interest — disposition of proceeds, security agreement. (1) When the property taken under 27-18-413 is sold under process, the officer levying the writ must apply the proceeds of the sale as follows:

(a) to the repayment of the sum paid to the secured party, with interest from the date of such payment; and

(b) the balance, if any, in like manner as the proceeds of sales under execution are applied in other cases.

(2) In the event the property is sold under attachment, such attaching creditor shall be required to deliver to the debtor the security agreement and any note or other evidence of indebtedness secured thereby obtained from the secured party when the property is sold for the amount of the indebtedness under the security agreement or an amount in excess thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9291, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9291, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-162, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4338(part).**

Cross-References

U.C.C. — secured transactions, Title 30, ch. 9A.

Part 9
Judgment and Subsequent Procedure

27-18-901. Judgment when debt not yet due. (1) On the trial of any cause brought under the provisions of 27-18-203, judgment may be rendered on any such debt not due upon satisfactory proof to the court of the facts alleged in the affidavit for attachment, as provided in that section. Any such judgment shall be with a rebatement of the interest from the time said judgment is rendered until the time at which said debt shall have become due.

(2) The defendant may, by plea, put in issue the matter alleged in the affidavit required in 27-18-203, and if the plaintiff fails to substantiate some one of the causes required to be alleged in said affidavit, the suit for debt or debts not due shall abate.

History: **En. Sec. 1, p. 141, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 6658, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 14, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9258, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9258, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4303(part).**

Cross-References

Demurrers, pleas, etc., abolished, Rule 7(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

27-18-902. Procedure when defendant recovers judgment. If the defendant recover judgment against the plaintiff, any undertaking received in the action, all of the proceeds of sales and money collected by the sheriff, and all the property attached remaining in the sheriff's hands must be delivered to the defendant or his agent; the order of attachment shall be discharged and the property released therefrom.

History: **En. Sec. 106, p. 64, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 135, p. 159, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 153, p. 58, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 195, p. 88, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 195, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 197, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 911, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6678, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9279, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 553; re-en. Sec. 9279, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4326.**

27-18-903. Judgment for plaintiff — disposition of attached property and proceeds of sales. If judgment be recovered by plaintiff, the sheriff must satisfy the same out of the property attached by him which has not been delivered to the defendant or claimant, as hereinbefore provided, or subjected to execution on another judgment recovered previous to the issuing of the attachment, if it be sufficient for that purpose:

(1) by paying to the plaintiff the proceeds of all sales of perishable property or property ordered by the court or judge to be sold by him, or of any debts or credits collected by him, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the judgment;

(2) if any balance remain due and an execution shall have been issued on the judgment, by selling under the execution so much of the property, real or personal, as may be necessary to satisfy the balance, if enough for that purpose remain in his hands. Notices of the sales must be given and the sales conducted as in other cases of sales on execution.

History: **En. Sec. 103, p. 64, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 132, p. 159, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 150, p. 58, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 192, p. 87, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 192, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 194, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 908, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6675, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9276, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 550; re-en. Sec. 9276, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4323.**

27-18-904. Delivery of excess property and proceeds to defendant. Whenever the judgment shall have been paid, the sheriff, upon reasonable demand, must deliver over to the defendant the attached property remaining in his hands and any proceeds of property attached unapplied on the judgment.

History: **En. Sec. 104, p. 64, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 133, p. 159, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 151, p. 58, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 193, p. 87, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 193, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 195, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 909, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6676, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9277, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 551; re-en. Sec. 9277, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4324(part).**

27-18-905. Execution of balance due on judgment. If, after selling all property attached by him remaining in his hands and applying the proceeds, together with the proceeds of any debt or credit collected by him, deducting his fee, to the payment of the judgment, any balance shall remain due, the sheriff must proceed to collect such balance as upon an execution in other cases.

History: En. Sec. 104, p. 64, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 133, p. 159, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 151, p. 58, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 193, p. 87, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 193, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 195, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 909, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6676, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9277, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 551; re-en. Sec. 9277, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4324(part).

27-18-906. Procedure when execution returned unsatisfied. If the execution is returned unsatisfied, in whole or in part, the plaintiff may prosecute any undertaking given pursuant to 27-18-301 or 27-18-722 or he may proceed, as in other cases, upon the return of an execution.

History: En. Sec. 105, p. 64, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 134, p. 159, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 152, p. 58, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 194, p. 88, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 194, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 196, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 910, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6677, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9278, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 552; re-en. Sec. 9278, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4325.

Parts 10 through 14 reserved

Part 15

Attachment in Justice's Court

27-18-1501. Justice's authority to issue writ. A writ to attach the property of the defendant may be issued by the justice at the time of or after issuing summons and before answer, on receiving an affidavit by or on behalf of the plaintiff, showing the same facts as are required to be shown by the affidavit specified in 27-18-202.

History: En. Sec. 568, p. 155, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 674, p. 172, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 734, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 754, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1560, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7026, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9659, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 866; re-en. Sec. 9659, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 299, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6908.

27-18-1502. Plaintiff's undertaking. Before issuing the writ, the justice must require a written undertaking in due form on the part of the plaintiff, with two or more sureties, in a sum of not less than $50 or more than $300, to the effect that if defendant recover judgment, the plaintiff will pay all costs that may be awarded to defendant and all damages which he may sustain by reason of the attachment, not exceeding the sum specified in the undertaking.

History: En. Sec. 569, p. 155, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 675, p. 172, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 735, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 755, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1561, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7027, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 86, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9660, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 867; re-en. Sec. 9660, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6909(part).

27-18-1503. Exception to sureties — justification. Within 2 days after or at any time before the service of the writ of attachment upon defendant, he may except to the sufficiency of the sureties, and if he fails to do so, he is deemed to have waived all objections to them. When excepted to, the sureties must, within 3 days after notice by the defendant of not less than 1 day, justify before the justice, and upon failure to justify or if others in their place fail to justify at the time and place appointed, the justice shall make an order vacating the writ of attachment.

History: En. Sec. 569, p. 155, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 675, p. 172, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 735, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 755, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1561, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7027, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 86, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9660, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 867; re-en. Sec. 9660, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6909(part).

27-18-1504. Form and content of writ — defendant's undertaking to prevent levy. (1) The writ may be directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county or the sheriff of any other county and must require him to:

(a) attach and safely keep all the property of the defendant in his county, not exempt from attachment, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, the amount of which must be stated in conformity with the complaint; or

(b) if the defendant gives him security by the undertaking of two sufficient sureties in an amount sufficient to satisfy such demand, besides costs, take such undertaking.

(2) The undertaking must be to the plaintiff and must be approved in writing on the back thereof by the plaintiff or his attorney or, upon their refusal, by the justice issuing the writ.

History: En. Sec. 570, p. 155, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 676, p. 172, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 736, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 756, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1562, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; amd. Sec. 2, p. 141, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 7028, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9661, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 868; re-en. Sec. 9661, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6910; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

27-18-1505. Security for sheriff's costs. If the sheriff will incur substantial costs in transporting, keeping, or storing the property seized, the party requesting service of a writ of attachment shall provide a bond or other security to pay for all costs which may be incurred as a result of the service of such writ.

History: En. Sec. 4393, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3022, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4786, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pol. C. Sec. 4185; re-en. Sec. 4786, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 426, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 16-2714(part).

27-18-1506. Applicability of procedure in district court. Part 1; 27-18-207, 27-18-303 through 27-18-308; parts 4, 5, and 6; 27-18-711 through 27-18-713, 27-18-721 through 27-18-732; and parts 8 and 9, except 27-18-901, are applicable to attachments issued in justices' courts, the word "constable" being substituted for the word "sheriff" whenever the writ is directed to a constable, and the word "justice" substituted for "judge".

History: En. Sec. 571, p. 155, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 677, p. 172, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 737, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 757, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1563, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7029, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9662, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 869; re-en. Sec. 9662, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6911; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

CHAPTER 19

INJUNCTIONS

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Chapter Cross-References

Injunctions, Rule 65, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Injunctive relief against unlawful termination or substantial alteration of farm implements dealership agreements, Title 30, ch. 11, part 8.

Engineering or land surveying — injunction against unlicensed practice, 37-67-332.

Part 1
General Provisions

27-19-101. Definition of injunction — by whom granted. An injunction is an order requiring a person to refrain from a particular act. The order may be granted by the court in which the action is brought or by a judge thereof and, when made by a judge, be enforced as the order of the court.

History: En. Sec. 82, p. 58, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 111, p. 154, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 128, p. 52, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 170, p. 79, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 170, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 172, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 870, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6642, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9240, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 525; re-en. Sec. 9240, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4201.

27-19-102. When final injunction may be granted to prevent breach of obligation. Except where otherwise provided by the provisions of the code governing specific and preventive relief (chapter 1, part 4, of this title and Title 28, chapter 2, parts 16 and 17), a final injunction may be granted to prevent the breach of an obligation existing in favor of the applicant where:

(1) pecuniary compensation would not afford adequate relief;

(2) it would be extremely difficult to ascertain the amount of compensation which would afford adequate relief;

(3) the restraint is necessary to prevent a multiplicity of judicial proceedings; or

(4) the obligation arises from a trust.

History: En. Sec. 4462, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6120, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9241, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3422; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9241, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4202.

27-19-103. When injunction may not be granted. An injunction cannot be granted:

(1) to stay a judicial proceeding pending at the commencement of an action in which the injunction is demanded, unless such restraint is necessary to prevent a multiplicity of such proceedings;

(2) to stay proceedings in a court of the United States;

(3) to stay proceedings in another state upon a judgment of a court of that state;

(4) to prevent the execution of a public statute by officers of the law for the public benefit;

(5) to prevent the breach of a contract the performance of which would not be specifically enforced;

(6) to prevent the exercise of a public or private office, in a lawful manner, by the person in possession;

(7) to prevent a legislative act by a municipal corporation;

(8) in labor disputes under any other or different circumstances or conditions than if the controversy were of another or different character or between parties neither or none of whom were laborers or interested in labor questions.

History: En. Sec. 4463, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6121, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 28, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 9242, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3423; Based on Field Civ. C. Sec. 1912; re-en. Sec. 9242, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4203.

27-19-104. Contents of complaint — action for injunction by an association. Whenever an action for injunctive relief is initiated by a citizens' group or other public interest association and it appears by the complaint that there is an injury to a property or civil right of individual members of the association, which injury is distinguishable from an injury to the public generally, the names and addresses of injured members and a statement of the injury shall be provided in the complaint. An injunction may not be granted unless such information is provided in the complaint.

History: En. 93-4204.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 170, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4204.1.

27-19-105. Form and scope of injunction or restraining order. An order granting an injunction or a restraining order shall:

(1) set forth the reasons for its issuance;

(2) be specific in its terms;

(3) describe in reasonable detail, and not by reference to the complaint or any other document, the act or acts sought to be restrained; and

(4) be binding only upon the parties to the action; their officers, agents, employees, and attorneys; and those persons in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of the order by personal service or otherwise.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 399, L. 1979.

Part 2
Availability of Preliminary Injunction

27-19-201. When preliminary injunction may be granted. An injunction order may be granted in the following cases:

(1) when it appears that the applicant is entitled to the relief demanded and the relief or any part of the relief consists in restraining the commission or continuance of the act complained of, either for a limited period or perpetually;

(2) when it appears that the commission or continuance of some act during the litigation would produce a great or irreparable injury to the applicant;

(3) when it appears during the litigation that the adverse party is doing or threatens or is about to do or is procuring or suffering to be done some act in violation of the applicant's rights, respecting the subject of the action, and tending to render the judgment ineffectual;

(4) when it appears that the adverse party, during the pendency of the action, threatens or is about to remove or to dispose of the adverse party's property with intent to defraud the applicant, an injunction order may be granted to restrain the removal or disposition;

(5) when it appears that the applicant has applied for an order under the provisions of 40-4-121 or an order of protection under Title 40, chapter 15.

History: En. Sec. 83, p. 58, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 112, p. 154, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 129, p. 52, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 171, p. 79, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 171, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 173, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 871, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6643, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9243, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 526; re-en. Sec. 9243, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4204; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 399, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 180, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 526, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 350, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.
Violation of order of protection — penalty, 45-5-626.
Montana Hazardous Waste and Underground Storage Tank Act — injunctions, 75-10-414.

27-19-202. Preliminary injunction pending action for restraint of trade. Whenever any action, either civil or criminal, shall have been instituted in court in this state against any person for price fixing or regulating the production of any article of commerce or of the product of the soil, for consumption by the people, the court in which such action is pending is authorized to issue an injunction to restrain any such person from doing business in this state pending the final determination of said action so instituted.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 93, L. 1905; re-en. Sec. 6654, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9254, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9254, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 100, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 138, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4215(1).

Cross-References

Unfair trade practices — injunction, 30-14-222.

27-19-203. Preliminary injunction pending action by public service commission. When the public service commission is conducting an adjudicatory proceeding or formal investigation relating to continuation or interruption of service upon the motion of the consumer counsel or the interested person or his legal representative, a district court may, upon the application of the consumer counsel or the interested person or his legal representative, enter a restraining order against any person respondent in the adjudicatory proceeding or investigation. Such a restraining order may prohibit the respondent and his agents, employees, licensees, and assignees from acting in the manner complained of in the proceeding before the commission until the commission has rendered its decision in the matter. The restraining order may include an order to show cause why the order should not become an injunction for the duration of the proceeding before the commission.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 93, L. 1905; re-en. Sec. 6654, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9254, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9254, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 100, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 138, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4215(2).

27-19-204. Issuance without bond. The injunction provided for in 27-19-202 shall issue without bond, upon the application of the county attorney of the county in which the action is pending or upon the application of the attorney general in the name of the state of Montana, upon a prima facie showing that an action described in 27-19-202 has been instituted and is pending.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 93, L. 1905; re-en. Sec. 6655, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9255, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9255, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 57, Ch. 100, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4216; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

Part 3

Procedure for Obtaining Preliminary Injunction

27-19-301. Notice of application — hearing. (1) No preliminary injunction may be issued without reasonable notice to the adverse party of the time and place of the making of the application therefor.

(2) Before granting an injunction order, the court or judge shall make an order requiring cause to be shown, at a specified time and place, why the injunction should not be granted, and the adverse party may in the meantime be restrained as provided in 27-19-314.

History: (1)En. Sec. 85, p. 59, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 114, p. 154, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 131, p. 52, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 173, p. 79, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 173, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 175, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 873, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6645, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9245, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 528; re-en. Sec. 9245, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4206(part); (2)En. Sec. 3, Ch. 399, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 399, L. 1979.

27-19-302. Repealed. Sec. 18, Ch. 399, L. 1979.

History: En. Sec. 88, p. 59, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 117, p. 155, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 134, p. 53, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 176, p. 81, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 176, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 178, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 881, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6653, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9253, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 531; re-en. Sec. 9253, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4214.

27-19-303. Time of granting injunction, evidence required. (1) The injunction order may be granted after the hearing at any time before judgment.

(2) Upon the hearing each party may present affidavits or oral testimony. An injunction order may not be granted on affidavits unless:

(a) they are duly verified; and

(b) the material allegations of the affidavits setting forth the grounds for the order are made positively and not upon information and belief.

(3) Upon the hearing of a contested application for an injunction order, a verified answer has the effect only of an affidavit.

History: (1), (2)En. Sec. 84, p. 58, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 113, p. 154, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 130, p. 52, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 172, p. 79, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 172, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 174, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 872, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6644, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9244, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 527; re-en. Sec. 9244, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-4205, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 877, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6649, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9249, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9249, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-4210, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4205(part), 93-4210(part); amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 12, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 399, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.

27-19-304. Repealed. Sec. 18, Ch. 399, L. 1979.

History: En. Sec. 84, p. 58, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 113, p. 154, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 130, p. 52, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 172, p. 79, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 172, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 174, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 872, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6644, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9244, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 527; re-en. Sec. 9244, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4205(part).

27-19-305. Renumbered 27-19-314 by Code Commissioner, 1979.

27-19-306. Security for damages. (1) Subject to 25-1-402, on granting an injunction or restraining order, the judge shall require a written undertaking to be given by the applicant for the payment of the costs and damages that may be incurred or suffered by any party who is found to have been wrongfully enjoined or restrained. Except as provided in subsection (2), the undertaking:

(a) must be fixed at a sum that the judge considers proper; and

(b) may be waived:

(i) in domestic disputes; or

(ii) in the interest of justice.

(2) (a) If a party seeks an injunction or restraining order against an industrial operation or activity, the judge shall require a written undertaking to be filed by the applicant. The amount of the written undertaking must be set in an amount that includes all of the wages, salaries, and benefits of the employees of the party enjoined or restrained during the anticipated time that the injunction or restraining order will be in effect. The amount of the written undertaking may not exceed $50,000 unless the interests of justice require. The written undertaking must be conditioned to indemnify the employees of the party enjoined or restrained against lost wages, salaries, and benefits sustained by reason of the injunction or restraining order.

(b) As used in subsection (2)(a), “industrial operation or activity” includes but is not limited to construction, mining, timber, and grazing operations.

(3) Within 30 days after the service of the injunction, the party enjoined may object to the sufficiency of the sureties. If the party enjoined fails to object, all objections to the sufficiency of the sureties are waived. When objected to, the applicant’s sureties, upon notice to the party enjoined of not less than 2 or more than 5 days, shall justify before a judge or clerk in the same manner as upon bail on arrest. If the sureties fail to justify or if others in their place fail to justify at the time and place appointed, the order granting the injunction must be dissolved.

(4) This section does not prohibit a person who is wrongfully enjoined from filing an action for any claim for relief otherwise available to that person in law or equity and does not limit the recovery that may be obtained in that action.

History: En. Sec. 86, p. 59, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 115, p. 154, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 132, p. 52, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 174, p. 79, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 174, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 176, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 874, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6646, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9246, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 529; re-en. Sec. 9246, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 53, Ch. 535, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4207; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 12, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 399, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 575, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Suretyship, Title 28, ch. 11, part 4.

27-19-307. New undertaking for security following hearing. On a hearing to show cause, the judge may require a new undertaking, in the same or a different sum, to be given by the party who obtained the order, with similar sureties and to the same effect as upon granting of the original order. The persons executing the new undertaking become liable as if they had executed the surety upon the granting of the original order. The persons who executed the original undertaking remain liable only until the new undertaking is given and approved. A new undertaking must comply with the provisions of 27-19-306.

History: En. Sec. 876, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6648, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9248, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9248, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4209(part); amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 399, L. 1979; MCA 1979, 27-19-313; redes. 27-19-307 by Code Commissioner, 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 575, L. 1995.

27-19-308 through 27-19-310 reserved.

27-19-311. Repealed. Sec. 18, Ch. 399, L. 1979.

History: En. Sec. 87, p. 59, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 116, p. 155, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 133, p. 52, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 175, p. 81, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 175, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 177, 1st Div.

Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 875, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6647, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9247, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 530; re-en. Sec. 9247, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4208.

27-19-312. Renumbered 27-19-303(3) by Code Commissioner, 1979.

27-19-313. Renumbered 27-19-307 by Code Commissioner, 1979.

27-19-314. Temporary restraining order. Where an application for an injunction is made upon notice or an order to show cause, either before or after answer, the court or judge may enjoin the adverse party, until the hearing and decision of the application, by an order which is called a temporary restraining order.

History: En. Sec. 85, p. 59, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 114, p. 154, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 131, p. 52, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 173, p. 79, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 173, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 175, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 873, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6645, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9245, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 528; re-en. Sec. 9245, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4206(part); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 399, L. 1979; Sec. 27-19-305, MCA 1979; redes. 27-19-314 by Code Commissioner, 1979.

Cross-References

Family law — protective orders, Title 40, ch. 15, part 2.

27-19-315. When restraining order may be granted without notice. A temporary restraining order may be granted without written or oral notice to the adverse party or his attorney only if:

(1) it clearly appears from specific facts shown by affidavit or by the verified complaint that a delay would cause immediate and irreparable injury to the applicant before the adverse party or his attorney could be heard in opposition; and

(2) the applicant or the applicant's attorney certifies to the court in writing the efforts, if any, which have been made to give notice and the reasons supporting his claim that notice should not be required.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 399, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 526, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Montana Administrative Procedure Act — judicial review — order of stay without notice, 2-4-702.
Violation of order of protection — penalty, 45-5-626.

27-19-316. Contents and filing of restraining order granted without notice. Each temporary restraining order granted without notice must:

(1) be endorsed with the date and hour of its issuance;

(2) be filed immediately in the clerk's office and entered in the record;

(3) define the injury and state why the injury is irreparable and why the order was granted without notice; and

(4) except as provided in 40-4-121 or Title 40, chapter 15, expire by its terms within the time after entry, not to exceed 10 days, as the court or judge fixes.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 399, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 526, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 350, L. 1995.

27-19-317. Extension of expiration date. The time fixed in the order for its expiration may be extended, for good cause shown, for a like period or, if the party against whom the order is directed consents, for a longer period. The reasons for the extension must be entered in the record.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 399, L. 1979.

27-19-318. Application for injunction to be heard without delay. Whenever a temporary restraining order is granted without notice, the application for an injunction must be set for hearing at the earliest possible time and takes precedence over all matters except older matters of the same character. At the hearing the party who obtained the temporary restraining order shall proceed with the application for an injunction, or if he does not do so, the court or judge shall dissolve the temporary restraining order.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 399, L. 1979.

27-19-319. Motion to dissolve or modify restraining order. On 2 days' notice to the party who obtained the temporary restraining order without notice or on such shorter notice as the court or judge may prescribe, the adverse party may appear and move that the order be dissolved or modified. The court shall hear and determine such motion as expeditiously as the ends of justice require.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 399, L. 1979.

Part 4
Dissolution or Modification of Preliminary Injunction

27-19-401. Application to dissolve or modify injunction. The party enjoined may apply to the judge who granted the injunction order or to the court in which the action is brought to dissolve or modify the same. The application may be made upon reasonable notice or upon an order to show cause returnable at a specified time or immediately after service thereof. The application must be supported by an affidavit showing that there is not sufficient ground for the injunction to continue or that the scope of the injunction is too broad.

History: **En. Sec. 89, p. 59, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 118, p. 155, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 135, p. 53, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 177, p. 81, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 177, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 179, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 878, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6650, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9250, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 532; re-en. Sec. 9250, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4211(part); amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 399, L. 1979.**

27-19-402. Repealed. Sec. 18, Ch. 399, L. 1979.

History: **Ap. p. Sec. 877, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6649, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9249, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9249, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-4210, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 89, p. 59, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 118, p. 155, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 135, p. 53, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 177, p. 81, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 177, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 179, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 878, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6650, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9250, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 532; re-en. Sec. 9250, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-4211, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4210(part), 93-4211(part); amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 12, L. 1979.**

27-19-403. New undertaking for security following hearing. Upon the hearing, the judge may require a new undertaking, in the same or a different sum, to be given by the party who obtained the order, with similar sureties and to the same effect as the undertaking executed upon the granting of the original order. The persons executing the new undertaking become liable as if they had executed the surety upon the granting of the original order. The persons who executed the original undertaking remain liable only until the new undertaking is given and approved. A new undertaking must comply with the provisions of 27-19-306.

History: **En. Sec. 876, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6648, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9248, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9248, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4209(part); amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 12, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 399, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 575, L. 1995.**

27-19-404. When injunction dissolved or modified. If upon the hearing it satisfactorily appears that there are not sufficient grounds for the injunction order, the order must be dissolved; or if it satisfactorily appears that the extent of the injunction order is too great, the order must be modified.

History: **Ap. p. Sec. 90, p. 60, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 119, p. 155, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 136, p. 53, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 178, p. 81, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 178, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 180, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 879, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6651, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9251, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 533; re-en. Sec. 9251, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-4212, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 876, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6648, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9248, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9248, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4209(part), 93-4212; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 12, L. 1979.**

27-19-405. Enjoined party's undertaking for security upon dissolution. If the injunction order is dissolved because the alleged injury is not irreparable and is capable of being adequately compensated for in money, the court or judge shall require the enjoined party to execute an undertaking in such form and amount and with such sureties as the court or judge may direct, conditioned to indemnify the party who obtained the injunction order against loss sustained by reason of the dissolution.

History: **En. Sec. 876, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6648, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9248, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9248, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4209(part); amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 12, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 399, L. 1979.**

27-19-406. Costs upon dissolution. Where an injunction order is granted and the same is afterward dissolved upon application of the party enjoined thereby, the court or judge to whom the application to dissolve is made may award as costs of the application, against the party who obtained the injunction and in favor of the party applying, such sum as to the court or judge may appear just, not less than $10 or more than $100.

History: **En. Sec. 880, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6652, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9252, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9252, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4213; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 399, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

When costs allowed, of course, to plaintiff, 25-10-101.

CHAPTER 20

RECEIVERS

Part 1 — General Provisions

27-20-101. Definition of property.
27-20-102. When and by whom receiver appointed.
27-20-103. Appointment of receiver upon dissolution of corporation.

Part 2 — Appointment Procedure

27-20-201. Notice of application for appointment before judgment.
27-20-202. Interested persons not to be appointed without consent.
27-20-203. Security to cover damages caused by appointment upon ex parte application.

Part 3 — Action by Receivers—Removal

27-20-301. Oath and undertaking to faithfully discharge duties.
27-20-302. Powers of receiver.
27-20-303. Investment of funds.
27-20-304. Removal of receiver.

Chapter Cross-References

Proceedings in aid of execution — appointment of receiver, Title 25, ch. 14, part 2.

Receivers, Rule 66, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Part 1

General Provisions

27-20-101. Definition of property. The word "property", used in this chapter, includes the rents, profits, or other income and the increase of real or personal property.

History: En. Sec. 951, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6699, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9302, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9302, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4402(part).

27-20-102. When and by whom receiver appointed. A receiver may be appointed by the court in which an action is pending or by the judge thereof:

(1) in an action by a vendor to vacate a fraudulent purchase of property, by a creditor to subject any property or fund to his claim, or between partners or others jointly owning or interested in any property or fund, on the application of the plaintiff or of any party whose right to or interest in the property or fund or the proceeds thereof is probable, and where it is shown that the property or fund is in danger of being lost, removed, or materially injured;

(2) in an action by a mortgagee for the foreclosure of his mortgage and sale of the mortgaged property, where it appears that the mortgaged property is in danger of being lost, removed, or materially injured or that the condition of the mortgage has not been performed and the property is probably insufficient to discharge the mortgage debt;

(3) after judgment, to carry the judgment into effect;

(4) after judgment, to dispose of the property according to the judgment or to preserve it during the pendency of an appeal; or in proceedings in aid of execution, when an execution has been returned unsatisfied or when the judgment debtor refuses to apply his property in satisfaction of the judgment;

(5) in all other cases where, before February 1, 1864, receivers have been appointed by the usages of courts of equity.

History: En. Sec. 116, p. 67, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 143, p. 160, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 179, p. 62, Cod. Stat. 1871; en. Sec. 221, p. 93, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 221, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 229, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 950, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6698, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9301, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 564; re-en. Sec. 9301, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 142, Ch. 300, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4401.

Cross-References
Proceedings in foreclosure suits, 71-1-222.

27-20-103. Appointment of receiver upon dissolution of corporation. Upon the dissolution of any corporation, the district court of the county in which the corporation carries on its business or has its principal place of business, on application of any creditor of the corporation or of any stockholder or member thereof, may appoint one or more persons to be receivers or trustees of the corporation, to take charge of the estate and effects thereof, to collect the debts and property due and belonging to the corporation, to pay the outstanding debts thereof, and to divide the moneys and other property that shall remain over among the stockholders or members.

History: **En. Sec. 222, p. 94, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 222, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 230, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 952, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6700, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9303, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 565; re-en. Sec. 9303, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4403.**

Cross-References
Corporations — dissolution and liquidation, Title 35, ch. 1, part 9.

Part 2
Appointment Procedure

27-20-201. Notice of application for appointment before judgment. Notice of an application for the appointment of a receiver in an action before judgment therein must be given to the adverse party unless he has failed to appear in the action and the time limited for his appearance has expired or unless it shall appear to the court that there is immediate danger that the property or fund will be removed beyond the jurisdiction of the court or lost, materially injured, destroyed, or unlawfully disposed of.

History: **En. Sec. 951, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6699, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9302, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9302, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4402(part).**

27-20-202. Interested persons not to be appointed without consent. No party, attorney, or person interested in an action can be appointed receiver therein without the written consent of the parties, filed with the clerk.

History: **En. Sec. 223, p. 94, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 223, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 231, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 953, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6701, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9304, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 566; re-en. Sec. 9304, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4404(part).**

27-20-203. Security to cover damages caused by appointment upon ex parte application. If a receiver be appointed upon an ex parte application, the court, before making the order, may require from the applicant an undertaking, with sufficient sureties, in an amount to be fixed by the court, to the effect that the applicant will pay to the defendant all damages he may sustain by reason of the appointment of such receiver and the entry by him upon his duties, in case the applicant shall have procured such appointment wrongfully, maliciously, or without sufficient cause; and the court may, in its discretion, at any time after said appointment, require an additional undertaking.

History: **En. Sec. 223, p. 94, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 223, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 231, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 953, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6701, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9304, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 566; re-en. Sec. 9304, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4404(part).**

Cross-References
Suretyship, Title 28, ch. 11, part 4.

Part 3
Action by Receivers — Removal

27-20-301. Oath and undertaking to faithfully discharge duties. Before entering upon his duties, the receiver must be sworn to perform them faithfully and shall execute an undertaking, with one or more sureties approved by the court or judge, to such person and in such sum as the court or judge may direct, to the effect that he will faithfully discharge the duties of receiver in the action and obey the orders of the court therein. The court may at any time direct him to give new bonds with new sureties with the like effect.

History: En. Sec. 224, p. 94, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 224, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 232, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 954, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6702, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9305, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 567; re-en. Sec. 9305, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4405(part); amd. Sec. 53, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Appointment of receiver — oath and undertaking, 25-14-203.

27-20-302. Powers of receiver. The receiver has, under the control of the court, power to:

(1) bring and defend actions in his own name, as receiver;
(2) take and keep possession of the property;
(3) receive rents, collect debts, and compound for and compromise the same;
(4) make transfers; and
(5) generally do such acts respecting the property as the court may authorize.

History: En. Sec. 225, p. 94, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 225, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 233, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 955, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6703, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9306, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 568; re-en. Sec. 9306, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4406.

Cross-References

Unfair trade practices — powers of receiver, 30-14-132.

27-20-303. Investment of funds. Funds in the hands of a receiver may be invested upon interest, by order of the court, but no such order can be made except upon the consent of all the parties to the action.

History: En. Sec. 226, p. 94, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 226, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 234, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 956, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6704, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9307, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 569; re-en. Sec. 9307, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4407.

27-20-304. Removal of receiver. The court may at any time remove a receiver.

History: En. Sec. 224, p. 94, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 224, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 232, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 954, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6702, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9305, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 567; re-en. Sec. 9305, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4405(part).

CHAPTERS 21 THROUGH 24

RESERVED

CHAPTER 25

CERTIORARI — WRIT OF REVIEW

Part 1 — General Provisions

27-25-101. Name of writ.
27-25-102. When and by whom granted.
27-25-103. Application of rules of procedure.

Part 2 — Procedure for Obtaining and Serving Writ

27-25-201. Application for writ — notice.
27-25-202. Contents of writ.
27-25-203. Stay of proceedings.
27-25-204. Service of writ.
27-25-205. To whom writ directed — return.

Part 3 — Procedure Upon Return of Writ

27-25-301. Time for return and hearing.
27-25-302. Correction of defective return.
27-25-303. Scope of review upon writ.
27-25-304. Hearing and judgment.
27-25-305. Copy of judgment to inferior tribunal or officer.

Part 1
General Provisions

27-25-101. Name of writ. The writ of certiorari may be denominated the writ of review.

History: En. Sec. 371, p. 121, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 430, p. 222, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 506, p. 139, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 536, p. 179, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 536, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 554, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1940, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7202, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9836, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1067; re-en. Sec. 9836, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9001.

Cross-References

Application of Montana Rules of Civil Procedure to this chapter, Rule 81(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

27-25-102. When and by whom granted. A writ of review may be granted by:

(1) the supreme court and any justice of the supreme court, in proceedings for contempt in the district court; or

(2) the supreme court or the district court or any judge of those courts, when a lower tribunal, board, or officer exercising judicial functions has exceeded the jurisdiction of the tribunal, board, or officer and there is no appeal or, in the judgment of the court, any plain, speedy, and adequate remedy.

History: En. Sec. 372, p. 121, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 431, p. 222, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 507, p. 139, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 537, p. 180, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 537, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 555, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1941, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. as amd. Sec. 7203, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9837, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1068; re-en. Sec. 9837, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9002; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 10, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Contempts — judgment and orders final, 3-1-523.

Supreme Court — powers of justices individually — certiorari, 3-2-212.

Original jurisdiction — District Court, 3-5-302.

Powers of judges at chambers, 3-5-311.

Original proceedings — extraordinary writs — acceptance and manner of conducting, Rule 17, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

27-25-103. Application of rules of procedure. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the provisions of Title 25 are applicable to and constitute the rules of practice in the proceedings mentioned in this chapter. The provisions of Title 25 relative to new trials and appeals, except insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, apply to the proceedings mentioned in this chapter.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 2000, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7232, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9866, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1109; re-en. Sec. 9866, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-3902, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 2001, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7233, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9867, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1110; re-en. Sec. 9867, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-9303, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9302(part), 93-9303(part); amd. Sec. 54, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

Cross-References

New trial, Title 25, ch. 11.

Appeal to Supreme Court, Title 25, ch. 12.

New trials — amendment of judgment, Rule 59, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Appeal from District Court to Supreme Court, Rule 72, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rules of Appellate Procedure, Title 25, ch. 21.

Part 2
Procedure for Obtaining and Serving Writ

27-25-201. Application for writ — notice. The application must be made on affidavit by the party beneficially interested; and the court may require a notice of the application to be given to the adverse party, grant an order to show cause why it should not be allowed, or grant the writ without notice.

History: En. Sec. 373, p. 121, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 432, p. 222, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 508, p. 139, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 538, p. 180, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 538, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 556, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1942, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7204, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9838, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1069; re-en. Sec. 9838, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9003.

Cross-References

Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.

27-25-202. Contents of writ. The writ of review must command the party to whom it is directed to certify fully to the court issuing the writ, at a specified time and place, a transcript of the record and proceedings (describing or referring to them with convenient certainty), that the same may be reviewed by the court, and require the party, in the meantime, to desist from further proceedings in the matter to be reviewed.

History: En. Sec. 375, p. 121, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 434, p. 222, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 510, p. 139, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 540, p. 180, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 540, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 558, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1944, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7206, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9840, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1071; re-en. Sec. 9840, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9005.

27-25-203. Stay of proceedings. If a stay of proceedings is not intended, the words requiring the stay must be omitted from the writ. These words may be inserted or omitted, in the sound discretion of the court or judge. However, if the words are omitted, the power of the lower tribunal, board, or officer is not suspended and the proceedings are not stayed.

History: En. Sec. 376, p. 122, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 435, p. 223, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 511, p. 140, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 541, p. 180, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 541, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 559, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1945, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7207, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9841, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1072; re-en. Sec. 9841, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9006; amd. Sec. 132, Ch. 575, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 10, L. 1993.

27-25-204. Service of writ. The writ must be served in the manner as a summons in civil action, except when otherwise expressly directed by the court or judge.

History: En. Sec. 377, p. 122, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 436, p. 223, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 512, p. 140, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 542, p. 180, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 542, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 560, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1946, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7208, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9842, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1073; re-en. Sec. 9842, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9007.

27-25-205. To whom writ directed — return. The writ may be directed to the inferior tribunal, board, or officer or to any other person having the custody of the record or proceedings to be certified. When directed to a tribunal, the clerk, if there be one, must return the writ with the transcript required.

History: En. Sec. 374, p. 121, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 433, p. 222, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 509, p. 139, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 539, p. 180, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 539, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 557, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1943, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7205, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9839, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1070; re-en. Sec. 9839, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9004.

Part 3

Procedure Upon Return of Writ

27-25-301. Time for return and hearing. Writs of review issued by the supreme court or by a district court or district judge may, in the discretion of the court issuing the writ, be made returnable and a hearing thereon be heard at any time.

History: En. Sec. 565, p. 185, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 565, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 583, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1990, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7231, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9865, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1108; re-en. Sec. 9865, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9301(part).

27-25-302. Correction of defective return. If the return of the writ be defective, the court or judge may order a further return to be made.

History: En. Sec. 379, p. 122, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 438, p. 223, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 514, p. 140, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 544, p. 181, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 544, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 562, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1948, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7210, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9844, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1075; re-en. Sec. 9844, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9009(part).

27-25-303. Scope of review upon writ. The review upon this writ cannot be extended further than to determine whether the inferior tribunal, board, or officer has regularly pursued the authority of such tribunal, board, or officer.

History: En. Sec. 378, p. 122, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 437, p. 223, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 513, p. 140, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 543, p. 181, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 543, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 561, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1947, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7209, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9843, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1074; re-en. Sec. 9843, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9008.

27-25-304. Hearing and judgment. When a full return has been made, the court or judge must hear the parties, or such of them as may attend for that purpose, and may thereupon give judgment, either affirming, annulling, or modifying the proceedings below.

History: **En. Sec. 379, p. 122, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 438, p. 223, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 514, p. 140, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 544, p. 181, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 544, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 562, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1948, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7210, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9844, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1075; re-en. Sec. 9844, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9009(part).**

Cross-References

Judgment, Title 25, ch. 9.

Judgments — costs, Rule 54, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

27-25-305. Copy of judgment to inferior tribunal or officer. A copy of the judgment, signed by the clerk, must be transmitted to the inferior tribunal, board, or officer having the custody of the record or proceeding certified upon.

History: **En. Sec. 380, p. 122, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 439, p. 223, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 515, p. 140, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 545, p. 181, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 545, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 563, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1949, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7211, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9845, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1076; re-en. Sec. 9845, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9010.**

CHAPTER 26

MANDAMUS — WRIT OF MANDATE

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Part 1
General Provisions

27-26-101. Name of writ. The writ of mandamus may be denominated a writ of mandate.

History: **En. Sec. 382, p. 122, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 441, p. 224, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 517, p. 141, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 547, p. 181, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 547, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 565, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1960, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7213, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9847, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1084; re-en. Sec. 9847, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9101.**

27-26-102. When and by whom issued. (1) A writ of mandamus may be issued by the supreme court or the district court or any judge of the district court to any lower tribunal, corporation, board, or person to compel the performance of an act that the law specially enjoins as a duty resulting from an office, trust, or station or to compel the admission of a party to the use and enjoyment of a right or office to which the party is entitled and from which the party is unlawfully precluded by the lower tribunal, corporation, board, or person.

(2) The writ must be issued in all cases in which there is not a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law.

History: (1)En. Sec. 383, p. 122, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 442, p. 224, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 518, p. 141, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 548, p. 181, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 548, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 566, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1961, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7214, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9848, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1085; re-en. Sec. 9848, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-9102, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 384, p. 123, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 443, p. 224, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 519, p. 141, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 549, p. 181, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 549, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 567, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1962, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7215, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9849, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1086; re-en. Sec. 9849, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-9103, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9102, 93-9103(part); amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 10, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Supreme Court — original jurisdiction, 3-2-202.

District Court original jurisdiction, 3-5-302.

District Court — powers of judges at chambers, 3-5-311.

Original proceedings — extraordinary writs — acceptance and manner of conducting, Rule 17, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Mandamus to compel enforcement of metal mine reclamation law, 82-4-354.

27-26-103. Application of rules of procedure. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the provisions of Title 25 are applicable to and constitute the rules of practice in the proceedings mentioned in this chapter. The provisions of Title 25 relative to new trials and appeals, except insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, apply to the proceedings mentioned in this chapter.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 2000, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7232, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9866, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1109; re-en. Sec. 9866, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-3902, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 2001, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7233, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9867, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1110; re-en. Sec. 9867, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-9303, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9302(part), 93-9303(part); amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

Cross-References

New trial, Title 25, ch. 11.

Appeal to Supreme Court, Title 25, ch. 12.

New trials — amendment of judgment, Rule 59, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Appeal from District Court to Supreme Court, Rule 72, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rules of Appellate Procedure, Title 25, ch. 21.

Part 2

Procedure for Obtaining, Serving, and Enforcing Writ

27-26-201. Application for writ. The writ must be issued upon affidavit, on the application of the party beneficially interested.

History: En. Sec. 384, p. 123, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 443, p. 224, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 519, p. 141, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 549, p. 181, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 549, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 567, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1962, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7215, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9849, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1086; re-en. Sec. 9849, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9103(part).

Cross-References

Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.

27-26-202. Notice of application. The notice of the application, when given, must be at least 10 days or a shorter time, in the discretion of the court or judge.

History: En. Sec. 386, p. 123, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 445, p. 224, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 521, p. 142, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 551, p. 182, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 551, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 569, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1964, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7217, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9851, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1088; re-en. Sec. 9851, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9105(part).

27-26-203. Form and content of writ. The writ may be either alternative or peremptory. The alternative writ must state generally the allegation against the party to whom it is directed and command such party, immediately after the receipt of the writ or at some other specified time, to do the act required to be performed or to show cause before the court, at a specified time and place, why he has not done so. The peremptory writ must be in a similar form, except that the words requiring the party to show cause why he has not done as commanded must be omitted and a return day inserted.

History: En. Sec. 385, p. 123, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 444, p. 224, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 520, p. 141, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 550, p. 181, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 550, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 568, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1963, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7216, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9850, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1087; re-en. Sec. 9850, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9104.

27-26-204. Factors that determine whether writ peremptory or alternative. When an application to the court or judge is made without notice to the adverse party and the writ be allowed, the alternative must be first issued; but if the application be upon due notice and the writ be allowed, the peremptory may be issued in the first instance.

History: En. Sec. 386, p. 123, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 445, p. 224, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 521, p. 142, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 551, p. 182, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 551, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 569, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1964, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7217, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9851, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1088; re-en. Sec. 9851, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9105(part).

27-26-205. Service of writ. The writ must be served in the same manner as a summons in a civil action, except when otherwise expressly directed by order of the court or judge. Service upon a majority of the members of any board or body is service upon the board or body, whether at the time of the service the board or body was in session or not.

History: En. Sec. 394, p. 124, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 453, p. 225, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 529, p. 143, Cod. Stat. 1871; en. Sec. 559, p. 183, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 559, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 577, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1972, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7225, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9859, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1096; re-en. Sec. 9859, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9113.

Cross-References

Service, Rule 4D, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rules incorporated into statutes, Rule 81(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

27-26-206. Enforcement of writ — penalty. When a peremptory mandate has been issued and directed to any lower tribunal, corporation, board, or person, if it appear to the court or judge that any member of the tribunal, corporation, board, or person upon whom the writ has been personally served has, without just excuse, refused or neglected to obey the writ, the court may, upon motion, impose a fine not exceeding $1,000. In case of persistence in a refusal of obedience, the court may order the party to be imprisoned until the writ is obeyed and may make any orders necessary and proper for the complete enforcement of the writ.

History: En. Sec. 395, p. 124, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 454, p. 225, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 530, p. 143, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 560, p. 183, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 560, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 578, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1973, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7226, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9860, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1097; re-en. Sec. 9860, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9114; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 10, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Effect of Criminal code — no limitation on civil remedy, 45-1-104.

Part 3
Procedure Upon Return of Writ

27-26-301. Time for return and hearing. Writs of mandate issued by the supreme court or by a district court or district judge may, in the discretion of the court issuing the writ, be made returnable and a hearing thereon be heard at any time.

History: En. Sec. 565, p. 185, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 565, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 583, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1990, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7231, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9865, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1108; re-en. Sec. 9865, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9301(part).

27-26-302. Answer of adverse party. On the return of the alternative or the day on which the application for the writ is noticed, the party on whom the writ or notice has been served may show cause by answer, under oath, made in the same manner as an answer to a complaint in a civil action.

History: En. Sec. 387, p. 123, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 446, p. 224, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 522, p. 142, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 552, p. 182, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 552, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 570, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1965, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7218, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9852, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1089; re-en. Sec. 9852, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9106.

Cross-References

Rules incorporated into statutes, Rule 81(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

27-26-303. Jury trial. (1) If an answer is made which raises a question as to a matter of fact essential to the determination of the motion and affecting the substantial rights of the parties, and upon the supposed truth of the allegation of which the application for the writ is based, the court or judge may, in its or his discretion, order the question to be tried before a jury and postpone the argument until the trial can be had. The question to be tried must be distinctly stated in the order for trial. The order may also direct the jury to assess any damages which the applicant may have sustained if it finds for him.

(2) If the proceeding is in the district court or before a district judge, the trial must take place as in other cases. If a jury is required in the supreme court, a jury must be drawn and selected from the jury box of Lewis and Clark County and the clerk of the district court of that county shall place the box in the custody of the clerk of the supreme court for that purpose. The conduct of the trial must be the same as in the district court, and the clerk of the supreme court has the same authority to issue process and enter orders and judgments as the district court clerk has in like cases.

History: En. Sec. 388, p. 123, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 447, p. 224, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 523, p. 142, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 553, p. 182, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 553, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 571, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; en. Sec. 1966, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7219, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9853, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1090; re-en. Sec. 9853, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9107; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

27-26-304. Applicant's response to answer. On the trial the applicant is not precluded by the answer from any valid objection to its sufficiency and may contradict it by proof, either in direct denial or by way of avoidance.

History: En. Sec. 389, p. 123, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 448, p. 224, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 524, p. 142, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 554, p. 183, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 554, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 572, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1967, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7220, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9854, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1091; re-en. Sec. 9854, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9108.

Cross-References

Trials, Title 25, ch. 7.

27-26-305. Motion for new trial. The motion for a new trial must be made in the court in which the issue of fact is tried.

History: En. Sec. 555, p. 183, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 555, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 573, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1968, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7221, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9855, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1092; re-en. Sec. 9855, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9109.

Cross-References

New trial, Title 25, ch. 11.

New trials — amendment of judgment, Rule 59, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

27-26-306. Argument to proceed if no new trial. If no notice of a motion for a new trial be given or, if given, the motion be denied, the argument must proceed at any time the court or judge may direct.

History: En. Sec. 1969, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7222, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9856, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1093; re-en. Sec. 9856, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9110.

27-26-307. Procedure when there is no answer or no material issue of fact. If no answer be made, the case must be heard on the papers of the applicant. If the answer raises only questions of law or puts in issue immaterial statements not affecting the substantial right of the parties, the court or judge must proceed to hear or fix a day for hearing the argument of the case.

History: En. Sec. 392, p. 124, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 451, p. 225, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 527, p. 143, Cod. Stat. 1871; amd. Sec. 557, p. 183, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 557, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 575, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1970, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7223, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9857, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1094; re-en. Sec. 9857, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9111.

Part 4
Judgment

27-26-401. Default not permitted. The writ cannot be granted by default. The case must be heard by the court or judge, whether the adverse party appear or not.

History: En. Sec. 386, p. 123, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 445, p. 224, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 521, p. 142, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 551, p. 182, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 551, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 569, 1st

Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1964, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7217, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9851, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1088; re-en. Sec. 9851, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9105(part).

27-26-402. Judgment for applicant. If judgment is given for the applicant:

(1) he may recover the damages which he has sustained, as found by the jury or as determined by the court or referees, if a reference was ordered, together with costs;

(2) an execution may issue for such damages and costs; and

(3) a peremptory mandate must be awarded without delay.

History: En. Sec. 393, p. 124, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 452, p. 225, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 528, p. 143, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 558, p. 183, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 558, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 576, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1971, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7224, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9858, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1095; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 5, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 9858, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9112(part); amd. Sec. 57, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

27-26-403. Officers not to be personally liable. In all cases where the respondent is a state, county, or municipal officer, all damages and costs, or either, which may be recovered or awarded shall be recovered and awarded against the state, county, or municipal corporation represented by such officer and not against such officer so appearing in said proceeding. The same shall be a proper claim against the state or county or municipal corporation for which such officer shall have appeared and shall be paid as other claims against the state, county, or municipality are paid; but in all such cases, the court shall first determine that the officer appeared and made defense in such proceeding in good faith.

History: En. Sec. 393, p. 124, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 452, p. 225, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 528, p. 143, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 558, p. 183, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 558, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 576, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1971, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7224, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9858, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1095; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 5, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 9858, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9112(part).

Cross-References

Governmental entity to be joined as defendant — immunization, defense, and indemnification of employees, 2-9-305.

Payment of costs by governmental entities, Title 25, ch. 10, part 7.

Public officers not to be personally taxed, 25-10-701.

CHAPTER 27

WRIT OF PROHIBITION

Part 1 — General Provisions

27-27-101. Definition and function of writ of prohibition.
27-27-102. Issuance of writ.
27-27-103. Form and content of writ.
27-27-104. Application of procedure governing mandamus.

Part 1
General Provisions

27-27-101. Definition and function of writ of prohibition. The writ of prohibition is the counterpart of the writ of mandate. It arrests the proceedings of any tribunal, corporation, board, or person exercising judicial functions when such proceedings are without or in excess of the jurisdiction of such tribunal, corporation, board, or person.

History: En. Sec. 561, p. 184, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 561, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 579, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1980, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7227, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9861, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1102; re-en. Sec. 9861, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9201; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 3, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Application of Montana Rules of Civil Procedure to this chapter, Rule 81(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

27-27-102. Issuance of writ. A writ of prohibition may be issued by the supreme court or the district court or any district judge to any lower tribunal or to a corporation, board, or person in all cases in which there is not a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law. The writ is issued upon an affidavit on the application of the person beneficially interested.

History: En. Sec. 562, p. 184, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 562, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 580, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1981, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7228, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9862, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1103; re-en. Sec. 9862, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9202; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 10, L. 1993.

Cross-References

Supreme Court — original jurisdiction, 3-2-202.

District Court — original jurisdiction, 3-5-302.

District Court — powers of judges at chambers, 3-5-311.

Original proceedings — extraordinary writs — acceptance and manner of conducting, Rule 17, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.

27-27-103. Form and content of writ. The writ must be either alternative or peremptory. The alternative writ must state generally the allegation against the party to whom it is directed and command such party to desist or refrain from further proceedings in the action or matter specified therein until the further order of the court or judge from which it is issued and to show cause before such court or judge, at a specified time and place, why such party should not be absolutely restrained from any further proceedings in such action or matter. The peremptory writ must be in a similar form, except that the words requiring the party to show cause why he should not be absolutely restrained, etc., must be omitted and a return day inserted.

History: En. Sec. 563, p. 184, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 563, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 581, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1982, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7229, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9863, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1104; re-en. Sec. 9863, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9203.

27-27-104. Application of procedure governing mandamus. The provisions of chapter 26, except 27-26-101, 27-26-102, 27-26-201, and 27-26-203, apply to this proceeding.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 564, p. 184, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 564, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 582, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1983, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7230, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9864, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1105; re-en. Sec. 9864, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-9204, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 565, p. 185, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 565, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 583, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1990, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7231, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9865, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1108; re-en. Sec. 9865, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-9301, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 2000, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7232, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9866, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1109; re-en. Sec. 9866, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-9302, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 2001, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7233, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9867, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1110; re-en. Sec. 9867, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-9303, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 93-9204, 93-9301(part), 93-9302(part), 93-9303(part).

CHAPTER 28

QUO WARRANTO

Part 1 — General Provisions

27-28-101. When proceeding may be instituted for unlawful assertion of authority.
27-28-102. When proceeding may be brought against a corporation for misconduct.
27-28-103. When attorney general required to commence an action.
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27-28-201. Leave to file complaint.
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27-28-301. When action may be commenced — undertaking for security.
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27-28-304. Whose rights determined in judgment.
27-28-305. No stay of judgment of ouster pending appeal.
27-28-306. Rights of prevailing party to take office and demand books and papers.
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27-28-308. Subsequent action for damages for usurpation.

Part 4 — Actions to Oust Irregularly Elected Corporate Directors

27-28-401. When judgment of ouster rendered.
27-28-402. Court order to hold new election.

Part 5 — Actions Against Corporations

27-28-501. Judgment forbidding continuation of offending acts.
27-28-502. Judgment dissolving corporation.
27-28-503. Costs — judgment against corporation or alleged corporation.
27-28-504. Court appointed trustees to settle affairs of dissolved corporation.
27-28-505. Powers and duties of trustees — liability.
27-28-506. Refusal to deliver assets or papers to trustees — punishment for contempt, liability.

Part 1
General Provisions

27-28-101. When proceeding may be instituted for unlawful assertion of authority. A civil action may be brought in the name of the state against:

(1) a person who usurps, intrudes into, or unlawfully holds or exercises a public office, civil or military, or a franchise within this state or an office in a corporation created by the authority of this state;

(2) a public officer, civil or military, who does or suffers an act which, by the provisions of law, works a forfeiture of his office;

(3) an association of persons who act as a corporation within this state without being legally incorporated.

History: En. Sec. 1410, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6943, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9576, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 803; re-en. Sec. 9576, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6401.

27-28-102. When proceeding may be brought against a corporation for misconduct. A like action may be brought against a corporation when it has:

(1) offended against a provision of an act for its creation or renewal or any act altering or amending such acts;

(2) forfeited its privileges and franchises by nonuser;

(3) committed or omitted an act which amounts to a surrender of its corporate rights, privileges, and franchises;

(4) misused a franchise or privilege conferred upon it by law or exercised a franchise or privilege not so conferred.

History: En. Sec. 1411, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6944, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9577, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9577, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6402.

27-28-103. When attorney general required to commence an action. The attorney general shall commence an action:

(1) when directed by the governor; and

(2) when, upon complaint or otherwise, he has good reason to believe that any case specified in 27-28-102 can be established by proof.

History: En. Sec. 1412, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6945, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9578, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 803; re-en. Sec. 9578, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6403.

27-28-104. Upon whose relation action brought — security for costs. Such officer may, upon his own relation, bring any such action, or he may, on leave of the court or a judge thereof in vacation, bring the action upon the relation of another person; and if the action be brought under 27-28-101(1), he may require security for costs, to be given as in other cases.

History: En. Sec. 1413, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6946, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9579, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9579, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6404.

Cross-References

Security for costs, Title 25, ch. 10, part 6.

27-28-105. Jurisdiction and venue. An action under this chapter can be brought in the supreme court of the state or in the district court of the county in which the defendant or one of the defendants resides or is found or, when the defendant is a corporation, in the county in which it is situated or has a place of business.

History: En. Sec. 1417, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6950, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9583, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9583, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6408.

Cross-References

Original proceedings — extraordinary writs — acceptance and manner of conducting, Rule 17, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

27-28-106. Precedence on court calendar. Actions under this chapter in any court shall have precedence of any civil business pending therein; and the court, if the matter is of public concern, shall, on the motion of the attorney general or the attorney of the party, require as speedy a trial of the merits of the case as may be consistent with the rights of the parties.

History: En. Sec. 1433, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6966, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9599, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9599, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6424.

Part 2
Procedure in General

27-28-201. Leave to file complaint. Upon application for leave to file a complaint, the court or judge may direct notice thereof to be given to the defendant previous to granting such leave and may hear the defendant in opposition thereto; and if leave be granted, an entry thereof shall be made on the minutes of the court or the fact shall be endorsed by the judge on the complaint, which shall then be filed.

History: En. Sec. 1418, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6951, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9584, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9584, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6409.

27-28-202. Summons — complaint filed without leave. When the complaint is filed without leave and notice, a summons shall issue and be served as in other cases.

History: En. Sec. 1419, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6952, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9585, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9585, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6410.

Cross-References

Service, Rule 4D, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Rules incorporated into statutes, Rule 81(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

27-28-203. Service by publication. When a summons is returned not served because the defendant or its officers or office cannot be found within the county, the clerk shall publish the summons as in other cases.

History: En. Sec. 1420, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6953, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9586, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9586, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6411.

Cross-References

Service, Rule 4D, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Rules incorporated into statutes, Rule 81(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

27-28-204. Pleadings. The pleadings shall be as in other cases.

History: En. Sec. 1421, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6954, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9587, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9587, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6412.

Cross-References

Pleadings in general, Title 25, ch. 4, part 2.
Pleadings allowed — form of motions, Rule 7, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
General rules of pleading, Rule 8, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Pleading special matters, Rule 9, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Form of pleadings, Rule 10, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

Rules incorporated into statutes, Rule 81(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

27-28-205. Judgment — unlawful assertion of authority. When a defendant is found guilty of usurping, intruding into, or unlawfully holding or exercising an office, franchise, or privilege, judgment shall be rendered that such defendant be ousted and altogether excluded therefrom and that the relator recover his costs.

History: En. Sec. 1422, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6955, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9588, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 809; re-en. Sec. 9588, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6413.

Cross-References

Imposition of costs, Title 25, ch. 10, part 1.

27-28-206. Right to appeal. If the action is commenced in the district court, an appeal may be taken from the judgment by either party to the supreme court as in other cases.

History: En. Sec. 1435, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6968, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9601, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9601, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6426(part).

Cross-References

Appeal to Supreme Court, Title 25, ch. 12.
Rules of Appellate Procedure, Title 25, ch. 21.
Appeals from judgments and orders of District Court — how taken, Rule 4, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Rules incorporated into statutes, Rule 52(c), M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

27-28-207. Procedure when action brought in supreme court. Actions under this chapter commenced in the supreme court must be conducted in the same manner as if commenced in the district court, and the clerk of the supreme court has the same authority to issue summons and other process and to enter orders and judgments as the clerk of the district court has in like cases. All pleadings and the conduct of the trial must be the same as in the district court. If a jury is required to determine an issue of fact, a jury must be drawn and selected from the jury box of Lewis and Clark County and the clerk of the district court of that county shall place the jury box in the custody of the clerk of the supreme court for that purpose.

History: En. Sec. 1434, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6967, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9600, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9600, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6425; amd. Sec. 58, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Original proceedings — acceptance and manner of conducting, Rule 17, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

Part 3

Actions by Private Persons for Usurpation of Office

27-28-301. When action may be commenced — undertaking for security. A person claiming to be entitled to a public office unlawfully held and exercised by another, by himself or by an attorney and counselor at law, may bring an action therefor in the name of the state, as provided in this chapter. On filing the complaint, such person shall enter into an undertaking, with two sufficient sureties to be approved by the judge or any judge of the court in which the action is brought, conditioned that such person will pay any judgment for costs or damages recovered against him and all costs and expenses incurred in the prosecution of the action, which undertaking shall be filed with the clerk of the court.

History: En. Sec. 1414, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6947, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9580, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9580, R.C.M, 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6405.

27-28-302. Contents of complaint. When the action is against a person for usurping an office, the complaint shall set forth the name of the person who claims to be entitled thereto, with an averment of his right thereto.

History: En. Sec. 1415, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6948, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9581, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 805; re-en. Sec. 9581, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6406(part).

27-28-303. Who may be made defendants. All persons who claim to be entitled to the same office or franchise may be made defendants in the same action to try their respective rights to such office or franchise.

History: En. Sec. 1416, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6949, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9582, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9582, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6407.

27-28-304. Whose rights determined in judgment. Judgment may be rendered upon the right of the defendant and also upon the right of the person averred to be entitled, as provided in 27-28-302, or only upon the right of the defendant, as justice requires.

History: **En. Sec. 1415, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6948, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9581, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 805; re-en. Sec. 9581, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6406(part).**

27-28-305. No stay of judgment of ouster pending appeal. If there is judgment of ouster against the defendant, there shall be no stay of execution or proceedings pending such appeal.

History: **En. Sec. 1435, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6968, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9601, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9601, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6426(part).**

27-28-306. Rights of prevailing party to take office and demand books and papers. If judgment be rendered in favor of the person averred to be entitled to an office, he may, after taking the oath of office and executing any official bond required by law, take upon him the execution of the office and he shall immediately thereafter demand of the defendant all the books and papers in his custody or within his power appertaining to the office from which he has been ousted.

History: **En. Sec. 1425, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6958, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9591, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9591, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6416.**

27-28-307. Refusal to turn over books and papers punishable as contempt. If such defendant refuse or neglect to deliver over any such book or paper pursuant to such demand, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of court and shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $10,000 and imprisoned in the jail of the county until he complies with the order of the court or is otherwise discharged by due course of law.

History: **En. Sec. 1427, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6960, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9593, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9593, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6418.**

Cross-References

Contempts, Title 3, ch. 1, part 5.

27-28-308. Subsequent action for damages for usurpation. The person in whose favor judgment is rendered may, at any time within 1 year after the date of such judgment, bring an action against the party ousted and recover the damages he sustained by reason of such usurpation.

History: **En. Sec. 1426, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6959, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9592, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9592, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6417.**

Part 4

Actions to Oust Irregularly Elected Corporate Directors

Part Cross-References

Business corporations — directors and officers, Title 35, ch. 1, part 4.

Nonprofit corporations — directors and officers, Title 35, ch. 2, part 4.

27-28-401. When judgment of ouster rendered. When the action is against a director of a corporation and the court finds that at his election either illegal votes were received or legal votes were rejected, or both, sufficient to change the result, judgment may be rendered that the defendant be ousted and of induction in favor of the person who was entitled to be declared elected at such election.

History: **En. Sec. 1423, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6956, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9589, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9589, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6414.**

27-28-402. Court order to hold new election. In a case named in 27-28-401, the court may order a new election to be held, at a time and place and by judges appointed by the court, notice of which election and naming the judges shall be given for the time and in the manner provided by law for notice of elections of directors of such corporation. The order of the court shall become obligatory upon the corporation and its officers when a duly certified copy thereof is served upon its secretary personally or left at its principal office, and the court may enforce its order by attachment or in any other manner it deems necessary.

History: **En. Sec. 1424, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6957, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9590, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9590, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6415.**

Part 5
Actions Against Corporations

Part Cross-References

Corporations, Partnerships, and Associations, Title 35.

27-28-501. Judgment forbidding continuation of offending acts. When it is found and adjudged that a corporation has offended in any matter or manner which does not work such surrender or forfeiture, misused a franchise, or exercised a power not conferred by law, judgment shall be entered that it be ousted from the continuance of such offense or the exercise of such power.

History: **En. Sec. 1428, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6961, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9594, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9594, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6419(part).**

27-28-502. Judgment dissolving corporation. When in any such action it is found and adjudged that a corporation has, by an act done or omitted, surrendered or forfeited its corporate rights, privileges, or franchises or has not used the same during a term of 5 years, judgment shall be entered that it be ousted and excluded therefrom and that it be dissolved.

History: **En. Sec. 1428, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6961, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9594, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9594, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6419(part).**

27-28-503. Costs — judgment against corporation or alleged corporation. If judgment be rendered against a corporation or against a person claiming to be a corporation, the court may render judgment for costs against the directors or other officers of the corporation or against the person claiming to be a corporation.

History: **En. Sec. 1432, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6965, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9598, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9598, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6423.**

Cross-References

Costs, Title 25, ch. 10.

Imposition of costs, Title 25, ch. 10, part 1.

27-28-504. Court appointed trustees to settle affairs of dissolved corporation. The court rendering a judgment dissolving a corporation shall appoint trustees of the creditors and stockholders of the corporation, who, after giving an undertaking payable to the state, in such sum and with such sureties as the court may designate and approve, conditioned that they will faithfully discharge their trust and properly pay and apply all money that may come into their hands, shall have power to settle the affairs of the corporation, collect and pay outstanding debts, and divide among the stockholders the money and other property which remain after the payment of debts and necessary expenses.

History: **En. Sec. 1429, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6962, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9595, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9595, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6420.**

27-28-505. Powers and duties of trustees — liability. (1) The trustees shall immediately demand all money, property, and papers within the custody or control of the officers of the corporation belonging to the corporation or in any way necessary for the settlement of its affairs or for the discharge of its debts and liabilities; and they may sue for and recover the demands and property of the corporation.

(2) The trustees are jointly and severally liable to the creditors and stockholders of the corporation to the extent of its property and effects which come into their hands.

History: **En. Sec. 1430, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6963, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9596, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9596, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6421; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 12, L. 1979.**

27-28-506. Refusal to deliver assets or papers to trustees — punishment for contempt, liability. An officer of such corporation who refuses or neglects to deliver over any such money or other things pursuant to such demand shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of court and shall be fined not exceeding $10,000 and imprisoned in the jail of the proper county until he complies with the order of the court or is otherwise discharged by due course of law, and he shall be liable to the trustees for the value of all money or other things so refused or neglected to be surrendered, together with all damages that have been sustained by the stockholders and creditors of the corporation, or any of them, in consequence of such neglect or refusal.

History: En. Sec. 1431, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6964, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9597, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9597, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6422.

CHAPTER 29
RESERVED

CHAPTER 30
NUISANCES

Part 1 — General Provisions

27-30-101. Definition of nuisance.
27-30-102. Distinction between public and private nuisances.
27-30-103. Action for nuisance.
27-30-104. Right to recover damages unaffected by abatement.
27-30-105. Successive owners liable for nuisance.

Part 2 — Public Nuisances

27-30-201. Public nuisance not legalized by time.
27-30-202. Remedies for public nuisances.
27-30-203. When private person may maintain action for public nuisance.
27-30-204. Abatement of public nuisance by public body or officer or injured party.

Part 3 — Private Nuisances

27-30-301. Remedies for private nuisances.
27-30-302. Abatement of private nuisance by injured party.

Part 1
General Provisions

27-30-101. Definition of nuisance. (1) Anything which is injurious to health, indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, or which unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any navigable lake, river, bay, stream, canal, or basin or any public park, square, street, or highway is a nuisance.

(2) Nothing which is done or maintained under the express authority of a statute can be deemed a nuisance.

(3) No agricultural or farming operation, place, establishment, or facility or any of its appurtenances or the operation thereof is or becomes a public or private nuisance because of the normal operation thereof as a result of changed residential or commercial conditions in or around its locality if the agricultural or farming operation, place, establishment, or facility has been in operation longer than the complaining resident has been in possession or commercial establishment has been in operation.

History: (1)En. Sec. 4550, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6162, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8642, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3479; re-en. Sec. 8642, R.C.M 1935; Sec. 57-101, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 4553, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6165, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8645, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3482; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1952; re-en. Sec. 8645, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 57-104, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 57-101, 57-104; (3)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 123, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Criminal code — public nuisance, 45-8-111.

Criminal code — action to abate — public nuisance, 45-8-112.

Interference with canal or ditch easements, 70-17-112.
Public ways, 85-1-111.
Navigable waters, 85-1-112.

27-30-102. Distinction between public and private nuisances. (1) A public nuisance is one which affects, at the same time, an entire community or neighborhood or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal.

(2) Every nuisance not included in the definition of subsection (1) is private.

History: (1)En. Sec. 4551, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6163, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8643, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3480; Based on Field Civ. C. Sec. 1950; re-en. Sec. 8643, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 57-102, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 4552, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6164, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8644, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3481; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1951; re-en. Sec. 8644, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 57-103, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 57-102, 57-103.

Cross-References

Criminal code — public nuisance, 45-8-111.

27-30-103. Action for nuisance. A nuisance is the subject of an action. Such action may be brought by any person whose property is injuriously affected or whose personal enjoyment is lessened by the nuisance, and by the judgment the nuisance may be enjoined or abated, as well as damages recovered.

History: En. Sec. 228, p. 91, Bannack Stat.; amd. Sec. 249, p. 187, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 298, p. 93, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 349, p. 137, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 349, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 361, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1300, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en Sec. 6865, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9474, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 731; re-en. Sec. 9474, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-6101(part).

27-30-104. Right to recover damages unaffected by abatement. The abatement of a nuisance does not prejudice the right of any person to recover damages for its past existence.

History: En. Sec. 4555, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6167, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8647, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3484; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1954; re-en. Sec. 8647, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 57-106.

27-30-105. Successive owners liable for nuisance. Every successive owner of property who neglects to abate a continuing nuisance upon or in the use of such property, created by a former owner, is liable therefor in the same manner as the one who first created it.

History: En. Sec. 4554, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6166, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8646, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3483; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1953; re-en. Sec. 8646, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 57-105.

Part 2
Public Nuisances

27-30-201. Public nuisance not legalized by time. No lapse of time can legalize a public nuisance amounting to an actual obstruction of public right.

History: En. Sec. 4570, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6168, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8648, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3490; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1955; re-en. Sec. 8648, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 57-107.

27-30-202. Remedies for public nuisances. (1) The remedies against a public nuisance are:

(a) indictment or information;
(b) a civil action; or
(c) abatement.

(2) The remedy by indictment or information is regulated by Titles 45 and 46.

History: (1)En. Sec. 4571, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6169, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8649, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3491; Based on Field Civ. C. Sec. 1956; re-en. Sec. 8649, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 57-108, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 4572, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6170, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8650, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3492; re-en. Sec. 8650, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 57-109, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 57-108, 57-109.

27-30-203. When private person may maintain action for public nuisance. A private person may maintain an action for a public nuisance if it is specially injurious to himself, but not otherwise.

History: En. Sec. 4573, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6171, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8651, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3493; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1958; re-en. Sec. 8651, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 57-110.

27-30-204. Abatement of public nuisance by public body or officer or injured party. A public nuisance may be abated by any public body or officer authorized thereto by law.

Any person may abate a public nuisance which is specially injurious to him by removing or, if necessary, destroying the thing that constitutes the same without committing a breach of the peace or doing unnecessary injury.

History: **Ap. p. Sec. 4574, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6172, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8652, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3494; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1959; re-en. Sec. 8652, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 57-111, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 4575, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6173, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8653, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3495; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1960; re-en. Sec. 8653, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 57-112, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 57-111, 57-112.**

Cross-References

City or Town Council — control of nuisances, 7-5-4104.
Noxious weeds — common nuisance, 7-22-2115.
Public building or facility — public health inspections, 50-1-203.
Local boards of health — power to abate nuisances, 50-2-116.
Structure creating fire hazard — public nuisance, 50-62-102.
Fallen wire fencing declared nuisance, 81-4-105.
Male equine animals running at large as nuisance, 81-4-205.
Abandoned horses on public range — public nuisance — condemnation, 81-4-502.

Part 3
Private Nuisances

27-30-301. Remedies for private nuisances. The remedies against a private nuisance are:

(1) a civil action; or
(2) abatement.

History: **En. Sec. 4590, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6174, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8654, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3501; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1961; re-en. Sec. 8654, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 57-113.**

27-30-302. Abatement of private nuisance by injured party. A person injured by a private nuisance may abate it by removing or, if necessary, destroying the thing which constitutes the nuisance without committing a breach of the peace or doing unnecessary injury. Where a private nuisance results from a mere omission of the wrongdoer and cannot be abated without entering upon his land, reasonable notice must be given to him before entering to abate it.

History: **Ap. p. Sec. 4591, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6175, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8655, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3502; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1962; re-en. Sec. 8655, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 57-114, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 4592, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6176, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8656, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3503; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1963; re-en. Sec. 8656, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 57-115, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 57-114, 57-115.**

CHAPTER 31
CHANGE OF NAME

Part 1 — General Provisions

27-31-101. Petition for change of name of natural person.
27-31-102. Petition for change of name of nonprofit corporation.
27-31-103. District court jurisdiction.

Part 2 — Procedure

27-31-201. Order setting hearing date — notice — safety.
27-31-202. Filing of objections to change.
27-31-203. Conduct of hearing.
27-31-204. Court order.
27-31-205. Repealed.

Chapter Cross-References

Decree of dissolution or legal separation — restoration of maiden name, 40-4-108.
Vital statistics, Title 50, ch. 15.

Part 1
General Provisions

27-31-101. Petition for change of name of natural person. All applications for change of names must be made to the district court of the county where the person whose name is proposed to be changed resides, by petition signed by such person and, if such person is under 18 years of age, by one of the parents, if living, or if both be dead, then by the guardian, and if there be no guardian, then by some near relative or friend. The petition must specify the place of birth and residence of such person, his or her present name, the name proposed, and the reason for such change of name and must, if neither parent of such person be living, name as far as known to the petitioner the near relatives of such person and their place of residence.

History: En. Sec. 2261, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7361, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9964, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9964, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 240, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 94, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 535, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-100-2(part).

27-31-102. Petition for change of name of nonprofit corporation. Any religious, benevolent, literary, or scientific corporation or any corporation bearing or using or being known by the name of any benevolent or charitable order or society may by petition apply to the district court of the county in which its articles of incorporation were originally filed or in which its property is situated for a change of its corporate name. Such petition must be signed by a majority of the directors or trustees of the corporation and must specify the date of the formation of the corporation, the name proposed, and the reason for the change of name. Upon the filing of the petition, the same procedure shall be followed as upon applications for changes of names of natural persons.

History: En. Sec. 2261, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7361, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9964, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9964, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 240, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 94, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 535, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 93-100-2(part); amd. Sec. 60, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Nonprofit corporation — corporate name, 35-2-305.

27-31-103. District court jurisdiction. Applications for change of names must be heard and determined by the district court.

History: En. Sec. 2260, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7360, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9963, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9963, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-100-1.

Part 2
Procedure

27-31-201. Order setting hearing date — notice — safety. (1) When a petition setting out the matters contained in 27-31-101 or 27-31-102 is filed, the court or judge may appoint a time for hearing the petition. Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3), notice of the time and place of hearing the petition must be published for 4 successive weeks in some newspaper published in the county, if a newspaper is printed in the county. If a newspaper is not printed in the county, a copy of the notice must be posted in at least three public places in the county for 4 successive weeks.

(2) Publication is not required for a change of name of a minor under 27-31-101 if both parents and all legal guardians consent in writing.

(3) The court may allow a petition to proceed on a sealed-record basis when probable cause is shown that the safety of the petitioner is at risk and the judge is satisfied that the petitioner is not attempting to avoid debt or to hide a criminal record. The request to proceed on a sealed-record basis must be set forth in the petition. All papers and records pertaining to the sealed-record petition must be kept as a permanent record of the court and withheld from inspection unless the judge denies the request to proceed on a sealed-record basis. A person, other than the petitioner, may not have access to the records except for good cause shown and on order of the judge of the court in which the petition was granted.

History: En. Sec. 2262, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7362, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 7, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9965, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9965, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-100-3; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 233, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1997.

27-31-202. Filing of objections to change. At any time before such hearing, objections may be filed by any person who can, in such objections, show to the court or judge good reasons against such change of name.

History: En. Sec. 2263, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7363, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 7, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9966, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9966, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-100-4(part).

27-31-203. Conduct of hearing. On the day set for the hearing of said petition or at any time to which the hearing is continued or postponed, due proof of the publication or posting of the required notice as set out in 27-31-201 being made, such application must be heard. On the hearing the court or judge may examine on oath any of the petitioners, remonstrants, or other persons touching the application.

History: En. Sec. 2263, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7363, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 7, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9966, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9966, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-100-4(part).

27-31-204. Court order. The court or judge may make an order changing the name or dismissing the applications, as to the court or judge may seem right and proper.

History: En. Sec. 2263, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7363, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 7, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9966, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9966, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-100-4(part).

27-31-205. Repealed. Sec. 3, Ch. 3, L. 1983.

History: En. Sec. 2264, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7364, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9967, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9967, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-100-5; amd. Sec. 61, Ch. 12, L. 1979.

CHAPTER 32

JUDICIAL DETERMINATION OF BIRTH DATE

Part 1 — General Provisions
Petition for Determination

27-32-101. Who may petition — where petition filed.
27-32-102. Contents of petition.
27-32-103. Exclusive jurisdiction of district courts.
27-32-104. Fees.

Part 2 — Preliminary Procedure—Hearing

27-32-201. Order setting hearing date — notice.
27-32-202. Objections to granting of petition.
27-32-203. Conduct of hearing.
27-32-204. Transfer of proceeding to proper county.

Part 3 — Judgment—Appeal

27-32-301. Judgment.
27-32-302. Clerk to certify and file judgment.
27-32-303. Appeal.

Chapter Cross-References

Delayed or amended birth certificate, 50-15-204.
Judicial birth facts procedure, 50-15-222.

Part 1
General Provisions
Petition for Determination

27-32-101. Who may petition — where petition filed. For the purpose of having a judicial determination of the date of birth, any citizen of the United States, either natural born or naturalized, may file with the clerk of the district court of the county of his residence a petition.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 93-101-1(part).

27-32-102. Contents of petition. The petition must be duly verified by the petitioner and must contain the following:

(1) The petition must state:

(a) that the petitioner is a citizen of the United States;

(b) that he has resided in the state of Montana for 1 year last past and in the county in which the action is brought for at least 90 days immediately preceding the commencement of the action;

(c) the place of his birth;

(d) the names of his parents, together with the place of the birth of each of his parents and their address, if they are living;

(e) the name and address of each of his brothers and sisters;

(f) if the address of either of the parents or of any of the brothers or sisters is not known, then their last known place of address.

(2) If the petitioner was born outside of the United States, then the petition must state:

(a) whether his parents came to the United States and, if so, where they came and where they resided or reside;

(b) whether they or either of them were naturalized within the United States and, if so, when and where such naturalization took place.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 93-101-1(part).

27-32-103. Exclusive jurisdiction of district courts. The district courts of this state shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all petitions hereunder.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 16, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 93-101-6(part).

27-32-104. Fees. The petitioner, upon the filing of the petition, shall pay to the clerk of court the fee for commencing an action, as provided for in 25-1-201, and upon the entry of judgment, the applicant shall pay to the clerk of court an additional fee for entry of judgment, as provided for in 25-1-201. A charge may not be made for posting of the notices required under this part. If the applicant provides a true copy of the judgment rendered, then the clerk of court shall certify the copy without additional charge.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 16, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 105, Ch. 349, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 93-101-4(part); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 570, L. 1993.

Part 2
Preliminary Procedure — Hearing

27-32-201. Order setting hearing date — notice. Upon the filing of this petition with the clerk of the district court, an order shall be made by the court or judge thereof fixing the date of the hearing of the petition and directing that notice of such hearing be given as in such order set forth. Notice shall be given by posting in three public places within the county for a period of not less than 10 or more than 30 days, as the court, in its discretion, shall determine.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 16, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 93-101-2(part).

27-32-202. Objections to granting of petition. Any citizen of the United States may appear and object to the granting of such petition, but all such objections shall be made in writing.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 16, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 93-101-2(part).

27-32-203. Conduct of hearing. At the time fixed for the hearing of such petition, the petitioner must appear and testify. Upon the hearing thereof, affidavits shall be received in evidence and shall have the same force and effect as if the testimony had been taken by deposition.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 16, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 93-101-3(part).

Cross-References

Use of depositions in court proceedings, Rule 32, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).

27-32-204. Transfer of proceeding to proper county. If upon the hearing of the petition it shall appear that the petitioner is entitled to have judgment entered as herein provided but that the petition has been filed in the wrong county, then the court shall, by appropriate order, direct that the proceeding be transferred to the proper county.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 16, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 93-101-5.

Part 3
Judgment — Appeal

27-32-301. Judgment. If the court shall be satisfied by competent evidence of the sufficiency of the petition that the applicant is a citizen of the United States, that he has been a citizen of the state of Montana for 1 year last past and of the county for more than 90 days preceding the filing of the petition, and that the applicant's date of birth is proven, then the court shall render judgment accordingly and that judgment shall constitute conclusive evidence of the date of the birth of the applicant.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 16, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 93-101-3(part).

27-32-302. Clerk to certify and file judgment. The clerk of the court shall certify to two copies of a judgment and file one with the department of public health and human services, Helena, and the other with the clerk and recorder of the county in which the judgment was obtained.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 16, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 105, Ch. 349, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 93-101-4(part); amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 418, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 81, Ch. 546, L. 1995.

27-32-303. Appeal. Any citizen may appeal from the judgment rendered the same as in civil actions.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 16, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 93-101-6(part).

Cross-References

Rules incorporated into statutes, Rule 52(c), M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).

TITLE 28

CONTRACTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS

Ch.
1. Obligations in General.
2. Contracts.
3. Interpretation of Contracts.
Chapters 4 through 9 reserved.
10. Agency.
11. Guaranty, Indemnity, and Suretyship.

CHAPTER 1

OBLIGATIONS IN GENERAL

Part 1 — General Provisions

28-1-101. Definitions.
28-1-102. How obligations arise.
28-1-103. What rules govern interpretation of contracts and other obligations.
28-1-104. Relief from forfeiture.

Part 2 — Obligations Imposed by Law

28-1-201. General duty of care.
28-1-202. Obligation of one who unilaterally decides to render service.
28-1-203. Enforcement of obligations arising by operation of law.
28-1-204 through 28-1-210 reserved.
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28-1-301. Types of obligations involving several persons.
28-1-302. Joint obligations and covenants to be taken as joint and several.
28-1-303. Right to contribution from joint debtors.

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28-1-402. Types of conditions.
28-1-403. Condition precedent defined.
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28-1-407. When prior performance of conditions excused.
28-1-408. Condition involving forfeiture to be strictly construed.

Part 5 — Alternative Obligations

28-1-501. Who may select between alternative performances.
28-1-502. How right of selection lost.
28-1-503. One alternative to be selected in its entirety.
28-1-504. When obligation to be interpreted as though a particular alternative did not exist.

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Part 10 — Transfer of Rights and Duties Under Obligation

28-1-1001. Rights arising out of obligation transferable.
28-1-1002. When burden of obligation may be transferred.

Part 11 — Extinction of Obligation by Performance

28-1-1101. Extinction of obligation by full performance.
28-1-1102. Performance by one of several joint debtors.
28-1-1103. Performance to one of several joint creditors.
28-1-1104. Extinction when directions of creditor followed.
28-1-1105. When partial performance extinguishes part of obligation.
28-1-1106. Application of performance when there are several obligations.

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Part 12 — Extinction of Obligation by Offer of Performance

28-1-1201. When obligation extinguished by offer of performance.
28-1-1202. Effect of offer.
28-1-1203. Offer of partial performance ineffective.
28-1-1204. Who must make offer of performance.
28-1-1205. To whom offer must be made.
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28-1-1209. Offer to be made in good faith.
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28-1-1211. When offer may be conditional.
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Part 13 — Prevention of Performance

28-1-1301. When delay or failure to perform or offer to perform excused.
28-1-1302. Effect when performance prevented by creditor.
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28-1-1304. Effect of refusal to accept performance before offer.

Part 14 — Accord and Satisfaction

28-1-1401. Accord — definition and effect.
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28-1-1403. When part performance extinguishes obligation.

Part 15 — Novation

28-1-1501. Novation defined.
28-1-1502. Kinds of novation.
28-1-1503. How novation accomplished.
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28-1-1601. Extinction of obligation by a release.
28-1-1602. What claims survive general release.
28-1-1603. Effect of release of some but not all joint debtors.

Chapter Cross-References

Definition of terms relating to obligations and transactions, 1-1-206.
What ought to have been done, 1-3-220.
Reasonableness, 1-3-233.
Obligation defined, 27-1-105.
Limitation of damages for breach of obligation, 27-1-303.
Breach of obligation to pay money, 27-1-312.
Breach of obligation other than contract, 27-1-317.
Actions based on contract or other obligation, 27-2-202.
Credit transactions, Title 31, ch. 1.
Debtor and creditor relationships, Title 31, ch. 2.

Part 1
General Provisions

28-1-101. Definitions. (1) An obligation is a legal duty by which a person is bound to do or not to do a certain thing.

(2) Performance of an obligation for the delivery of money only is called payment.

History: En. Secs. 1920, 2005, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 4892, 4927, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 7394, 7429, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 1427, 1478; Field Civ. C. Secs. 670, 704; re-en. Secs. 7394, 7429, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-101, 58-406.

Cross-References

Obligation defined, 27-1-105.
Contract defined, 28-2-101.

28-1-102. How obligations arise. An obligation arises either from:

(1) the contract of the parties; or

(2) the operation of law.

History: En. Sec. 1921, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4893, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7395, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1428; Based on Field Civ. C. Sec. 671; re-en. Sec. 7395, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-102(part).

Cross-References

Obligation defined, 27-1-105.
Contract defined, 28-2-101.

28-1-103. What rules govern interpretation of contracts and other obligations. The rules which govern the interpretation of contracts are prescribed by this title and Title 1. Other obligations are interpreted by the same rules by which statutes of a similar nature are interpreted.

History: En. Sec. 1930, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4894, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7396, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1429; Field Civ. C. Sec. 672; re-en. Sec. 7396, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-103; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Terms relating to obligations and transactions, 1-1-206.
Statutory construction, Title 1, ch. 2.
Interpretation of instruments, Title 1, ch. 4.
Declaratory Judgments, Title 27, ch. 8, part 2.
Executed versus executory contracts, 28-2-104.
How contract extinguished, 28-2-1701.
Interpretation giving effect to contract favored, 28-3-201.
Effect to be given to every part of contract, 28-3-202.
When several contracts taken together, 28-3-203.
How repugnancies reconciled, 28-3-204.
Written or original terms to control printed terms, 28-3-205.
Uncertainty to be resolved against party causing it, 28-3-206.
Interpretation to give effect to mutual intention, 28-3-301.
Interpretation of terms that are ambiguous or were intended in different sense by different parties, 28-3-306.
Extent to which language governs interpretation, 28-3-401.
Interpretation of words, Title 28, ch. 3, part 5.
Interpretation of contract of suretyship, 28-11-403.
U.C.C. — general definitions and principles of interpretation, Title 30, ch. 1, part 2.

28-1-104. Relief from forfeiture. Whenever by the terms of an obligation a party thereto incurs a forfeiture or a loss in the nature of a forfeiture by reason of his failure to comply with its provisions, he may be relieved therefrom upon making full compensation to the other party, except in case of a grossly negligent, willful, or fraudulent breach of duty.

History: En. Sec. 4261, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6039, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8658, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3275; re-en. Sec. 8658, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-102.

Cross-References

Definition of negligence and willfully, 1-1-204.
Fraud, 28-2-404 through 28-2-406.

Part 2
Obligations Imposed by Law

28-1-201. General duty of care. Every person is bound, without contract, to abstain from injuring the person or property of another or infringing upon any of his rights.

History: En. Sec. 2290, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5071, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7573, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1708; Field Civ. C. Sec. 847; re-en. Sec. 7573, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-601.

Cross-References

Declaration of rights, Art. II, Mont. Const.
Negligence defined, 1-1-204.
Limit on rights, 1-3-205.

Injury defined, 27-1-106.
Right to compensatory damages, 27-1-202.
Liability for negligence as well as willful acts, 27-1-701.

28-1-202. Obligation of one who unilaterally decides to render service. One who officiously and without the consent of the real or apparent owner of a thing takes it into his possession for the purpose of rendering service about it must complete such service and use ordinary care, diligence, and reasonable skill about the same. He is not entitled to any compensation for his service or expenses, except that he may deduct actual and necessary expenses incurred by him about such service from any profits which his service has caused the thing to acquire for its owner and must account to the owner for the residue.

History: En. Sec. 2760, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5295, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7810, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2078; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1083; re-en. Sec. 7810, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 41-501.

Cross-References

Limits on liability for emergency care rendered at scene of accident or emergency, 27-1-714.
Immunity of persons donating food for free distribution, 27-1-716.
Creditor's retention of thing that creditor refuses to accept, 28-1-1113.
Contracts for personal services limited to 2 years, 28-2-722.
Gratuitous deposits, Title 70, ch. 6, part 3.

28-1-203. Enforcement of obligations arising by operation of law. An obligation arising from operation of law may be enforced by civil action or proceeding or in the manner provided by law.

History: En. Sec. 1921, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4893, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7395, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1428; Based on Field Civ. C. Sec. 671; re-en. Sec. 7395, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-102(part).

Cross-References

Rules incorporated into statutes, Rule 81(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20); Rule 52(c), M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Obligations that cannot be specifically enforced, 27-1-412.
Canceled dealership contracts — repurchase requirements, Title 30, ch. 11, part 7.
Termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or substantial alteration of farm implements dealership agreements, Title 30, ch. 11, part 8.

28-1-204 through 28-1-210 reserved.

28-1-211. Implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. The conduct required by the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing is honesty in fact and the observance of reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing in the trade.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 571, L. 1987.

Part 3
Joint Obligations

Part Cross-References

Liability of joint debtors, Title 25, ch. 15.
Multiple defendants jointly and severally liable, 27-1-703.
Nature of partner's liability, 35-10-307.

28-1-301. *(Temporary)* **Types of obligations involving several persons.** Except as provided in 27-1-703, an obligation imposed upon several persons or a right created in favor of several persons may be:

(1) joint;
(2) several; or
(3) joint and several. *(Terminates on occurrence of contingency—sec. 11(2), Ch. 429, L. 1997.)*

28-1-301. *(Effective on occurrence of contingency)* **Types of obligations involving several persons.** Except as provided in 27-1-703 and 27-1-705, an obligation imposed upon several persons or a right created in favor of several persons may be:

(1) joint;
(2) several; or
(3) joint and several.

History: En. Sec. 1940, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4895, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7397, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1430; Field Civ. C. Sec. 673; re-en. Sec. 7397, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-201; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 253, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 429, L. 1997.

Compiler's Comments

Contingent Applicability: Section 10, Ch. 429, L. 1997, provided: "[This act] applies to causes of action that arise after [the effective date of this act]." Effective on occurrence of contingency.

Contingent Effective Date: Section 11(2), Ch. 429, L. 1997, provided that if House Bill No. 571 is passed and approved (approved April 18, 1997) and is invalidated or is found to be unconstitutional by the Montana Supreme Court, this act is effective on the day after the effective date of the invalidation or of the finding of unconstitutionality.

Cross-References

Performance by one of several joint debtors, 28-1-1102.
Performance to one of several joint creditors, 28-1-1103.

28-1-302. Joint obligations and covenants to be taken as joint and several. Except as provided in 27-1-703, after March 1, 1895, all joint obligations and covenants shall be taken and held to be joint and several obligations and covenants.

History: En. Sec. 1941, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4896, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4896, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7398, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1431; re-en. Sec. 7398, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-202; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 253, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Nature of partner's liability, 35-10-307.

28-1-303. Right to contribution from joint debtors. Except as provided in 27-1-703, a party to a joint or joint and several obligation who satisfies more than his share of the claim against all may require a proportionate contribution from all the parties joined with him.

History: En. Sec. 1942, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4897; Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7399, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1432; Field Civ. C. Sec. 675; re-en. Sec. 7399, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-203; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 253, L. 1987.

Cross-References

Compelling contribution or repayment — joint debtor — surety, 25-13-104.
Effect of discharge — right of contribution, 25-15-202.
Multiple defendants jointly and severally liable — right of contribution, 27-1-703.
Performance by one of several joint debtors, 28-1-1102.
Effect of release of some but not all joint debtors, 28-1-1603.

Part 4
Conditional Obligations

28-1-401. What obligations are conditional. An obligation is conditional when the rights or duties of any party thereto depend upon the occurrence of an uncertain event.

History: En. Sec. 1950, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4898, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7400, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1434; Field Civ. C. Sec. 676; re-en. Sec. 7400, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-204.

Cross-References

Obligation — definition, 28-1-101.
How obligations arise, 28-1-102.

28-1-402. Types of conditions. Conditions may be precedent, concurrent, or subsequent.

History: En. Sec. 1951, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4899, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7401, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1435; Field Civ. C. Sec. 677; re-en. Sec. 7401, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-205.

28-1-403. Condition precedent defined. A condition precedent is one which is to be performed before some right dependent thereon accrues or some act dependent thereon is performed.

History: En. Sec. 1952, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4900, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7402, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1436; Field Civ. C. Sec. 678; re-en. Sec. 7402, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-206.

Cross-References

Conditions precedent, Rule 9(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Parties who cannot obtain specific performance, 27-1-416.
Condition precedent requiring wrongful act, 70-1-403.

28-1-404. Condition concurrent defined. Conditions concurrent are those which are mutually dependent and are to be performed at the same time.

History: En. Sec. 1953, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4901, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7403, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1437; Field Civ. C. Sec. 679; re-en. Sec. 7403, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-207.

28-1-405. Condition subsequent defined. A condition subsequent is one referring to a future event upon the happening of which the obligation becomes no longer binding upon the other party if he chooses to avail himself of the condition.

History: En. Sec. 1954, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4902, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7404, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1438; Field Civ. C. Sec. 680; re-en. Sec. 7404, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-208.

28-1-406. What conditions must be performed before requiring performance by another. Before any party to an obligation can require another party to perform any act under it, he must fulfill all conditions precedent thereto imposed upon himself and must be able and offer to fulfill all conditions concurrent so imposed upon him on the like fulfillment by the other party, except as provided by 28-1-407.

History: En. Sec. 1955, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4903, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7405, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1439; Field Civ. C. Sec. 681; re-en. Sec. 7405, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-209.

Cross-References

Right to specific performance to be mutual, 27-1-414.

28-1-407. When prior performance of conditions excused. If a party to an obligation gives notice to another, before the latter is in default, that he will not perform the same upon his part and does not retract such notice before the time at which performance upon his part is due, such other party is entitled to enforce the obligation without previously performing or offering to perform any conditions upon his part in favor of the former.

History: En. Sec. 1956, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4904, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7406, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1440; Field Civ. C. Sec. 682; re-en. Sec. 7406, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-210.

Cross-References

Enforcement of obligations arising by operation of law, 28-1-203.
Excuse by failure of presupposed conditions, 30-2-615.

28-1-408. Condition involving forfeiture to be strictly construed. A condition involving a forfeiture must be strictly interpreted against the party for whose benefit it is created.

History: En. Sec. 1958, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4906, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7408, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1442; Field Civ. C. Sec. 684; re-en. Sec. 7408, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-212.

Cross-References

Construction of terms, 1-4-107.
What rules govern interpretation of contracts and other obligations, 28-1-103.

Part 5
Alternative Obligations

28-1-501. Who may select between alternative performances. If an obligation requires the performance of one of two acts in the alternative, the party required to perform has the right of selection unless it is otherwise provided by the terms of the obligation.

History: En. Sec. 1970, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4907, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7409, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1448; Field Civ. C. Sec. 685; re-en. Sec. 7409, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-213.

Cross-References

Interpretation of terms that are ambiguous or were intended in different sense by different parties, 28-3-306.
U.C.C. — sales — revocation of acceptance in whole or in part, 30-2-608.

28-1-502. How right of selection lost. If the party having the right of selection between alternative acts does not give notice of his selection to the other party within the time, if any, fixed by the obligation for that purpose or, if none is so fixed, before the time at which the obligation ought to be performed, the right of selection passes to the other party.

History: En. Sec. 1971, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4908, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7410, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1449; Field Civ. C. Sec. 686; re-en. Sec. 7410, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-214.

Cross-References

Time of performance when not specified, 28-3-601.
U.C.C. — sales — absence of specific time provisions, 30-2-309.

28-1-503. One alternative to be selected in its entirety. The party having the right of selection between alternative acts must select one of them in its entirety and cannot select part of one and part of another without the consent of the other party.

History: En. Sec. 1972, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4909, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7411, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1450; Field Civ. C. Sec. 687; re-en. Sec. 7411, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-215.

Cross-References
Offer of partial performance ineffective, 28-1-1203.

28-1-504. When obligation to be interpreted as though a particular alternative did not exist. If one of the alternative acts required by an obligation is such as the law will not enforce or becomes unlawful or impossible of performance, the obligation is to be interpreted as though the other or others stood alone.

History: En. Sec. 1973, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4910, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7412, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1451; Field Civ. C. Sec. 688; re-en. Sec. 7412, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-216; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References
What rules govern interpretation of contracts and other obligations, 28-1-103.
Illegal objects and provisions, Title 28, ch. 2, part 7.

Parts 6 through 9 reserved

Part 10
Transfer of Rights and Duties Under Obligation

Part Cross-References
Registration of public obligations, Title 17, ch. 5, part 11.
Survival of cause of action or defense — death or disability or transfer of interest, 27-1-501.
Survival of counterclaim — death or assignment, 27-1-502.
What defenses to action survive assignment of right to action, 27-1-503.
U.C.C. — sales — delegation of performance — assignment of rights, 30-2-210.
U.C.C. — sales — power to transfer, 30-2-403.
U.C.C. — negotiable instruments — transfer and negotiation, Title 30, ch. 3, part 2.
Transfer of property, Title 70, ch. 1, part 5.

28-1-1001. Rights arising out of obligation transferable. A right arising out of an obligation is the property of the person to whom it is due and may be transferred as such.

History: En. Sec. 1981, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4912, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7414, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1458; Field Civ. C. Sec. 690; re-en. Sec. 7414, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-302.

Cross-References
Kinds of novation, 28-1-1502.

28-1-1002. When burden of obligation may be transferred. The burden of an obligation may be transferred with the consent of the party entitled to its benefits, but not otherwise, except as provided by Title 70, chapter 17, part 2.

History: En. Sec. 1980, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4911, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7413, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1457; Field Civ. C. Sec. 689; re-en. Sec. 7413, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-301; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References
Kinds of novation, 28-1-1502.
Voluntary transfer — applicability of contract rules, 70-1-502.

Part 11
Extinction of Obligation by Performance

Part Cross-References
U.C.C. — sales — performance, Title 30, ch. 2, part 5.

28-1-1101. Extinction of obligation by full performance. Full performance of an obligation by the party whose duty it is to perform it or by any other person on his behalf and with his assent, if accepted by the creditor, extinguishes it.

History: En. Sec. 2000, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4922, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7424, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1473; Field Civ. C. Sec. 699; re-en. Sec. 7424, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-401.

Cross-References
Specific performance, 27-1-411 through 27-1-421.
Extinction of contracts, 28-2-1701.

28-1-1102. Performance by one of several joint debtors. Performance of an obligation by one of several persons who are jointly liable under it extinguishes the liability of all.

History: En. Sec. 2001, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4923, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7425, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1474; Field Civ. C. Sec. 700; re-en. Sec. 7425, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-402.

Cross-References

Liability of joint debtors, Title 25, ch. 15.

Right to contribution from joint debtors, 28-1-303.

28-1-1103. Performance to one of several joint creditors. An obligation in favor of several persons is extinguished by performance rendered to any of them, except in the case of a deposit made by owners in common or in joint ownership, which is regulated by Title 70, chapter 6.

History: En. Sec. 2002, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4924, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7426, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1475; Field Civ. C. Sec. 701; re-en. Sec. 7426, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-403; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Joint obligations, Title 28, ch. 1, part 3.

Creditor defined, 31-2-102.

Relative rights of different creditors, 31-2-105.

28-1-1104. Extinction when directions of creditor followed. If a creditor or any one of two or more joint creditors at any time directs the debtor to perform his obligations in a particular manner, the obligation is extinguished by performance in that manner even though the creditor does not receive the benefit of such performance.

History: En. Sec. 2003, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4925, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7427, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1476; Field Civ. C. Sec. 702; re-en. Sec. 7427, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-404.

28-1-1105. When partial performance extinguishes part of obligation. Partial performance of an indivisible obligation extinguishes a corresponding proportion thereof if the benefit of such performance is voluntarily retained by the creditor, but not otherwise. If such partial performance is of such a nature that the creditor cannot avoid retaining it without injuring his own property, his retention thereof is not presumed to be voluntary.

History: En. Sec. 2004, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4926, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7428, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1477; Field Civ. C. Sec. 703; re-en. Sec. 7428, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-405.

Cross-References

Offer of partial performance ineffective, 28-1-1203.

When part performance extinguishes obligation, 28-1-1403.

Effect of part performance on guarantor's liability, 28-11-216.

U.C.C. — sales — revocation of acceptance in whole or in part, 30-2-608.

28-1-1106. Application of performance when there are several obligations. Whenever a debtor under several obligations to another does an act by way of performance, in whole or in part, which is equally applicable to two or more of such obligations, such performance must be applied as follows:

(1) If, at the time of performance, the intention or desire of the debtor that such performance should be applied to the extinction of any particular obligation is manifested to the creditor, it must be so applied.

(2) If no such intention or desire is then manifested, the creditor, within a reasonable time after such performance, may apply it toward the extinction of any obligation performance of which was due to him from the debtor at the time of such performance, except that if similar obligations were due to him, both individually and as a trustee, he must, unless otherwise directed by the debtor, apply the performance to the extinction of all such obligations in equal proportion. An application once made by the creditor cannot be rescinded without the consent of the debtor.

(3) If application is not made as prescribed in subsection (1) or (2) within the time prescribed, the performance must be applied to the extinction of obligations in the following order and, if there is more than one obligation of a particular class, to the extinction of all in that class, ratably:

(a) first—interest due at the time of the performance;

(b) second—principal due at that time;

(c) third—the obligation earliest in date of maturity;
(d) fourth—an obligation not secured by a lien or collateral undertaking;
(e) fifth—an obligation secured by a lien or collateral undertaking.

History: En. Sec. 2006, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4928, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7430, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1479; Based on Field Civ. C. Sec. 705; re-en. Sec. 7430, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-407; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Intention of parties, Title 28, ch. 3, part 3.
Perfection and priority — security interests, Title 30, ch. 9A, part 3.
Liens, Title 71, ch. 3.

28-1-1107 through 28-1-1110 reserved.

28-1-1111. Receipt for money, instrument, or property delivered. Whoever pays money or delivers an instrument or property is entitled to a written receipt therefor from the person to whom the payment or delivery is made and may demand a proper signature to such receipt as a condition of the payment or delivery.

History: (1)En. Sec. 3411, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8037, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10681, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2075; re-en. Sec. 10681, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2201-2, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2034, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4943, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7445, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1499; Field Civ. C. Sec. 720; re-en. Sec. 7445, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 58-422, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 58-422, 93-2201-2; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References

U.C.C. — sales — when documents deliverable on acceptance — when on payment, 30-2-514.
Warehouse receipts, Title 30, ch. 7.
Notice and receipt of payment for retail installment sales, 31-1-236.

28-1-1112. Objections to tender — waiver. The person to whom a tender is made must at the time specify any objection he may have to the money, instrument, or property or he must be deemed to have waived it; and if the objections be to the amount of money, the terms of the instrument, or the amount or kind of property, he must specify the amount, terms, or kind which he requires or be precluded from objecting afterward.

History: En. Sec. 3412, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8038, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10682, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2076; re-en. Sec. 10682, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2201-3.

Cross-References

Manner of seller's tender of delivery, 30-2-503.
U.C.C. — sales — effect of seller's tender — delivery on condition, 30-2-507.

28-1-1113. Creditor's retention of thing which he refuses to accept. If anything is given to a creditor by way of performance, which he refuses to accept as such, he is not bound to return it without demand but, if he retains it, he is a gratuitous depositary thereof.

History: En. Sec. 2040, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4949, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7451, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1505; Field Civ. C. Sec. 726; re-en. Sec. 7451, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-428.

Cross-References

Custody of thing other than money, 28-1-1224.
Effect of refusal to accept performance before offer, 28-1-1304.
U.C.C. — sales — merchant buyer's duties as to rightfully rejected goods, 30-2-603.
Gratuitous deposit, Title 70, ch. 6, part 3.

Part 12

Extinction of Obligation by Offer of Performance

Part Cross-References

U.C.C. — sales — performance, Title 30, ch. 2, part 5.

28-1-1201. When obligation extinguished by offer of performance. An obligation is extinguished by an offer of performance made in conformity to the rules prescribed in this part and with intent to extinguish the obligation.

History: En. Sec. 2020, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4929, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7431, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1485; Field Civ. C. Sec. 706; re-en. Sec. 7431, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-408.

Cross-References

Manner of seller's tender of delivery, 30-2-503.

28-1-1202. Effect of offer. (1) An offer in writing to pay a particular sum of money or to deliver a written instrument or specific personal property is, if not accepted, equivalent to the actual production and tender of the money, instrument, or property.

(2) An offer of payment or other performance duly made stops the running of interest on the obligation and has the same effect upon all incidents of the obligation as a performance thereof, whether or not the title to anything offered is transferred to the creditor.

History: (1)En. Sec. 3410, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8036, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10680, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 2074; re-en. Sec. 10680, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-2201-1, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2039, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4948, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7450, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1504; Field Civ. C. Sec. 725; re-en. Sec. 7450, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 58-427, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 58-427, 93-2201-1; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Firm offer, 30-2-205.

Loans of money — interest rates, Title 31, ch. 1, part 1.

28-1-1203. Offer of partial performance ineffective. An offer of partial performance is of no effect.

History: En. Sec. 2021, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4930, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7432, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1486; Field Civ. C. Sec. 707; re-en. Sec. 7432, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-409.

Cross-References

When partial performance extinguishes part of obligation, 28-1-1105.

When part performance extinguishes obligation, 28-1-1403.

28-1-1204. Who must make offer of performance. An offer of performance must be made by the debtor or by some person on his behalf and with his assent.

History: En. Sec. 2022, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4931, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7433, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1487; Field Civ. C. Sec. 708; re-en. Sec. 7433, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-410.

Cross-References

What acts agent may perform, 28-10-105.

28-1-1205. To whom offer must be made. An offer of performance must be made to the creditor, to any one or more joint creditors, or to a person authorized by one or more of them to receive or collect what is due under the obligation.

History: En. Sec. 2023, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4932, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7434, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1488; Based on Field Civ. C. Sec. 709; re-en. Sec. 7434, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-411; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References

What acts agent may perform, 28-10-105.

28-1-1206. Where offer may be made. In the absence of an express provision to the contrary, an offer of performance may be made, at the option of the debtor:

(1) at any place appointed by the creditor;

(2) wherever the person to whom the offer ought to be made can be found;

(3) if such person cannot, with reasonable diligence, be found within the state and within a reasonable distance from his residence or place of business or if he evades the debtor, then at his residence or place of business if the same can, with reasonable diligence, be found within the state; or

(4) if this cannot be done, then at any place within this state.

History: En. Sec. 2024, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4933, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7435, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1489; Field Civ. C. Sec. 710; re-en. Sec. 7435, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-412.

Cross-References

U.C.C. — sales — absence of specified place for delivery, 30-2-308.

Manner of seller's tender of delivery, 30-2-503.

28-1-1207. When offer must be made. (1) Where an obligation fixes a time for its performance, an offer of performance must be made at that time, within reasonable hours, and not before or afterwards.

(2) Where an obligation does not fix the time for its performance, an offer of performance may be made at any time before the debtor, upon reasonable demand, has refused to perform.

History: (1)En. Sec. 2025, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4934, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7436, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1490; Field Civ. C. Sec. 711; re-en. Sec. 7436, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 58-413, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2026, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4935, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7437, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1491; Field Civ. C. Sec. 712; re-en. Sec. 7437, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 58-414, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 58-413, 58-414.

Cross-References

Time of performance when not specified, 28-3-601.
U.C.C. — sales — absence of specific time provisions, 30-2-309.

28-1-1208. Offer of late performance with compensation. Where delay in performance is capable of exact and entire compensation and time has not been expressly declared to be of the essence of the obligation, an offer of performance accompanied with an offer of such compensation may be made at any time after it is due, but without prejudice to any rights acquired by the creditor or by any other person in the meantime.

History: En. Sec. 2027, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4936, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7438, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1492; Field Civ. C. Sec. 713; re-en. Sec. 7438, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-415.

Cross-References

Cure by seller of improper tender or delivery — replacement, 30-2-508.

28-1-1209. Offer to be made in good faith. An offer of performance must be made in good faith and in such manner as is most likely, under the circumstances, to benefit the creditor.

History: En. Sec. 2028, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4937, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7439, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1493; Field Civ. C. Sec. 714; re-en. Sec. 7439, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-416.

Cross-References

U.C.C. — good faith defined, 30-1-201.
Effect of seller's tender — delivery on condition, 30-2-507.

28-1-1210. Offeror to be able and willing to perform. An offer of performance is of no effect if the person making it is not able and willing to perform according to the offer.

History: En. Sec. 2030, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4939, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7441, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1495; Field Civ. C. Sec. 716; re-en. Sec. 7441, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-418.

Cross-References

Effect of seller's tender — delivery on condition, 30-2-507.
Right to adequate assurance of performance, 30-2-609.

28-1-1211. When offer may be conditional. (1) An offer of performance must be free from any conditions which the creditor is not bound, on his part, to perform.

(2) When a debtor is entitled to the performance of a condition precedent to or concurrent with performance on his part, he may make his offer depend upon the due performance of such condition.

History: En. Secs. 2029, 2033, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 4938, 4942, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 7440, 7444, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 1494, 1498; Field Civ. C. Secs. 715, 719; re-en. Secs. 7440, 7444, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-417, 58-421.

Cross-References

Condition precedent, 28-1-403.
Condition concurrent, 28-1-404.
How proposal revoked, 28-2-512.
U.C.C. — title, creditors, and good faith purchasers, Title 30, ch. 2, part 4.

28-1-1212. Objections to mode of offer — waiver. All objections to the mode of an offer of performance which the creditor has an opportunity to state at the time to the person making the offer and which could then be obviated by such person are waived by the creditor if not then stated. If the objection is to the amount of money, the terms of the instrument, or the amount or kind of property offered, the creditor must specify the amount, terms, or kind which he requires.

History: En. Sec. 2036, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4945, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7447, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1501; Field Civ. C. Sec. 722; re-en. Sec. 7447, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-424; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Manner of seller's tender of delivery, 30-2-503.
Waiver of buyer's objections by failure to particularize, 30-2-605.

28-1-1213 through 28-1-1220 reserved.

28-1-1221. Title to thing offered. The title to a thing duly offered in performance of an obligation passes to the creditor if the debtor at the time signifies his intention to that effect.

History: En. Sec. 2037, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4946, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7448, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1502; Field Civ. C. Sec. 723; re-en. Sec. 7448, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-425.

Cross-References

Passing of title, 30-2-401.
Manner of seller's tender of delivery, 30-2-503.

28-1-1222. Production of thing to be delivered. The thing to be delivered, if any, need not in any case be actually produced upon an offer of performance unless the offer is accepted.

History: En. Sec. 2031, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4940, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7442, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1496; Field Civ. C. Sec. 717; re-en. Sec. 7442, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-419.

Cross-References

U.C.C. — sales — options and cooperation respecting performance, 30-2-311.

28-1-1223. Thing offered to be kept separate. A thing, when offered by way of performance, must not be mixed with other things from which it cannot be separated immediately and without difficulty.

History: En. Sec. 2032, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4941, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7443, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1497; Field Civ. C. Sec. 718; re-en. Sec. 7443, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-420.

Cross-References

Casualty to identified goods, 30-2-613.

28-1-1224. Custody of thing other than money. The person offering a thing other than money by way of performance must, if he means to treat it as belonging to the creditor, retain it as a depositary for hire until the creditor accepts it or until he has given reasonable notice to the creditor that he will retain it no longer and, if with reasonable diligence he can find a suitable depositary therefor, until he has deposited it with such person.

History: En. Sec. 2038, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4947, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7449, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1503; Field Civ. C. Sec. 724; re-en. Sec. 7449, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-426.

Cross-References

Creditor's retention of thing that creditor refuses to accept, 28-1-1113.
U.C.C. — sales — merchant buyer's duties as to rightfully rejected goods, 30-2-603.
Buyer's security interest in rejected goods, 30-2-711.
Deposit for hire, Title 70, ch. 6, part 4.

28-1-1225. Deposit of money offered in payment. An obligation for the payment of money is extinguished by a due offer of payment if the amount is immediately deposited in the name of the creditor with some bank of deposit within this state of good repute and notice thereof is given to the creditor.

History: En. Sec. 2035, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4944, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7446, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1500; Field Civ. C. Sec. 721; re-en. Sec. 7446, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-423.

Cross-References

U.C.C. — sales — tender of payment by buyer — payment by check, 30-2-511.
Liquidation or limitation of damages — deposits, 30-2-718.

Part 13
Prevention of Performance

Part Cross-References

U.C.C. — sales — performance, Title 30, ch. 2, part 5.

28-1-1301. When delay or failure to perform or offer to perform excused. The want of performance of an obligation or of an offer of performance, in whole or in part, or any delay therein is excused by the following causes, to the extent to which they operate:

(1) when such performance or offer is prevented or delayed by the act of the creditor or by the operation of law, even though there may have been a stipulation that this shall not be an excuse;

(2) when it is prevented or delayed by an irresistible, superhuman cause or by the act of public enemies of this state or of the United States, unless the parties have expressly agreed to the contrary; or

(3) when the debtor is induced not to make it by any act of the creditor intended or naturally tending to have that effect, done at or before the time at which such performance or offer may be made, and not rescinded before that time.

History: En. Sec. 2050, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4950, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7452, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1511; Field Civ. C. Sec. 727; re-en. Sec. 7452, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-429.

Cross-References
Offer of late performance with compensation, 28-1-1208.
Contracts that violate policy of law — exemption from responsibility, 28-2-702.
Excuse by failure of presupposed conditions, 30-2-615.

28-1-1302. Effect when performance prevented by creditor. If the performance of an obligation be prevented by the creditor, the debtor is entitled to all the benefits which he would have obtained if it had been performed by both parties.

History: En. Sec. 2051, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4951, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7453, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1512; Field Civ. C. Sec. 728; re-en. Sec. 7453, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-430.

Cross-References
Right to adequate assurance of performance, 30-2-609.
U.C.C. — sales — buyer's remedies in general, 30-2-711.

28-1-1303. Effect when performance prevented by other causes. If full performance of an obligation is prevented by any cause excusing performance other than the act of the creditor, the debtor is entitled to a ratable proportion of the consideration to which he would have been entitled upon full performance, according to the benefit which the creditor receives from the actual performance.

History: En. Sec. 2052, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4952, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7454, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1514; re-en. Sec. 7454, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-431; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References
Excuse by failure of presupposed conditions, 30-2-615.

28-1-1304. Effect of refusal to accept performance before offer. A refusal by a creditor to accept performance, made before an offer thereof, is equivalent to an offer and refusal unless, before performance is actually due, he gives notice to the debtor of his willingness to accept it.

History: En. Sec. 2053, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4953, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7455, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1515; Field Civ. C. Sec. 731; re-en. Sec. 7455, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-432.

Cross-References
Extinction of obligation by full performance, 28-1-1101.
Creditor's retention of thing that creditor refuses to accept, 28-1-1113.
Anticipatory repudiation, 30-2-610.
Retraction of anticipatory repudiation, 30-2-611.

Part 14
Accord and Satisfaction

Part Cross-References
Compromise or settlement of debt by unsealed writing, 1-4-207.

28-1-1401. Accord — definition and effect. An accord is an agreement to accept in extinction of an obligation something different from or less than that to which the person agreeing to accept is entitled. Though the parties to an accord are bound to execute it, yet it does not extinguish the obligation until it is fully executed.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 2060, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4954, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7456, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1521; Based on Field Civ. C. Sec. 732; re-en. Sec. 7456, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 58-501, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 2061, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4955, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7457, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1522; Field Civ. C. Sec. 733; re-en. Sec. 7457, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 58-502, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 58-501, 58-502.

Cross-References
U.C.C. — sales — substituted performance, 30-2-614.

28-1-1402. Satisfaction — definition and effect. Acceptance by the creditor of the consideration of an accord extinguishes the obligation and is called satisfaction.

History: En. Sec. 2062, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4956, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7458, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1523; Field Civ. C. Sec. 734; re-en. Sec. 7458, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-503.

Cross-References
U.C.C. — sales — substituted performance, 30-2-614.

28-1-1403. When part performance extinguishes obligation. Part performance of an obligation, either before or after a breach thereof, when expressly accepted by the creditor in writing in satisfaction or rendered in pursuance of an agreement in writing for that purpose, though without any new consideration, extinguishes the obligation.

History: **En. Sec. 2063, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4957, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7459, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1524; re-en. Sec. 7459, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-504.**

Cross-References

When partial performance extinguishes part of obligation, 28-1-1105.
Offer of partial performance ineffective, 28-1-1203.
Effect of part performance on guarantor's liability, 28-11-216.
U.C.C. — sales — substituted performance, 30-2-614.

Part 15
Novation

Part Cross-References

Contracts, Title 28, ch. 2.
Interpretation of contracts, Title 28, ch. 3.

28-1-1501. Novation defined. "Novation" is the substitution of a new obligation for an existing one.

History: **En. Sec. 2070, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4958, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7460, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1530; Field Civ. C. Sec. 736; re-en. Sec. 7460, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-505.**

28-1-1502. Kinds of novation. Novation is made by the substitution of:

(1) a new obligation between the same parties with intent to extinguish the old obligation;

(2) a new debtor in place of the old one with intent to release the latter; or

(3) a new creditor in place of the old one with intent to transfer the rights of the latter to the former.

History: **En. Sec. 2071, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4959, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7461, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1531; Field Civ. C. Sec. 737; re-en. Sec. 7461, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-506.**

Cross-References

One alternative to be selected in its entirety, 28-1-503.
Rights arising out of obligation transferable, 28-1-1001.
When burden of obligation may be transferred, 28-1-1002.
U.C.C. — sales — delegation of performance — assignment of rights, 30-2-210.

28-1-1503. How novation accomplished. Novation is made by contract and is subject to all the rules concerning contracts in general.

History: **En. Sec. 2072, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4960, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7462, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1532; Field Civ. C. Sec. 738; re-en. Sec. 7462, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-507.**

Cross-References

What rules govern interpretation of contracts and other obligations, 28-1-103.
How contract extinguished, 28-2-1701.

28-1-1504. When acceptance of novation may be rescinded. When the obligation of a third person or an order upon such person is accepted in satisfaction, the creditor may rescind such acceptance if:

(1) the debtor prevents such person from complying with the order or from fulfilling the obligation;

(2) at the time the obligation or order is received, such person is insolvent and the fact is unknown to the creditor; or

(3) before the creditor can, with reasonable diligence, present the order to the person upon whom it is given, he becomes insolvent.

History: **En. Sec. 2073, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4961, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7463, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1533; Based on Field Civ. C. Sec. 740; re-en. Sec. 7463, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-508.**

Cross-References

How rescission accomplished, 28-2-1713.
Modification, rescission, and waiver, 30-2-209.

Part 16
Release of Debtor by Creditor

28-1-1601. Extinction of obligation by a release. An obligation is extinguished by a release therefrom given to the debtor by the creditor upon a new consideration or in writing, with or without new consideration.

History: En. Sec. 2080, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4962, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7464, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1541; Based on Field Civ. C. Sec. 741; re-en. Sec. 7464, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-509.

Cross-References

Discharge of one joint debtor, 25-15-201.

28-1-1602. What claims survive general release. A general release does not extend to claims which the creditor does not know or suspect to exist in his favor at the time of executing the release, which, if known by him, must have materially affected his settlement with the debtor.

History: En. Sec. 2081, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4963, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7465, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1542; Based on Field Civ. C. Sec. 742; re-en. Sec. 7465, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-510.

Cross-References

Mistake, 28-2-408 through 28-2-411.

28-1-1603. Effect of release of some but not all joint debtors. A release of one of two or more joint debtors does not extinguish the obligation of any of the others unless they are mere guarantors, nor does it affect their rights to contribution from him.

History: En. Sec. 2082, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4964, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7466, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1543; Field Civ. C. Sec. 743; re-en. Sec. 7466, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-511.

Cross-References

Discharge of joint debtor, Title 25, ch. 15, part 2.
Multiple defendants jointly and severally liable — right of contribution, 27-1-703.
Joint obligations, Title 28, ch. 1, part 3.

CHAPTER 2
CONTRACTS

Part 1 — General Provisions

28-2-101. Contract defined.
28-2-102. Essential elements of a contract.
28-2-103. Express versus implied contracts.
28-2-104. Executed versus executory contracts.

Part 2 — Parties

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28-2-101. Contract defined. A contract is an agreement to do or not to do a certain thing.

History: En. Sec. 2090, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4965, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7467, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1549; Field Civ. C. Sec. 744; re-en. Sec. 7467, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-101.

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How liens created, 71-3-102.

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28-2-102. Essential elements of a contract. It is essential to the existence of a contract that there be:

(1) identifiable parties capable of contracting;

(2) their consent;

(3) a lawful object; and

(4) a sufficient cause or consideration.

History: En. Secs. 2091, 2102, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 4966, 4969, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 7468, 7471, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 1550, 1558; Field Civ. C. Secs. 745, 748; re-en. Secs. 7468, 7471, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-102, 13-203; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Ratification of contract void for want of consent, 28-2-304.

What is unlawful, 28-2-701.

Form, formation, and readjustment of contract, Title 30, ch. 2, part 2.

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Requirements of retail installment contracts, 31-1-231.

Minors — power to contract, Title 41, ch. 1, part 3.

28-2-103. Express versus implied contracts. A contract is either express or implied. An express contract is one the terms of which are stated in words. An implied contract is one the existence and terms of which are manifested by conduct.

History: En. Secs. 2180, 2181, 2182, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 5012, 5013, 5014, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 7514, 7515, 7516, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 1619, 1620, 1621; Field Civ. C. Secs. 789, 790, 791; re-en. Secs. 7514, 7515, 7516, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-601, 13-602, 13-603.

Cross-References

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General definitions — U.C.C. — "contract", 30-1-201.

Formation in general — U.C.C. contracts, 30-2-204.

U.C.C. — sales contracts — course of performance or practical construction, 30-2-208.

28-2-104. Executed versus executory contracts. An executed contract is one the object of which is fully performed. All others are executory.

History: En. Sec. 2226, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5050, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7552, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1661; Field Civ. C. Sec. 826; re-en. Sec. 7552, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-727.

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General obligations of parties — U.C.C. contracts, 30-2-301.
Contracts of marriage — parts of code not applicable, 40-1-106.
Minor cannot disaffirm contract for necessaries, 41-1-305.
Discrimination in credit transactions, 49-2-403.

28-2-201. Who may contract. All persons are capable of contracting except minors, persons of unsound mind, and persons deprived of civil rights. Minors and persons of unsound mind have only such capacity as is defined by this part, 28-10-104, and Title 41, chapter 1.

History: En. Secs. 2100, 2101, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 4967, 4968, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 7469, 7470, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 1556, 1557; Field Civ. C. Secs. 746, 747; re-en. Secs. 7469, 7470, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-201, 13-202; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

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28-2-202. Contracts of persons entirely without understanding. A person entirely without understanding has no power to make a contract of any kind, but he is liable for the reasonable value of things furnished to him necessary for his support or the support of his family.

History: En. Sec. 21, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3595, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 5683, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 38; re-en. Sec. 5683, R.C.M. 1935; re-en. Sec. 5683, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 64-110.

Cross-References

Capacity, Rule 9(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
How proposal revoked — mental illness, 28-2-512.
Support of spouse, 40-2-103.
Minor cannot disaffirm contract for necessaries, 41-1-305.
Specific limits on justification for discrimination — age or mental handicap, 49-2-403.
Mentally ill, Title 53, ch. 21.

28-2-203. Contracts of persons with limited understanding. A conveyance or other contract of a person of unsound mind but not entirely without understanding, made before his incapacity has been judicially determined, is subject to rescission as provided in part 17 of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 22, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3596, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 5684, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 39; Field Civ. C. Sec. 21; re-en. Sec. 5684, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 64-111.

Cross-References

Capacity, Rule 9(a), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
How proposal revoked — mental illness, 28-2-512.

Rescission of contracts, Title 28, ch. 2, part 17.
U.C.C. — sales — modification, rescission, and waiver, 30-2-209.
Specific limits on justification for discrimination — age or mental handicap, 49-2-403.
Mentally ill, Title 53, ch. 21.

28-2-204. When person of unsound mind cannot disaffirm contract. A person of unsound mind cannot disaffirm a contract, otherwise valid, to pay the reasonable value of things necessary for his support or that of his family, entered into by him when not under the care of a parent or guardian able to provide for him or them.

History: En. Sec. 19, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 3593, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 5681, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 36; Field Civ. C. Sec. 18; re-en. Sec. 5681, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 64-108(part).

Cross-References
How proposal revoked — mental illness, 28-2-512.
When party may rescind, 28-2-1711.
Support of spouse, 40-2-103.
Liability for acts or debts of spouse, 40-2-106.
Minor cannot disaffirm contract for necessaries, 41-1-305.
Specific limits on justification for discrimination — age or mental handicap, 49-2-403.
Mentally ill, Title 53, ch. 21.

28-2-205. When contract for benefit of third person may be enforced by him. A contract made expressly for the benefit of a third person may be enforced by him at any time before the parties thereto rescind it.

History: En. Sec. 2103, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4970, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7472, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1559; Field Civ. C. Sec. 749; re-en. Sec. 7472, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-204.

Cross-References
Rescission, Title 28, ch. 2, part 17.
U.C.C. — sales — modification, rescission, and waiver, 30-2-209.
Delegation of performance — assignment of rights, 30-2-210.

28-2-206. Assignment of nonnegotiable written contract. A nonnegotiable written contract for the payment of money or the delivery of personal property may be transferred by endorsement the same as a negotiable instrument. Such endorsement transfers all the rights of the assignor under the contract to the assignee, subject to all equities and defenses existing in favor of the maker at the time of the endorsement or arising before notice of the assignment is received by him.

History: En. Sec. 1982, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4913, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7415, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1459; re-en. Sec. 7415, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-303; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

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Survival of cause of action or defense — death or disability or transfer of interest, 27-1-501.
Survival of counterclaim — death or assignment, 27-1-502.
What defenses to action survive assignment of right to action, 27-1-503.
Delegation of performance — assignment of rights, 30-2-210.
U.C.C. — negotiable instruments — transfer and negotiation, Title 30, ch. 3, part 2.
Exemption from execution of proceeds of annuity contracts — assignability of rights, 33-15-514.

Part 3
Consent in General

28-2-301. Essential characteristics of consent. The consent of the parties to a contract must be:

(1) free;
(2) mutual; and
(3) communicated by each to the other.

History: En. Sec. 2110, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4971, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7473, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1565; Field Civ. C. Sec. 750; re-en. Sec. 7473, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-301.

Cross-References
How novation accomplished, 28-1-1503.
Formation in general — U.C.C. sales, 30-2-204.

28-2-302. Effect of consent which is not free. A consent which is not free is nevertheless not absolutely void but may be rescinded by the parties in the manner prescribed by part 17 of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 2111, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4972, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7474, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1566; Field Civ. C. Sec. 751; re-en. Sec. 7474, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-302.

Cross-References

When party may rescind, 28-2-1711.

U.C.C. — sales — modification, rescission, and waiver, 30-2-209.

28-2-303. When consent is mutual. Consent is not mutual unless the parties all agree upon the same thing in the same sense, but in certain cases defined by chapter 3, they are to be deemed so to agree without regard to the fact.

History: En. Sec. 2125, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4986, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7488, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1580; Field Civ. C. Sec. 765; re-en. Sec. 7488, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-316.

Cross-References

Offer and acceptance in formation of contract, 30-2-206.

28-2-304. Ratification of contract void for want of consent. A contract which is voidable solely for want of due consent may be ratified by a subsequent consent.

History: En. Sec. 2133, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4994, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7496, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1588; Field Civ. C. Sec. 773; re-en. Sec. 7496, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-324.

Cross-References

Essential elements of contract, 28-2-102.

Agency — ratification, 28-10-211 through 28-10-215.

Part 4
Circumstances Which Affect Validity of Apparent Consent

Part Cross-References

Parties who cannot be compelled to perform, 27-1-415.

28-2-401. When apparent consent not free. (1) An apparent consent is not real or free when obtained through:

(a) duress;
(b) menace;
(c) fraud;
(d) undue influence; or
(e) mistake.

(2) Consent is deemed to have been obtained through one of the causes mentioned in subsection (1) only when it would not have been given had such cause not existed.

History: En. Secs. 2112, 2113, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 4973, 4974, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 7475, 7476, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 1567, 1568; Field Civ. C. Secs. 752, 753; re-en. Secs. 7475, 7476, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-303, 13-304.

28-2-402. What constitutes duress. Duress consists in:

(1) unlawful confinement of the person of the party, of the husband or wife of such party, or of an ancestor, descendant, or adopted child of such party, husband, or wife;

(2) unlawful detention of the property of any such person; or

(3) confinement of such person, lawful in form but fraudulently obtained or fraudulently made unjustly harassing or oppressive.

History: En. Sec. 2114, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4975, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7477, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1569; Field Civ. C. Sec. 754; re-en. Sec. 7477, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-305.

Cross-References

When party may rescind, 28-2-1711.

Burdens in contested will cases, 72-3-310.

28-2-403. What constitutes menace. Menace consists in a threat of:

(1) such duress as is specified in subsections (1) and (3) of 28-2-402;

(2) unlawful and violent injury to the person or property of any such person in circumstances described in 28-2-402; or

(3) injury to the character of any such person.

History: En. Sec. 2115, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4976, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7478, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1570; Field Civ. C. Sec. 755; re-en. Sec. 7478, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-306; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Libel and slander, Title 27, ch. 1, part 8.
When party may rescind, 28-2-1711.

28-2-404. Kinds of fraud. Fraud is either actual or constructive. Actual fraud is always a question of fact.

History: En. Secs. 2116, 2119, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 4977, 4980, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 7479, 7482, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 1571, 1574; Field Civ. C. Secs. 756, 759; re-en. Secs. 7479, 7482, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-307, 13-310.

Cross-References

Issues of fact, 25-7-101, 25-7-103.
Fraud, mistake, and condition of mind, Rule 9(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Right to damages for fraud preserved, 27-1-602.
Liability for damages for deceit, 27-1-712.
Action for relief on ground of fraud or mistake, 27-2-203.
When party may rescind, 28-2-1711.
When stipulation against rescission ineffective, 28-2-1712.
Remedies for fraud, 30-2-721.
Fraudulent financing of mining and oil companies, Title 30, ch. 14, part 7.
Deceptive practices, 45-6-317.
Deceptive business practices, 45-6-318.

28-2-405. What constitutes actual fraud. Actual fraud, within the meaning of this part, consists in any of the following acts committed by a party to the contract or with his connivance with intent to deceive another party thereto or to induce him to enter into the contract:

(1) the suggestion as a fact of that which is not true by one who does not believe it to be true;

(2) the positive assertion, in a manner not warranted by the information of the person making it, of that which is not true, though he believes it to be true;

(3) the suppression of that which is true by one having knowledge or belief of the fact;

(4) a promise made without any intention of performing it; or

(5) any other act fitted to deceive.

History: En. Sec. 2117, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4978, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7480, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1572; Field Civ. C. Sec. 757; re-en. Sec. 7480, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-308.

Cross-References

When party may rescind, 28-2-1711.
When stipulation against rescission ineffective, 28-2-1712.
Fraudulent conveyances, Title 31, ch. 2, part 3.

28-2-406. What constitutes constructive fraud. Constructive fraud consists in:

(1) any breach of duty which, without an actually fraudulent intent, gains an advantage to the person in fault or anyone claiming under him by misleading another to his prejudice or to the prejudice of anyone claiming under him; or

(2) any such act or omission as the law especially declares to be fraudulent, without respect to actual fraud.

History: En. Sec. 2118, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4979, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7481, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1573; Field Civ. C. Sec. 758; re-en. Sec. 7481, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-309.

Cross-References

When party may rescind, 28-2-1711.
When stipulation against rescission ineffective, 28-2-1712.
Fraudulent conveyances, Title 31, ch. 2, part 3.

28-2-407. What constitutes undue influence. Undue influence consists in:

(1) the use by one in whom a confidence is reposed by another or who holds a real or apparent authority over him of such confidence or authority for the purpose of obtaining an unfair advantage over him;

(2) taking an unfair advantage of another's weakness of mind; or

(3) taking a grossly oppressive and unfair advantage of another's necessities or distress.

History: En. Sec. 2120, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4981, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7483, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1575; Field Civ. C. Sec. 760; re-en. Sec. 7483, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-311.

Cross-References

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Illegal election practices — undue influence, 13-36-210.
When party may rescind, 28-2-1711.
Self-proved will — no undue influence, 72-2-524.
Burden in contested will cases, 72-3-310.

28-2-408. Kinds of mistake. Mistake may be either of fact or law.

History: En. Sec. 2121, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4982, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7484, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1576; Field Civ. C. Sec. 761; re-en. Sec. 7484, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-312.

Cross-References

Fraud, mistake, and condition of mind, Rule 9(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Actions for relief on ground of fraud or mistake, 27-2-203.

28-2-409. What constitutes mistake of fact. Mistake of fact is a mistake not caused by the neglect of a legal duty on the part of the person making the mistake and consisting in:

(1) an unconscious ignorance or forgetfulness of a fact, past or present, material to the contract; or

(2) belief in the present existence of a thing material to the contract which does not exist or in the past existence of such a thing which has not existed.

History: En. Sec. 2122, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4983, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7485, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1577; Field Civ. C. Sec. 762; re-en. Sec. 7485, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-313.

Cross-References

When party may rescind, 28-2-1711.
When stipulation against rescission ineffective, 28-2-1712.

28-2-410. What constitutes mistake of law. Mistake of law constitutes a mistake, within the meaning of this part, only when it arises from:

(1) a misapprehension of the law by all parties, all supposing that they knew and understood it and all making substantially the same mistake as to the law; or

(2) a misapprehension of the law by one party of which the others are aware at the time of contracting but which they do not rectify.

History: En. Sec. 2123, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4984, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7486, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1578; Field Civ. C. Sec. 763; re-en. Sec. 7486, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-314.

Cross-References

Meaning of law, Title 1, ch. 1, part 1.
When party may rescind, 28-2-1711.
When stipulation against rescission ineffective, 28-2-1712.

28-2-411. Mistake of foreign laws — mistake of fact. Mistake of foreign laws is a mistake of fact.

History: En. Sec. 2124, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4985, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7487, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1579; Field Civ. C. Sec. 764; re-en. Sec. 7487, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-315.

Cross-References

When party may rescind, 28-2-1711.
When stipulation against rescission ineffective, 28-2-1712.

Part 5

Communication of Consent — Revocation of Proposal

Part Cross-References

Discrimination in credit transactions, 49-2-403.

28-2-501. How consent is communicated. (1) Consent can be communicated with effect only by some act or omission of the party contracting by which he intends to communicate it or which necessarily tends to such communication.

(2) If a proposal prescribes any conditions concerning the communication of its acceptance, the proposer is not bound unless they are conformed to; but in other cases, any reasonable and usual mode in conformity with subsection (1) may be adopted.

History: **En. Secs. 2126, 2127, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 4987, 4988, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 7489, 7490, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 1581, 1582; Field Civ. C. Secs. 766, 767; re-en. Secs. 7489, 7490, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-317, 13-318; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 117, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Offer and acceptance in formation of contract, 30-2-206.

28-2-502. When consent is considered fully communicated. Consent is considered to be fully communicated between the parties as soon as the party accepting a proposal has put his acceptance in the course of transmission to the proposer in conformity with 28-2-501.

History: **En. Sec. 2128, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4989, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7491, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1583; Field Civ. C. Sec. 768; re-en. Sec. 7491, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-319; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 117, L. 1979.**

28-2-503. Implied acceptance. (1) Performance of the conditions of a proposal or the acceptance of the consideration offered with a proposal is an acceptance of the proposal.

(2) A voluntary acceptance of the benefit of a transaction is equivalent to a consent to all the obligations arising from it, so far as the facts are known or ought to be known to the person accepting.

History: **En. Secs. 2129, 2134, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 4990, 4995, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 7492, 7497, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 1584, 1589; Field Civ. C. Secs. 769, 774; re-en. Secs. 7492, 7497, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-320, 13-325.**

Cross-References

Offer and acceptance in formation of contract, 30-2-206.

28-2-504. Acceptance to be absolute. An acceptance must be absolute and unqualified or must include in itself an acceptance of that character which the proposer can separate from the rest and which will bind the person accepting. A qualified acceptance is a new proposal.

History: **En. Sec. 2130, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4991, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7493, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1585; Field Civ. C. Sec. 770; re-en. Sec. 7493, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-321; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 117, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

Additional terms in acceptance or confirmation, 30-2-207.

28-2-505 through 28-2-510 reserved.

28-2-511. When proposal may be revoked. A proposal may be revoked at any time before its acceptance is communicated to the proposer, but not afterwards.

History: **En. Sec. 2131, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4992, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7494, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1586; Field Civ. C. Sec. 771; re-en. Sec. 7494, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-322.**

Cross-References

Modification, rescission, and waiver, 30-2-209.

28-2-512. How proposal revoked. A proposal is revoked by:

(1) the communication of notice of revocation by the proposer to the other party in the manner prescribed by 28-2-501 and 28-2-502 before his acceptance has been communicated to the former;

(2) the lapse of the time prescribed in such proposal for its acceptance or, if no time is so prescribed, the lapse of a reasonable time without communication of the acceptance;

(3) the failure of the acceptor to fulfill a condition precedent to acceptance; or

(4) the death or serious mental illness of the proposer.

History: **En. Sec. 2132, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4993, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7495, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1587; Field Civ. C. Sec. 772; re-en. Sec. 7495, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-323; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 117, L. 1979.**

Cross-References

When offer may be conditional, 28-1-1211.
Who may contract, 28-2-201.
Contracts of persons entirely without understanding, 28-2-202.
Contracts of persons with limited understanding, 28-2-203.
When person of unsound mind cannot disaffirm contract, 28-2-204.

Part 6
Object of a Contract

Part Cross-References

Agreements for payment of federal sums in lieu of taxes, Title 17, ch. 3, part 3.
Contract for city-county library, 22-1-315, 22-1-316.
What may be subject of contract, 30-11-107.

28-2-601. Object of contract defined. The object of a contract is the thing which it is agreed on the part of the party receiving the consideration to do or not to do.

History: En. Sec. 2150, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4996, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7498, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1595; Field Civ. C. Sec. 775; re-en. Sec. 7498, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-401.

Cross-References

Contract defined, 28-2-101.
Illegality of agreement to allow another person to confess judgment, accept service of process, or accept default, 28-2-709.
Definition of contract — U.C.C., 30-1-201.
Firm offers, 30-2-205.

28-2-602. Essential characteristics of object. The object of the contract must be lawful when the contract is made and possible and ascertainable by the time the contract is to be performed. Everything is deemed possible except that which is impossible in the nature of things.

History: En. Secs. 2151, 2152, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 4997, 4998, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 7499, 7500, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 1596, 1597; Field Civ. C. Secs. 776, 777; re-en. Secs. 7499, 7500, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-402, 13-403.

Cross-References

Prevention of performance, Title 28, ch. 1, part 13.
What is unlawful, 28-2-701.

28-2-603. When contract wholly void. Where a contract has but a single object and such object is unlawful, whether in whole or in part, or wholly impossible of performance or so vaguely expressed as to be wholly unascertainable, the entire contract is void.

History: En. Sec. 2153, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4999, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7501, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1598; Field Civ. C. Sec. 778; re-en. Sec. 7501, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-404.

Cross-References

Regulation of cigarette marketing — illegal contracts, 16-10-302.
Effect of impossibility of designated exclusive method of determination, 28-2-814.
Unconscionable contract or clause, 30-2-302.
Contract discharging employer liability for negligence void, 39-2-705.
Prohibited provisions in rental agreements, 70-24-202.

28-2-604. When contract partially void. Where a contract has several distinct objects of which one at least is lawful and one at least is unlawful, in whole or in part, the contract is void as to the latter and valid as to the rest.

History: En. Sec. 2154, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5000, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7502, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1599; Field Civ. C. Sec. 779; re-en. Sec. 7502, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-405.

Cross-References

Unconscionable contract or clause, 30-2-302.

Part 7
Illegal Objects and Provisions

Part Cross-References

Community college district trustees — no pecuniary interest in letting contracts, 20-15-104.
Parties who cannot be compelled to specifically perform, 27-1-415.
Cause of action for breach of promise abolished — right to damages for fraud and unjust enrichment preserved, 27-1-602.
Agreements settling or compromising abolished causes of action, 27-1-605.
Unconscionable contract or clause, 30-2-302.
Recovery on illegal contracts forbidden, 30-14-219.
Prohibited provisions in rental agreements, 70-24-202.
Certain contracts void, 71-3-109.

28-2-701. What is unlawful. That is not lawful which is:

(1) contrary to an express provision of law;

(2) contrary to the policy of express law, though not expressly prohibited; or

(3) otherwise contrary to good morals.

History: En. Sec. 2240, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5051, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7553, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1667; Field Civ. C. Sec. 827; re-en. Sec. 7553, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-801.

Cross-References

Object of contract defined, 28-2-601.
Consideration to be lawful — effect of illegality, 28-2-803.

28-2-702. Contracts which violate policy of the law — exemption from responsibility. All contracts which have for their object, directly or indirectly, to exempt anyone from responsibility for his own fraud, for willful injury to the person or property of another, or for violation of law, whether willful or negligent, are against the policy of the law.

History: En. Sec. 2241, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5052, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7554, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1668; Field Civ. C. Sec. 828; re-en. Sec. 7554, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-802.

Cross-References

Liability for negligence as well as willful acts, 27-1-701.
U.C.C. — sales — contractual modification or limitation of remedy, 30-2-719.
Contract discharging employer liability for negligence void, 39-2-705.
Wage protection — contracts in violation of part void, 39-3-208.
Prohibited provisions in rental agreements, 70-24-202.

28-2-703. Contracts in restraint of trade generally void. Any contract by which anyone is restrained from exercising a lawful profession, trade, or business of any kind, otherwise than is provided for by 28-2-704 or 28-2-705, is to that extent void.

History: En. Sec. 2246, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5057, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7559, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1673; Field Civ. C. Sec. 833; re-en. Sec. 7559, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-807.

Cross-References

Special corporate privileges — franchises or immunities prohibited, Art. II, sec. 31, Mont. Const.
Unlawful practices — trade, 30-14-103.
Unlawful restraint of trade, 30-14-205.
Recovery on illegal contracts forbidden, 30-14-219.
Deceptive practices, 45-6-317.
Deceptive business practices, 45-6-318.

28-2-704. Exception — sale of goodwill of business. (1) One who sells the goodwill of a business may agree with the buyer to refrain from carrying on a similar business within the areas provided in subsection (2) so long as the buyer or any person deriving title to the goodwill from him carries on a like business therein.

(2) The agreement authorized in subsection (1) may apply in:

(a) the city where the principal office of the business is located;

(b) the county where the principal office of the business is located;

(c) a city in any county adjacent to the county in which the principal office of the business is located;

(d) any county adjacent to the county in which the principal office of the business is located; or

(e) any combination of the foregoing.

History: En. Sec. 2247, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5058, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7560, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1674; Field Civ. C. Sec. 834; re-en. Sec. 7560, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-808; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 432, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Warranty on sale of goodwill, 30-11-221.
Rules for determining existence of partnership — no inference from receipt from sale of goodwill, 35-10-202.

28-2-705. Exception — dissolution of partnership. Partners may, upon dissolution of the partnership, agree that one or more of them may not carry on a similar business within the areas provided in 28-2-704(2).

History: En. Sec. 2248, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5059, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7561, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1675; Field Civ. C. Sec. 835; re-en. Sec. 7561, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-809; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 432, L. 1983.

Cross-References

Rules for determining existence of partnership — no inference from receipt from sale of goodwill, 35-10-202.
Dissolution and winding up of partnership, Title 35, ch. 10, part 6.

28-2-706. Contracts in restraint of marriage generally void. Every contract in restraint of the marriage of any person other than a minor is void.

History: En. Sec. 2249, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5060, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7562, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1676; Field Civ. C. Sec. 836; re-en. Sec. 7562, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-810.

Cross-References

Obligations that cannot be specifically enforced, 27-1-412.
Marriage, Title 40, ch. 1.

28-2-707. What conditions void. A condition in a contract the fulfillment of which is impossible or unlawful within the meaning of part 6 and this part or which is repugnant to the nature of the interest created by the contract is void.

History: En. Sec. 1957, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4905, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7407, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1441; Field Civ. C. Sec. 683; re-en. Sec. 7407, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 58-211; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Parties who cannot be compelled to specifically perform, 27-1-415.
What considered impossibility in contract, 28-2-602.
Unconscionable contract or clause, 30-2-302.

28-2-708. Restraints upon legal proceedings void. Every stipulation or condition in a contract by which any party thereto is restricted from enforcing his rights under the contract by the usual proceedings in the ordinary tribunals or which limits the time within which he may thus enforce his rights is void. This section does not affect the validity of an agreement enforceable under Title 27, chapter 5.

History: En. Sec. 2245, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5056, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7558, R.C.M. 1921; Field Civ. C. Sec. 832; re-en. Sec. 7558, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-806; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 684, L. 1985.

Cross-References

Obligations that cannot be specifically enforced, 27-1-412.
Arbitration, Title 27, ch. 5.
U.C.C. — sales — contractual modification or limitation of remedy, 30-2-719.

28-2-709. Illegality of agreement to allow another person to confess judgment, accept service of process, or accept default. (1) No contract in writing by which any promise to pay money is created shall contain any provision either empowering any person to enter judgment by confession against any party to the contract or empowering any person as the agent of any party to the contract to either confess judgment, accept service of process, or consent on behalf of such party to the entry of his default in any proceeding in court upon such contract. Every such provision in any such contract shall be illegal and void and shall be unenforceable in the courts of this state against any party to such contract.

(2) The term "contract", as used in this section, shall include all writings executed contemporaneously with and constituting a part of the same transaction, whether such writings be negotiable or nonnegotiable in form.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 197, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 7562.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-811.

Cross-References

When and in what courts judgment may be confessed, 27-9-101.
What acts agent may perform, 28-10-105.
Delegation of performance — assignment of rights, 30-2-210.
Definition of retail installment contract, 31-1-202.

28-2-710 through 28-2-720 reserved.

28-2-721. When provision fixing liquidated damages valid. (1) Every contract by which the amount of damage to be paid or other compensation to be made for a breach of an obligation is determined in anticipation thereof is to that extent void, except as expressly provided in subsection (2).

(2) The parties to a contract may agree therein upon an amount which shall be presumed to be an amount of damage sustained by a breach thereof when, from the nature of the case, it would be impracticable or extremely difficult to fix the actual damage.

History: En. Secs. 2243, 2244, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 5054, 5055, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 7556, 7557, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 1670, 1671; Field Civ. C. Secs. 830, 831; re-en. Secs. 7556, 7557, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-804, 13-805.

Cross-References

Damages — breach of contract, 27-1-311.

Liquidation or limitation of damages — deposits, 30-2-718.
Contractual modification or limitation of remedy, 30-2-719.

28-2-722. Contracts for personal services limited to two years. A contract to render personal services cannot be enforced against the employee beyond the term of 2 years from the commencement of service under it, but if the employee voluntarily continues his service under it beyond that time, the contract may be referred to as affording a presumptive measure of the compensation.

History: En. Sec. 2675, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5258, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7773, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1980; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1013; re-en. Sec. 7773, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 41-206; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References
Obligation of one who unilaterally decides to render service, 28-1-202.
Employment defined, 39-2-101.
Term of hiring, 39-2-602.

28-2-723. Construction contracts requiring lien or bond waiver void. A construction contract may not contain provisions requiring a contractor, subcontractor, or material supplier to waive the right to a construction lien or a right to a claim against a payment bond before the contractor, subcontractor, or material supplier has been paid for the labor, materials, or both labor and materials, furnished by the contractor, subcontractor, or material supplier.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 119, L. 1999.

Part 8
Consideration

28-2-801. What constitutes good consideration. Any benefit conferred or agreed to be conferred upon the promisor by any other person, to which the promisor is not lawfully entitled, or any prejudice suffered or agreed to be suffered by such person, other than such as he is at the time of consent lawfully bound to suffer, as an inducement to the promisor is a good consideration for a promise.

History: En. Sec. 2160, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5001, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7503, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1605; Field Civ. C. Sec. 780; re-en. Sec. 7503, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-501.

Cross-References
Parties who cannot be compelled to perform, 27-1-415.
Essential elements of contract, 28-2-102.
U.C.C. — sales — formation of contract in general, 30-2-204.
U.C.C. — sales — offer and acceptance in formation of contract, 30-2-206.

28-2-802. Extent to which existing legal or moral obligation is good consideration. An existing legal obligation resting upon the promisor, a moral obligation originating in some benefit conferred upon the promisor, or prejudice suffered by the promisee is also a good consideration for a promise to an extent corresponding with the extent of the obligation, but no further or otherwise.

History: En. Sec. 2161, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5002, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7504, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1606; Field Civ. C. Sec. 781; re-en. Sec. 7504, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-502.

Cross-References
How obligations arise, 28-1-102.
Liability for acts or debts of spouse, 40-2-106.
Minor cannot disaffirm contract for necessaries, 41-1-305.

28-2-803. Consideration to be lawful — effect of illegality. The consideration of a contract must be lawful within the meaning of 28-2-701. If any part of a single consideration for one or more objects or of several considerations for a single object is unlawful, the entire contract is void.

History: En. Secs. 2162, 2163, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 5003, 5004, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 7505, 7506, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 1607, 1608; Field Civ. C. Secs. 782, 783; re-en. Sec. 7505, 7506, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-503, 13-504.

Cross-References
What is unlawful, 28-2-701.

28-2-804. Written instrument presumptive evidence of consideration. A written instrument is presumptive evidence of a consideration.

History: En. Sec. 2169, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5010, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7512, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1614; re-en. Sec. 7512, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-510.

Cross-References

Presumption of consideration — conclusive or rebuttable, 26-1-601, 26-1-602.

Formal requirements — statute of frauds, 30-2-201.

Final written expression — parol or extrinsic evidence, 30-2-202.

28-2-805. Burden of proof of want of consideration. The burden of showing a want of consideration sufficient to support an instrument lies with the party seeking to invalidate or avoid it.

History: En. Sec. 2170, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5011, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7513, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1615; re-en. Sec. 7513, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-511.

Cross-References

Who has burden of persuasion, 26-1-402.

Presumption of consideration — conclusive or rebuttable, 26-1-601, 26-1-602.

28-2-806 through 28-2-810 reserved.

28-2-811. Applicability of rules concerning object to executory consideration. A consideration may be executed or executory, in whole or in part. Insofar as it is executory, it is subject to the provisions of part 6 of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 2164, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5005, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7507, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1609; Field Civ. C. Sec. 784; re-en. Sec. 7507, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-505.

Cross-References

Executed versus executory contracts, 28-2-104.

28-2-812. How amount of executory consideration may be determined. When a consideration is executory, it is not indispensable that the contract should specify its amount or the means of ascertaining it. It may be left to the decision of a third person or regulated by any specified standard.

History: En. Sec. 2165, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5006, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7508, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1610; Field Civ. C. Sec. 785; re-en. Sec. 7508, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-506.

Cross-References

Presumption of consideration — conclusive or rebuttable, 26-1-601, 26-1-602.

28-2-813. Determination by interested party. When a contract does not determine the amount of the consideration or the method by which it is to be ascertained or when it leaves the amount thereof to the discretion of an interested party, the consideration must be so much money as the object of the contract is reasonably worth.

History: En. Sec. 2166, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5007, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7509, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1611; Field Civ. C. Sec. 786; re-en. Sec. 7509, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-507.

28-2-814. Effect of impossibility of designated exclusive method of determination. (1) Where a contract provides an exclusive method by which its consideration is to be ascertained, which method is on its face impossible of execution, the entire contract is void.

(2) Where a contract provides an exclusive method by which its consideration is to be ascertained, which method appears possible on its face but in fact is or becomes impossible of execution, such provision only is void.

History: En. Secs. 2167, 2168, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 5008, 5009, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 7510, 7511, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 1612, 1613; Field Civ. C. Secs. 787, 788; re-en. Secs. 7510, 7511, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-508, 13-509.

Cross-References

When contract wholly void, 28-2-603.

When contract partially void, 28-2-604.

Impossible conditions, 28-2-707.

Part 9
Written Contracts

Part Cross-References

Contents of writings, Art. X, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Formal requirements — statute of frauds, 30-2-201.
Final written expression — parol or extrinsic evidence, 30-2-202.
Real property sales, 30-11-111.
Plain Language in Contracts Act, Title 30, ch. 14, part 11.
Requirements of retail installment contracts, 31-1-231.

28-2-901. When contracts may be oral. All contracts may be oral except such as are specially required by statute to be in writing.

History: En. Sec. 2183, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5015, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7517, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1622; Field Civ. C. Sec. 792; re-en. Sec. 7517, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-604.

Cross-References

When guaranty considered original obligation and need not be in writing, 28-11-105.

28-2-902. Enforcement of contract not in writing through fraud. Where a contract which is required by law to be in writing is prevented from being put into writing by the fraud of a party thereto, any other party who is by such fraud led to believe that it is in writing and acts upon such belief to his prejudice may enforce it against the fraudulent party.

History: En. Sec. 2184, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5016, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7518, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1623; Field Civ. C. Sec. 793; re-en. Sec. 7518, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-605.

Cross-References

Fraud, 28-2-404 through 28-2-406.
U.C.C. — sales — remedies for fraud, 30-2-721.

28-2-903. What contracts must be in writing. (1) The following agreements are invalid unless the same or some note or memorandum thereof is in writing and subscribed by the party to be charged or his agent:

(a) an agreement that by its terms is not to be performed within a year from the making thereof;

(b) a special promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, except in the cases provided for in 28-11-105;

(c) an agreement made upon consideration of marriage other than a mutual promise to marry;

(d) an agreement for the leasing for a longer period than 1 year or for the sale of real property or of an interest therein. Such agreement, if made by an agent of the party sought to be charged, is invalid unless the authority of the agent is in writing and subscribed by the party sought to be charged.

(e) an agreement authorizing or employing an agent or broker to purchase or sell real estate for compensation or a commission.

(2) Evidence of an agreement described in subsections (1)(a) through (1)(d) is not admissible without the writing or secondary evidence of its contents.

(3) No evidence is admissible to charge a person upon a representation as to the credit of a third person unless such representation or some memorandum thereof is in writing and either subscribed by or in the handwriting of the party to be charged.

(4) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to agreements subject to the Uniform Commercial Code.

History: (1)Subds. a to c; en. Secs. 12 to 14, p. 494, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Secs. 12 to 14, pp. 393, 394, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Secs. 166 to 168, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Secs. 223 to 225, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 2185, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5017, Rev. C. 1907; Subd. d; en. Sec. 8., p. 493, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 8, p. 393, Cod. Stat. 1871; re-en. Sec. 162, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 219, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 2185, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5017, Rev. C. 1907; Subd. e; en. Sec. 2185, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5017, Rev. C. 1907; all subdivisions re-en. Sec. 7519, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1624; re-en. Sec. 7519, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-110, Ch. 264, L. 1963; Sec. 13-606, R.C.M. 1947; (2), (4)En. Sec. 3276, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7969, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10613, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1973; re-en. Sec. 10613, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-171, Ch. 264, L. 1963; Sec. 93-1401-7, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 3277, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7970, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10614, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1974; re-en. Sec. 10614, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-1401-8, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 13-606, 93-1401-7, 93-1401-8; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Agency — when written authorization necessary, 28-10-203.
Guaranty generally to be in writing — form, 28-11-104.
Promise to answer for debt of another, 28-11-105.
Statute of frauds for kinds of personal property not otherwise covered, 30-1-206.
Formal requirements — statute of frauds, 30-2-201.

U.C.C. — letters of credit, Title 30, ch. 5.
Contract for sale of real property — covenants, 30-11-109, 30-11-111.
Auctioneer's memorandum — sufficiency, 30-11-504.
Variation from legal interest rate, 31-1-106.
Retail installment contracts, 31-1-231.
Assignment for benefit of creditors, 31-2-210.
Insurance policy must contain entire contract, 33-15-302.
When contract in writing is binding on mining partnership, 35-13-201.
Marriage settlement contracts, 40-2-312.
Notice to purchaser of property under contract for deed, 70-20-115.
Lease of city lot for over 75 years void, 70-26-110.
Power of attorney to execute mortgage, 71-1-102.
Mortgage of real property, Title 71, ch. 1, part 2.

28-2-904. Effect of written contract on oral agreements. The execution of a contract in writing, whether the law requires it to be written or not, supersedes all the oral negotiations or stipulations concerning its matter which preceded or accompanied the execution of the instrument.

History: En. Sec. 2186, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5018, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7520, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1625; Field Civ. C. Sec. 795; re-en. Sec. 7520, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-607.

Cross-References
Consideration of circumstances surrounding execution, 1-4-102.
Final written expression — parol or extrinsic evidence, 30-2-202.

28-2-905. When extrinsic evidence concerning a written agreement may be considered. (1) Whenever the terms of an agreement have been reduced to writing by the parties, it is to be considered as containing all those terms. Therefore, there can be between the parties and their representatives or successors in interest no evidence of the terms of the agreement other than the contents of the writing except in the following cases:

(a) when a mistake or imperfection of the writing is put in issue by the pleadings;

(b) when the validity of the agreement is the fact in dispute.

(2) This section does not exclude other evidence of the circumstances under which the agreement was made or to which it relates, as described in 1-4-102, or other evidence to explain an extrinsic ambiguity or to establish illegality or fraud.

(3) The term "agreement", for the purposes of this section, includes deeds and wills as well as contracts between parties.

History: En. Sec. 610, p. 198, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 610, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 628, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3132, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7873, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10517, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1856; re-en. Sec. 10517, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-401-13; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References
Consideration of circumstances surrounding execution, 1-4-102.
Fraud, mistake, and condition of mind, Rule 9(b), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Uncertainty to be resolved against party causing it, 28-3-206.
Interpretation of terms that are ambiguous or were intended in different sense by different parties, 28-3-306.
Reference to circumstances permissible, 28-3-402.
Final written expression — parol or extrinsic evidence, 30-2-202.

28-2-906. When written contract takes effect. A contract in writing takes effect upon its delivery to the party in whose favor it is made or to his agent.

History: En. Sec. 2187, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5019, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7521, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1626; Field Civ. C. Sec. 796; re-en. Sec. 7521, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-608.

Cross-References
Formation in general — U.C.C. — sales, 30-2-204.
Offer and acceptance in formation of contract, 30-2-206.

28-2-907. Applicability of rules concerning transfers in general. The provisions of Title 70, chapter 1, part 5, and 70-20-110 concerning the delivery of grants, absolute and conditional, apply to all written contracts.

History: En. Sec. 2188, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5020, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7522, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1627; Field Civ. C. Sec. 797; re-en. Sec. 7522, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-609.

Cross-References
U.C.C. — sales — power to transfer, 30-2-403.
U.C.C. — sales — performance, Title 30, ch. 2, part 5.

Parts 10 through 14 reserved

Part 15
Enforcement of Contracts

Part Cross-References

Complaint for specific performance — form, Title 25, ch. 20, M.R.Civ.P., Appendix, Form 11.
Damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 2.
Measure of damages, Title 27, ch. 1, part 3.
Specific and preventive relief, Title 27, ch. 1, part 4.
Attachment of property, 27-18-101.
Effect of corporate merger on contract rights, 35-15-505.

28-2-1501. When successive actions on same contract permitted. Successive actions may be maintained upon the same contract or transaction whenever after the former action a new cause of action arises therefrom.

History: En. Sec. 426, p. 130, Bannack Stat.; re-en. Sec. 496, p. 232, L. 1867; re-en. Sec. 20, p. 30, Cod. Stat. 1871; rep. Sec. 674, p. 215, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 1893, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7186, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9819, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1047; re-en. Sec. 9819, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8704.

Part 16
Modification of Contracts

Part Cross-References

Specific and preventive relief, Title 27, ch. 1, part 4.
When final injunction may be granted to prevent breach of obligation, 27-19-102.
Modification, rescission, and waiver — U.C.C. — sales, 30-2-209.
Refinancing retail installment contract, 31-1-243.

28-2-1601. Alteration of oral contract by parties. A contract not in writing may be altered in any respect by consent of the parties in writing without a new consideration and is extinguished thereby to the extent of the new alteration.

History: En. Sec. 2280, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5066, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7568, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1697; Based on Field Civ. C. Sec. 842; re-en. Sec. 7568, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-906.

Cross-References

When contracts may be oral, 28-2-901.
Course of dealing and usage of trade, 30-1-205.
Modification, rescission, and waiver, 30-2-209.

28-2-1602. How written contract may be altered by parties. A contract in writing may be altered by a contract in writing or by an executed oral agreement, and not otherwise.

History: En. Sec. 2281, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5067, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7569, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1698; re-en. Sec. 7569, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-907.

Cross-References

Extinction of written contract by destruction or cancellation, 28-2-1702.
Course of dealing and usage of trade, 30-1-205.
Additional terms in acceptance or confirmation, 30-2-207.
Course of performance or practical construction, 30-2-208.
Modification, rescission, and waiver, 30-2-209.

28-2-1603 through 28-2-1610 reserved.

28-2-1611. When written contract may be revised by court. When, through fraud or a mutual mistake of the parties or a mistake of one party while the other at the time knew or suspected, a written contract does not truly express the intention of the parties, it may be revised on the application of a party aggrieved so as to express that intention, so far as it can be done without prejudice to rights acquired by third persons in good faith and for value.

History: En. Sec. 4430, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6108, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8726, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3399; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1899; re-en. Sec. 8726, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-901.

Cross-References

Interpretation of instruments — role of judge, 1-4-101.

28-2-1612. Presumption that parties intended equitable agreement. For the purpose of revising a contract, it must be presumed that all the parties thereto intended to make an equitable and conscientious agreement.

History: En. Sec. 4431, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6109, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8727, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3400; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1900; re-en. Sec. 8727, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-902.

Cross-References

Intention of parties — particular and general provisions, 1-4-103.
Intention of parties, Title 28, ch. 3, part 3.

28-2-1613. Scope of court's inquiry. In revising a written instrument, the court may inquire what the instrument was intended to mean and what were intended to be its legal consequences and is not confined to the inquiry what the language of the instrument was intended to be.

History: En. Sec. 4432, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6110, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8728, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3401; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1901; re-en. Sec. 8728, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-903.

Cross-References

Interpretation of instruments — role of judge, 1-4-101.

28-2-1614. Specific enforcement of revised contract. A contract may be first revised and then specifically enforced.

History: En. Sec. 4433, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6111, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8729, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3402; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1902; re-en. Sec. 8729, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-904.

Cross-References

Specific performance, Title 27, ch. 1, part 4.

Part 17
Extinction of Contracts — Rescission

Part Cross-References

Breach of agreement to convey real property, 27-1-314.
Breach of agreement to buy real property, 27-1-315.
Specific and preventive relief, Title 27, ch. 1, part 4.
When final injunction may be granted to prevent breach of obligation, 27-19-102.
Modification, rescission, and waiver, 30-2-209.
U.C.C. — sales — breach, repudiation, and excuse, Title 30, ch. 2, part 6.
Canceled dealership contracts — repurchase requirements, Title 30, ch. 11, part 7.
Termination, cancellation, nonrenewal, or substantial alteration of farm implements dealership agreements, Title 30, ch. 11, part 8.
Personal solicitation sales — cancellation by buyer, 30-14-504, 30-14-505.
Retail installment contracts — buyer's right of rescission, 31-1-232.

28-2-1701. How contract extinguished. (1) A contract may be extinguished in the same manner as any other obligation and also in the manner prescribed by part 16 and this part.

(2) A contract is extinguished by its rescission.

History: (1)En. Sec. 2260, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5061, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7563, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1682; re-en. Sec. 7563, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 13-901, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2270, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5062, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7564, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1688; Field Civ. C. Sec. 838; re-en. Sec. 7564, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 13-902, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 13-901, 13-902; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Damages for breach of contract, 27-1-311.
Extinction of obligation by performance, Title 28, ch. 1, part 11.
Extinction of obligation by offer of performance, Title 28, ch. 1, part 12.
Accord and satisfaction, Title 28, ch. 1, part 14.
Kinds of novation, 28-1-1502.
How novation accomplished, 28-1-1503.
Extinction of obligation by release, 28-1-1601.
Revision, Title 28, ch. 2, part 16.
U.C.C. — sales — performance, Title 30, ch. 2, part 5.
U.C.C. — sales, breach, repudiation, and excuse, Title 30, ch. 2, part 6.

28-2-1702. Extinction of written contract by destruction or cancellation. The destruction or cancellation of a written contract or of the signature of the parties liable thereon with intent to extinguish the obligation thereof extinguishes it as to all the parties consenting to the act.

History: En. Sec. 2282, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5068, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7570, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1699; re-en. Sec. 7570, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-908.

28-2-1703. Extinction of executory obligations of contract by destruction, cancellation, or alteration. (1) The intentional destruction, cancellation, or material alteration of a written contract by a party entitled to any benefit under it or with his consent extinguishes all the executory obligations of the contract in his favor against parties who do not consent to the act.

(2) Where a contract is executed in duplicate, an alteration or destruction of one copy while the other exists is not within the provisions of subsection (1).

History: En. Secs. 2283, 2284, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 5069, 5070, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 7571, 7572, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 1700, 1701; Field Civ. C. Secs. 845, 846; re-en. Secs. 7571, 7572, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-909, 13-910.

Cross-References

Executed versus executory contracts, 28-2-104.

28-2-1704 through 28-2-1710 reserved.

28-2-1711. When party may rescind. A party to a contract may rescind the same in the following cases only:

(1) if the consent of the party rescinding or of any party jointly contracting with him was given by mistake or obtained through duress, menace, fraud, or undue influence exercised by or with the connivance of the party as to whom he rescinds or of any other party to the contract jointly interested with such party;

(2) if, through the fault of the party as to whom he rescinds, the consideration for his obligation fails in whole or in part;

(3) if such consideration becomes entirely void from any cause;

(4) if such consideration, before it is rendered to him, fails in a material respect from any cause; or

(5) if all the other parties consent.

History: En. Sec. 2271, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5063, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7565, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1689; Field Civ. C. Sec. 839; re-en. Sec. 7565, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-903; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Insane persons — disaffirmance, 28-2-202 through 28-2-204.
Effect of consent that is not free, 28-2-302.
Modification, rescission, and waiver, 30-2-209.
Minors — disaffirmance, Title 41, ch. 1, part 3.

28-2-1712. When stipulation against rescission ineffective. A stipulation that errors of description shall not avoid a contract or shall be the subject of compensation, or both, does not take away the right of rescission for fraud or for mistake where such mistake is in a matter essential to the inducement of the contract and is not capable of exact and entire compensation.

History: En. Sec. 2272, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5064, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7566, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1690; Field Civ. C. Sec. 840; re-en. Sec. 7566, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-904.

Cross-References

Fraud, 28-2-404 through 28-2-406.
Mistake, 28-2-408 through 28-2-411.
U.C.C. — sales — contractual modification or limitation of remedy, 30-2-719.

28-2-1713. How rescission accomplished. Rescission, when not effected by consent, can be accomplished only by the use on the part of the party rescinding of reasonable diligence to comply with the following rules:

(1) He must rescind promptly upon discovering the facts which entitle him to rescind if he is free from duress, menace, undue influence, or disability and is aware of his right to rescind.

(2) He must restore to the other party everything of value which he has received from him under the contract or must offer to restore the same, upon condition that such party shall do likewise, unless the latter is unable or positively refuses to do so.

History: **En. Sec. 2273, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5065, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7567, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1691; Field Civ. C. Sec. 841; re-en. Sec. 7567, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-905.**

Cross-References

U.C.C. — sales, modification, rescission, and waiver, 30-2-209.
U.C.C. — sales — seller's remedies, 30-2-702, 30-2-703.
U.C.C. — sales — buyer's remedies, 30-2-711.

28-2-1714. When rescission may be adjudged. The rescission of a written contract may be adjudged on the application of a party aggrieved:

(1) in any of the cases mentioned in 28-2-1711;

(2) where the contract is unlawful for causes not apparent upon its face and the parties were not equally in fault; or

(3) when the public interest will be prejudiced by permitting it to stand.

History: **En. Sec. 4440, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6112, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8730, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3406; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1903; re-en. Sec. 8730, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-905.**

Cross-References

What is unlawful, 28-2-701.
Modification, rescission, and waiver, 30-2-209.

28-2-1715. When rescission may be adjudged for mistake. Rescission cannot be adjudged for mere mistake unless the party against whom it is adjudged can be restored to substantially the same position as if the contract had not been made.

History: **En. Sec. 4441, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6113, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8731, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3407; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1904; re-en. Sec. 8731, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-906.**

Cross-References

Mistake, 28-2-408 through 28-2-411.
Modification, rescission, and waiver, 30-2-209.

28-2-1716. Power of court to require party rescinding to do equity. On adjudging the rescission of a contract, the court may require the party to whom such relief is granted to make any compensation or restoration to the other which justice may require.

History: **En. Sec. 4442, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6114, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8732, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 3408; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1905; re-en. Sec. 8732, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 17-907.**

Cross-References

Parties who cannot obtain specific performance, 27-1-416.

Parts 18 through 20 reserved

Part 21

Payment of Construction Contractors and Subcontractors

28-2-2101. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms apply:

(1) "Construction contract" means a written agreement between an owner and a contractor for the contractor to construct or improve or to provide construction management for the construction or improvement of an improvement to real property.

(2) "Contractor" means a person who has signed a construction contract with an owner.

(3) "Government entity" means a city, town, county, consolidated municipal-county government, school district, or other special district.

(4) "Improve" means to build, alter, demolish, repair, construct, expand, cover, excavate, grade, fill, clear, plant, landscape, or furnish material or labor, or both for an improvement.

(5) "Improvement" means all or a part of a residential or commercial building, structure, area of real property, quantity of earth or fill material, tree or shrubbery, driveway, roadway, or parking area.

(6) "Owner" means a governmental entity or private entity that has a legal interest in the real property improved or to be improved by the performance of the construction contract.

(7) "Owner's representative" means an architect, engineer, or other person who represents the owner and is designated in the contract as the person representing the owner for the purposes of the administration or oversight of the performance of the construction contract.

(8) "Receipt" or "receive" means actual receipt.

(9) "Subcontract" means a contract between a contractor and a subcontractor or between a subcontractor and another subcontractor, the purpose of which is the performance of all or a part of the construction contract.

(10) "Subcontractor" means a person who has contracted with a contractor or another subcontractor for the purposes of performance of all or a part of a subcontract.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 470, L. 1999.

28-2-2102. Performance entitles contractor or subcontractor to payment. (1) Performance by a contractor of a construction contract in accordance with the provisions of the contract entitles a contractor to payment from the owner.

(2) Performance by a subcontractor of a subcontract entitles the subcontractor to payment from the contractor.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 470, L. 1999.

28-2-2103. Payment to contractor and subcontractor. (1) If a contractor performs a construction contract according to the terms of the contract and requests, either directly to the owner or to owner's representative, payment for performance of the contract, the owner shall pay the contractor, within 30 days after receipt by the owner or the owner's representative of the request for payment, for work performed or materials provided in accordance with the contract.

(2) Within 3 working days after a contractor receives a periodic or final payment from an owner or a state agency, the contractor shall pay the subcontractor, if any, the full amount due the subcontractor in accordance with the subcontract for work performed or materials provided in accordance with that subcontract.

(3) Within 3 working days after a subcontractor receives a periodic or final payment from a contractor, the subcontractor shall pay another subcontractor, if any, the full amount due the subcontractor under the subcontract for work performed or materials provided in accordance with that subcontract.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 470, L. 1999.

28-2-2104. Obligations upon delay of payment. (1) If a periodic or final payment that is required by a construction contract to be paid by an owner to a contractor is delayed by more than 30 days from the date the payment is required by the contract to be made, the owner shall pay to the contractor interest, beginning on the day following the date when the payment is due, at the rate of 1 ½% a month or a pro rata fraction of that amount on the unpaid balance. If the contractor receives interest from the owner for a delayed payment by the owner, the contractor shall ensure that any interest accrued on a delayed payment is distributed by the contractor to subcontractors on a pro rata basis.

(2) If a periodic or final payment required by a subcontract to be paid by a contractor to a subcontractor is delayed for more than 30 days plus 3 working days from the date the payment is required by the subcontract to be made, the contractor shall pay to the subcontractor interest beginning on the day following the date when the payment is due, at the rate of 1 ½% a month or a pro rata fraction of that amount on the unpaid balance. If a subcontractor receives interest from the contractor for a delayed payment by the contractor, the subcontractor shall ensure that any interest accrued on the delayed payment is distributed by the subcontractor to other subcontractors, if any, on a pro rata basis.

(3) Interest is not required to be paid pursuant to this section unless the owner, contractor, or subcontractor, as appropriate, has been notified of the requirements of this section at the time the request for payment is made. Acceptance of progress payments or final payment releases any claim for interest on the payment.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 470, L. 1999.

28-2-2105. Prevailing party entitled to costs and attorney fees. In a civil action on a contract to enforce an obligation imposed by this part, the prevailing party is entitled to reasonable attorney fees and costs, both for trial and appeal. If the parties to a construction contract or subcontract use arbitration, the arbitrator may award fees and costs as the arbitrator may determine.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 470, L. 1999.

28-2-2106. Remedies not exclusive. The remedies provided by this part are not exclusive of any other remedy provided by law or contract.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 470, L. 1999.

28-2-2107. Exception for certain residential dwellings. The provisions of this part do not apply to residential projects or improvements to real property intended for residential purposes with a total cost of less than $400,000.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 470, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 364, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

2001 Amendment: Chapter 364 substituted "residential projects or improvements to real property intended for residential purposes with a total cost of less than $400,000" for "improvements to real property intended for residential purposes that consist of four or fewer residential units". Amendment effective October 1, 2001.

Applicability: Section 4, Ch. 364, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies to contracts entered into or renewed after October 1, 2001."

28-2-2108 and 28-2-2109 reserved.

28-2-2110. Limit on retainage. (1) The maximum retainage applied to construction contracts subject to the provisions of this part may not exceed 10% if the construction contractor is performing by the terms of the contract.

(2) The retainage percentage withheld by an owner, as provided in subsection (1), from a construction contractor is the maximum retainage that a construction contractor may withhold from a subcontractor.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 364, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date: This section is effective October 1, 2001.

Applicability: Section 4, Ch. 364, L. 2001, provided: "[This act] applies to contracts entered into or renewed after October 1, 2001."

CHAPTER 3

INTERPRETATION OF CONTRACTS

Part 1 — General Provisions

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28-3-102. What law and usage to govern interpretation.

Part 2 — General Rules of Interpretation

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28-3-701. Stipulations necessary for reasonableness or conformity to usage.
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Chapter Cross-References

Interpretation of instruments, Title 1, ch. 4.
Validity of interest rate set by contract, 27-1-213.
Breach of contract, 27-1-311.
Actions based on contract or other obligation, 27-2-202.
Actions for damages arising out of work on improvements to real property, 27-2-208.
Circumstances that extend period of limitations on actions, Title 27, ch. 2, part 4.
Arbitration, Title 27, ch. 5.
Who may obtain declaratory judgment, 27-8-202.
When contract may be construed, 27-8-203.
Cases in which property may be attached, 27-18-101.
Judgment when debt not yet due, 27-18-901.
U.C.C. — sales — general obligation and construction of contract, Title 30, ch. 2, part 3.
Construction of contracts — weights, measures, and standards, 30-12-106.
Construction of insurance policies, 33-15-316.

Part 1
General Provisions

28-3-101. Rules of interpretation to be uniform. All contracts, whether public or private, are to be interpreted by the same rules, except as otherwise provided by this code.

History: En. Sec. 2200, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5024, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7526, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1635; Field Civ. C. Sec. 800; re-en. Sec. 7526, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-701.

Cross-References

Interpretation of instruments, Title 1, ch. 4.
Public obligations registration — construction, 17-5-1104.
What rules govern interpretation of contracts and other obligations, 28-1-103.

28-3-102. What law and usage to govern interpretation. A contract is to be interpreted according to the law and usage of the place where it is to be performed or, if it does not indicate a place of performance, according to the law and usage of the place where it is made.

History: En. Sec. 2211, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5035, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7537, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1646; Field Civ. C. Sec. 811; re-en. Sec. 7537, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-712.

Cross-References

Interpretation of language according to usage in place of execution, 1-4-106.
Liability under guaranty of incomplete contract, 28-11-202.
U.C.C. — course of dealing and usage of trade, 30-1-205.

Part 2
General Rules of Interpretation

Part Cross-References

Interpretation of instruments, Title 1, ch. 4.
What rules govern interpretation of contracts and other obligations, 28-1-103.
General obligation and construction of contract, Title 30, ch. 2, part 3.

28-3-201. Interpretation giving effect to contract favored. A contract must receive such an interpretation as will make it lawful, operative, definite, reasonable, and capable of being carried into effect if it can be done without violating the intention of the parties.

History: En. Sec. 2208, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5032, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7534, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1643; Field Civ. C. Sec. 808; re-en. Sec. 7534, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-709.

Cross-References

What ought to have been done, 1-3-220.
Certainty, 1-3-229.
Avoiding voidness, 1-3-232.
Formation in general, 30-2-204.

28-3-202. Effect to be given to every part of contract. The whole of a contract is to be taken together so as to give effect to every part if reasonably practicable, each clause helping to interpret the other.

History: En. Sec. 2206, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5030, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7532, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1641; Field Civ. C. Sec. 806; re-en. Sec. 7532, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-707.

28-3-203. When several contracts taken together. Several contracts relating to the same matters, between the same parties, and made as parts of substantially one transaction are to be taken together.

History: En. Sec. 2207, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5031, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7533, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1642; Field Civ. C. Sec. 807; re-en. Sec. 7533, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-708.

Cross-References

Final written expression — parol or extrinsic evidence, 30-2-202.
Additional terms in acceptance or confirmation, 30-2-207.
U.C.C. — sales — remedies for breach of collateral contracts not impaired, 30-2-701.

28-3-204. How repugnancies reconciled. Repugnancies in a contract must be reconciled, if possible, by such an interpretation as will give some effect to the repugnant clauses, subordinate to the general intent and purpose of the whole contract.

History: En. Sec. 2217, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5041, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7543, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1652; Field Civ. C. Sec. 817; re-en. Sec. 7543, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-718.

Cross-References

Intention of parties — particular and general provisions, 1-4-103.
Construction of terms, 1-4-107.
Interpretation of terms that are ambiguous or were intended in different sense by different parties, 28-3-306.
Particular clauses subordinate to general intent, 28-3-307.
Additional terms in acceptance or confirmation, 30-2-207.
Options and cooperation respecting performance, 30-2-311.

28-3-205. Written or original terms to control printed terms. Where a contract is partly written and partly printed or where part of it is written or printed under the special directions of the parties and with a special view to their intention and the remainder is copied from a form originally prepared without special reference to the particular parties and the particular contract in question, the written parts control the printed parts and the parts which are purely original control those which are copied from a form and, if the two are absolutely repugnant, the latter must be so far disregarded.

History: En. Sec. 2216, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5040, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7542, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1651; Field Civ. C. Sec. 816; re-en. Sec. 7542, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-717.

Cross-References

Written words versus words in printed form, 1-4-105.

28-3-206. Uncertainty to be resolved against party causing it. In cases of uncertainty not removed by parts 1 through 5 of this chapter, the language of a contract should be interpreted most strongly against the party who caused the uncertainty to exist. The promisor is presumed to be such party, except that in the case of a contract between a public officer or body, as such, and a private party, it is presumed that all uncertainty was caused by the private party.

History: En. Sec. 2219, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5043, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7545, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1654; Field Civ. C. Sec. 819; re-en. Sec. 7545, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-720; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Consideration of circumstances surrounding execution, 1-4-102.
Public contracts — contract actions against state, Title 18, ch. 1, part 4.

Express versus implied contracts, 28-2-103.
When extrinsic evidence concerning written agreement may be considered, 28-2-905.
Interpretation of terms that are ambiguous or were intended in different sense by different parties, 28-3-306.
Additional terms in acceptance or confirmation, 30-2-207.

Part 3
Intention of the Parties

Part Cross-References
Intention of parties — particular and general provisions, 1-4-103.
When contract considered pledge to transfer property; 71-2-102.
Lien or contract for lien transfers no title, 71-3-108.

28-3-301. Interpretation to give effect to mutual intention. A contract must be so interpreted as to give effect to the mutual intention of the parties as it existed at the time of contracting, so far as the same is ascertainable and lawful.

History: En. Sec. 2201, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5025, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7527, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1636; Field Civ. C. Sec. 801; re-en. Sec. 7527, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-702.

Cross-References
Essential characteristics of consent, 28-2-301.
When consent is mutual, 28-2-303.
What is unlawful, 28-2-701.

28-3-302. How intention ascertained. For the purpose of ascertaining the intention of the parties to a contract, if otherwise doubtful, the rules given in this chapter are to be applied.

History: En. Sec. 2202, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5026, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7528, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1637; Field Civ. C. Sec. 802; re-en. Sec. 7528, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-703.

28-3-303. Writing generally to determine intention. When a contract is reduced to writing, the intention of the parties is to be ascertained from the writing alone if possible, subject, however, to the other provisions of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 2204, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5028, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7530, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1639; Field Civ. C. Sec. 804; re-en. Sec. 7530, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-705.

Cross-References
Interpretation of language according to usage in place of execution, 1-4-106.
Construction of terms, 1-4-107.
Formal requirements — statute of frauds, 30-2-201.
Final written expression — parol or extrinsic evidence, 30-2-202.

28-3-304. When writing disregarded. When through fraud, mistake, or accident a written contract fails to express the real intention of the parties, such intention is to be regarded and the erroneous parts of the writing disregarded.

History: En. Sec. 2205, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5029, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7531, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1640; Field Civ. C. Sec. 805; re-en. Sec. 7531, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-706.

Cross-References
Consideration of circumstances surrounding execution, 1-4-102.
Liability for damages for deceit, 27-1-712.
Duty to restore thing wrongfully acquired or retained, 27-1-713.
Actions for relief on ground of fraud or mistake, 27-2-203.
Final written expression — parol or extrinsic evidence, 30-2-202.

28-3-305. Contract restricted to its apparent objects. However broad may be the terms of a contract, it extends only to those things concerning which it appears that the parties intended to contract.

History: En. Sec. 2213, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5037, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7539, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1648; Field Civ. C. Sec. 813; re-en. Sec. 7539, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-714.

Cross-References
Object of contract defined, 28-2-601.
Formation in general, 30-2-204.
Offer and acceptance in formation of contract, 30-2-206.
Additional terms in acceptance and confirmation, 30-2-207.

28-3-306. Interpretation of terms that are ambiguous or were intended in a different sense by different parties. (1) If the terms of a promise are in any respect ambiguous or uncertain, it must be interpreted in the sense in which the promisor believed, at the time of making it, that the promisee understood it.

(2) When the terms of an agreement have been intended in a different sense by different parties to it, that sense is to prevail against either party in which he supposed the other understood it; and when different constructions of a provision are otherwise equally proper, that is to be taken which is most favorable to the party in whose favor the provision was made.

History: (1)En. Sec. 2214, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5038, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7540, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1649; Field Civ. C. Sec. 814; re-en. Sec. 7540, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 13-715, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 618, p. 200, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 618, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 636, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3140, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7881, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10525, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1864; re-en. Sec. 10525, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 93-401-21, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 13-715, 93-401-21.

Cross-References

Interpretation of language according to usage in place of execution, 1-4-106.
Construction of terms, 1-4-107.
When extrinsic evidence concerning written agreement may be considered, 28-2-905.
Uncertainty to be resolved against party causing it, 28-3-206.
Final written expression — parol or extrinsic evidence, 30-2-202.

28-3-307. Particular clauses subordinate to general intent. Particular clauses of a contract are subordinate to its general intent.

History: En. Sec. 2215, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5039, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7541, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1650; Field Civ. C. Sec. 815; re-en. Sec. 7541, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-716.

Cross-References

Particular versus general, 1-3-225.
Intention of parties — particular and general provisions, 1-4-103.
How repugnancies reconciled, 28-3-204.
U.C.C. — sales — general obligation and construction of contract, Title 30, ch. 2, part 3.

Part 4
Factors Considered in Determining Intention

Part Cross-References

General obligations of parties, 30-2-301.
Allocation or division of risks, 30-2-303.

28-3-401. Extent to which language governs interpretation. The language of a contract is to govern its interpretation if the language is clear and explicit and does not involve an absurdity.

History: En. Sec. 2203, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5027, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7529, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1638; Field Civ. C. Sec. 803; re-en. Sec. 7529, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-704.

Cross-References

Interpretation of language according to usage in place of execution, 1-4-106.
Formal requirements — statute of frauds, 30-2-201.
Final written expression — parol or extrinsic evidence, 30-2-202.

28-3-402. Reference to circumstances permissible. A contract may be explained by reference to the circumstances under which it was made and the matter to which it relates.

History: En. Sec. 2212, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5036, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7538, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1647; Field Civ. C. Sec. 812; re-en. Sec. 7538, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-713.

Cross-References

Consideration of circumstances surrounding execution, 1-4-102.
When extrinsic evidence concerning written agreement may be considered, 28-2-905.
Course of dealing and usage of trade, 30-1-205.
Course of performance or practical construction, 30-2-208.

28-3-403. Superseded. Sup. Ct. Ord. No. 12729, July 10, 1979. (See compiler's comments in annotations under Title 26, ch. 10, Mont. Rules of Evidence.)

History: En. Sec. 624, p. 201, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 624, 1st Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 642, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3146, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7887, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 10531, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. C. Civ. Proc. Sec. 1870; re-en. Sec. 10531, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-401-27(part); amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Part 5
Interpretation of Words

Part Cross-References

Construction of words and phrases, 1-2-106.
Interpretation of language according to usage in place of execution, 1-4-106.
Life and Disability Insurance Policy Language Simplification Act, 33-15-321 through 33-15-329.

28-3-501. Words generally understood in their ordinary sense. The words of a contract are to be understood in their ordinary and popular sense rather than according to their strict legal meaning unless used by the parties in a technical sense or unless a special meaning is given to them by usage, in which case the latter must be followed.

History: En. Sec. 2209, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5033, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7535, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1644; Field Civ. C. Sec. 809; re-en. Sec. 7535, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-710.

Cross-References

Construction of terms, 1-4-107.

28-3-502. Interpretation of technical words. Technical words are to be interpreted as usually understood by persons in the profession or business to which they relate unless clearly used in a different sense.

History: En. Sec. 2210, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5034, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7536, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1645; Field Civ. C. Sec. 810; re-en. Sec. 7536, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-711.

Cross-References

Interpretation of language according to usage in place of execution, 1-4-106.
Construction of terms, 1-4-107.

28-3-503. Inconsistent words to be rejected. Words in a contract which are wholly inconsistent with its nature or with the main intention of the parties are to be rejected.

History: En. Sec. 2218, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5042, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7544, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1653; Field Civ. C. Sec. 818; re-en. Sec. 7544, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-719.

Cross-References

Intention of parties — particular and general provisions, 1-4-103.
Construction of terms, 1-4-107.
Course of performance or practical construction, 30-2-208.

Part 6
Time of Performance

Part Cross-References

Rules concerning time, Title 1, ch. 1, part 3.
Time — reasonable time — "seasonably", 30-1-204.
Time for payment for ores, 82-2-421.

28-3-601. Time of performance when not specified. If no time is specified for the performance of an act required to be performed, a reasonable time is allowed. If the act is in its nature capable of being done instantly (for example, if it consists in the payment of money only), it must be performed immediately upon the thing to be done being exactly ascertained.

History: En. Sec. 2222, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5046, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7548, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1657; Field Civ. C. Sec. 822; re-en. Sec. 7548, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-723.

Cross-References

Absence of specific time provisions — notice of termination, 30-2-309.
Open time for payment or running of credit — authority to ship under reservation, 30-2-310.
Delivery to be within reasonable hours, 30-11-208.

28-3-602. When time considered of the essence. Time is never considered as of the essence of a contract unless by its terms expressly so provided.

History: En. Sec. 2223, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5047, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7549, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1658; Field Civ. C. Sec. 823; re-en. Sec. 7549, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-724.

Cross-References

Absence of specific time provisions — notice of termination, 30-2-309.

28-3-603. Postponement of performance date which falls on holiday. Whenever any act of a secular nature other than a work of necessity or mercy is appointed by contract to be performed upon a particular day which day falls upon a holiday, such act may be performed upon the next business day with the same effect as if it had been performed upon the day appointed.

History: En. Sec. 12, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 12, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 12, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pol. C. Sec. 13; re-en. Sec. 12, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 19-109.

Cross-References

Legal holidays and business days, 1-1-216.
Banks — transaction on holidays, 32-1-482.
Saturday treated as banking holiday, 32-1-483.

Part 7
Provisions Implied by Law

Part Cross-References

General obligations of parties, 30-2-301.

28-3-701. Stipulations necessary for reasonableness or conformity to usage. Stipulations which are necessary to make a contract reasonable or conformable to usage are implied in respect to matters concerning which the contract manifests no contrary intention.

History: En. Sec. 2220, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5044, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7546, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1655; Field Civ. C. Sec. 820; re-en. Sec. 7546, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-721.

Cross-References

Reasonableness, 1-3-233.
Interpretation of language according to usage in place of execution, 1-4-106.
Course of dealing and usage of trade, 30-1-205.
Course of performance or practical construction, 30-2-208.

28-3-702. Necessary and incidental terms. All things that in law or usage are considered as incidental to a contract or as necessary to carry it into effect are implied therefrom unless some of them are expressly mentioned therein, in which case all other things of the same class are considered to be excluded.

History: En. Sec. 2221, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5045, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7547, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1656; Field Civ. C. Sec. 821; re-en. Sec. 7547, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-722; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Grant includes essentials, 1-3-213.
Final written expression — parol or extrinsic evidence, 30-2-202.
Additional terms in acceptance or confirmation, 30-2-207.

28-3-703. When promise presumed to be joint and several. (1) Where all the parties who unite in a promise receive some benefit from the consideration, whether past or present, their promise is presumed to be joint and several.

(2) A promise made in the singular number but executed by several persons is presumed to be joint and several.

History: En. Secs. 2224, 2225, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 5048, 5049, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 7550, 7551, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 1659, 1660; Field Civ. C. Secs. 824, 825; re-en. Secs. 7550, 7551, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 13-725, 13-726.

Cross-References

Joint obligations, Title 28, ch. 1, part 3.

28-3-704. Contractual right to attorney fees treated as reciprocal. Whenever, by virtue of the provisions of any contract or obligation in the nature of a contract made and entered into at any time after July 1, 1971, one party to such contract or obligation has an express right to recover attorney fees from any other party to the contract or obligation in the event the party having that right shall bring an action upon the contract or obligation, then in any action on such contract or obligation all parties to the contract or obligation shall be deemed to have the same right to recover attorney fees and the prevailing party in any such action, whether by virtue of the express contractual right or by virtue of this section, shall be entitled to recover his reasonable attorney fees from the losing party or parties.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 259, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 93-8601.1.

Cross-References

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Attorney fees, Title 25, ch. 10, part 3.
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RESERVED

CHAPTER 10

AGENCY

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Part 1
General Provisions

28-10-101. Definitions of agent and agency. An agent is one who represents another, called the principal, in dealings with third persons. Such representation is called agency.

History: En. Sec. 3070, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5413, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7928, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2295; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1216; re-en. Sec. 7928, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-101.

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Criminal investigation agent, 44-2-111.
Liability for acts committed by or for another, Title 45, ch. 2, part 3.
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28-10-102. General versus special agents. An agent for a particular act or transaction is called a special agent. All others are general agents.

History: En. Sec. 3072, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5415, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7930, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2297; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1218; re-en. Sec. 7930, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-103.

28-10-103. Actual versus ostensible agency. An agency is either actual or ostensible. An agency is actual when the agent is really employed by the principal. An agency is ostensible when the principal intentionally or by want of ordinary care causes a third person to believe another to be his agent who is not really employed by him.

History: En. Secs. 3073, 3074, 3075, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 5416, 5417, 5418, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 7931, 7932, 7933, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 2298, 2299, 2300; Field Civ. C. Secs. 1219, 1220, 1221; re-en. Secs. 7931, 7932, 7933, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-104, 2-105, 2-106.

Cross-References

Authority of agent, Title 28, ch. 10, part 4.
Authority of factor, 30-11-606.
Ostensible authority, 30-11-607.

28-10-104. Who may appoint an agent, who may be an agent. Any person having capacity to contract, except a minor, may appoint an agent, and any person may be an agent.

History: En. Secs. 16, 3071, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 3590, 5414, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 5678, 7929, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 33, 2296; Field Civ. C. Secs. 15, 1217; re-en. Secs. 5678, 7929, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-102, 64-105; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References

University agency fund — state agency fund, 17-2-102.

Artist and art dealer — agency relationship, 22-2-503.
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Agency status of collecting banks, 30-4-201.
Cooperative agricultural marketing — who may be members, 35-17-301.
Delegation of power by minors forbidden, 41-1-301.

28-10-105. What acts agent may perform. (1) An agent may be authorized to do any acts which his principal might do, except those to which the latter is bound to give his personal attention.

(2) Every act which, according to this code, may be done by or to any person may be done by or to the agent of such person for that purpose unless a contrary intention clearly appears.

History: En. Secs. 3080, 3081, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 5419, 5420, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 7934, 7935, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 2304, 2305; Field Civ. C. Secs. 1222, 1223; re-en. Secs. 7934, 7935, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-107, 2-108.

Cross-References
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Part 2
Creation of Agency

Part Cross-References
Master and servant — term of hiring, 39-2-602.

28-10-201. How agency may be created. An agency may be created and an authority may be conferred by a precedent authorization or a subsequent ratification.

History: En. Sec. 3083, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5422, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7937, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2307; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1225; re-en. Sec. 7937, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-114.

Cross-References
Presumption and duration of agency status of collecting bank, 30-4-201.

28-10-202. Consideration unnecessary. A consideration is not necessary to make an authority, whether precedent or subsequent, binding upon the principal.

History: En. Sec. 3084, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5423, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7938, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2308; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1226; re-en. Sec. 7938, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-115.

Cross-References
Consideration, Title 28, ch. 2, part 8.

28-10-203. When written authorization necessary. An oral authorization is sufficient for any purpose, except that an authority to enter into a contract required by law to be in writing can only be given by an instrument in writing.

History: En. Sec. 3085, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5424, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7939, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2309; Based on Field Civ. C. Sec. 1227; re-en. Sec. 7939, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-116.

Cross-References
Artist-art dealer relationship — writing required, 22-2-503.
What contracts must be in writing, 28-2-903.
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Statute of frauds for kinds of personal property not otherwise covered, 30-1-206.
Formal requirements — statute of frauds, 30-2-201.
Contract for sale of real property, 30-11-111.

28-10-204 through 28-10-210 reserved.

28-10-211. How agent's act ratified. A ratification can be made only in the manner that would have been necessary to confer an original authority for the act ratified or, whenever an oral authorization would suffice, by knowingly accepting or retaining the benefit of the act.

History: En. Sec. 3086, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5425, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7940, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2310; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1228; re-en. Sec. 7940, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-117; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Principal's consent needed to relieve factor from liability, 30-11-605.

28-10-212. Ratification of part of indivisible transaction. Ratification of part of an indivisible transaction is a ratification of the whole.

History: En. Sec. 3087, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5426, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7941, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2311; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1229; re-en. Sec. 7941, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-118.

28-10-213. Ratification not to prejudice third persons. No unauthorized act can be made valid retroactively to the prejudice of third persons without their consent.

History: En. Sec. 3089, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5428, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7943, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2313; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1231; re-en. Sec. 7943, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-120.

Cross-References

When agent responsible to third persons as principal, 28-10-702.

28-10-214. When ratification void. A ratification is not valid unless, at the time of ratifying the act done, the principal has power to confer authority for such an act.

History: En. Sec. 3088, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5427, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7942, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2312; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1230; re-en. Sec. 7942, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-119.

Cross-References

Authority of agent, Title 28, ch. 10, part 4.

28-10-215. When ratification may be rescinded. A ratification may be rescinded when made without such consent as is required in a contract or with an imperfect knowledge of the material facts of the transaction ratified, but not otherwise.

History: En. Sec. 3090, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5429, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7944, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2314; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1232; re-en. Sec. 7944, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-121.

Cross-References

Extinction of contracts — rescission, Title 28, ch. 2, part 17.
Modification, rescission, and waiver, 30-2-209.

Part 3
Duties of Agent

Part Cross-References

Rules determining rights and duties of partners, 35-10-401.

28-10-301. Agent not to exceed actual authority. An agent must not exceed the limits of his actual authority as defined by this chapter and parts 5 and 6 of chapter 11 of Title 30.

History: En. Sec. 2740, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5286, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7801, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2019; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1041; re-en. Sec. 7801, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-109; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Obedience required from factor, 30-11-602.
Partner as agent of partnership — restrictions on partner's authority, 35-10-301.

28-10-302. Duty to keep principal informed. An agent must use ordinary diligence to keep his principal informed of his acts in the course of the agency.

History: En. Sec. 2741, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5287, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7802, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2020; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1042; re-en. Sec. 7802, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-110.

28-10-303. Duty of agent employed to collect negotiable instrument. An agent employed to collect a negotiable instrument must collect it promptly and take all measures necessary to charge the parties thereto in case of its dishonor and, if it is a bill of exchange, present it for acceptance with reasonable diligence.

History: En. Sec. 2742, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5288, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7803, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2021; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1043; re-en. Sec. 7803, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-111.

Cross-References

Powers and duties of notary public, 1-5-416.

U.C.C. — negotiable instruments, Title 30, ch. 3.
U.C.C. — warehouse receipts, bills of lading, and other documents of title, Title 30, ch. 7.
Servant to pay over without demand, 39-2-605.

Part 4
Authority of Agent

Part Cross-References

Breach of warranty of agent's authority, 27-1-313.
Warranty of authority, 28-10-701.
Obedience required from factor, 30-11-602.
Partner as agent of partnership — restrictions on partner's authority, 35-10-301.
Members of grazing district as agents, 76-16-302.

28-10-401. What authority agent has. An agent has such authority as the principal actually or ostensibly confers upon him.

History: En. Sec. 3091, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5430, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7945, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2315; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1233; re-en. Sec. 7945, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-122.

Cross-References

Actual versus ostensible agency, 28-10-103.
What acts agent may perform, 28-10-105.
Agent not to exceed actual authority, 28-10-301.
Warranty of authority, 28-10-701.
Authority of factor, 30-11-606.

28-10-402. Actual authority defined. Actual authority is such as the principal intentionally confers upon the agent or intentionally or by want of ordinary care allows the agent to believe himself to possess.

History: En. Sec. 3092, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5431, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7946, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2316; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1234; re-en. Sec. 7946, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-123.

Cross-References

Actual versus ostensible agency, 28-10-103.
Authority of factor, 30-11-606.

28-10-403. Ostensible authority defined. Ostensible authority is such as a principal, intentionally or by want of ordinary care, causes or allows a third person to believe the agent to possess.

History: En. Sec. 3093, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5432, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7947, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2317; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1235; re-en. Sec. 7947, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-124.

Cross-References

Actual versus ostensible agency, 28-10-103.
Ostensible authority, 30-11-607.

28-10-404. When and as to whom agent's authority restricted. Every agent has actually such authority as is defined by this chapter and parts 5 and 6 of chapter 11 of Title 30 unless specially deprived thereof by his principal and has even then such authority ostensibly except as to persons who have actual or constructive notice of the restriction upon his authority.

History: En. Sec. 3094, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5433, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7948, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2318; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1236; re-en. Sec. 7948, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-125; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References

Partner as agent of partnership — restrictions on partner's authority, 35-10-301.

28-10-405. Implied powers of agent. An agent has authority to:

(1) do everything necessary and proper and usual, in the ordinary course of business, for effecting the purpose of his agency; and

(2) make a representation respecting any matter of fact, except the terms of his authority, upon which his right to use his authority depends and the truth of which cannot be determined by the use of reasonable diligence on the part of the person to whom the representation is made.

History: En. Sec. 3095, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5434, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7949, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2319; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1237; re-en. Sec. 7949, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-126; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References

What acts agent may perform, 28-10-105.

Auctioneer's authority from seller, 30-11-506.
Auctioneer's authority from bidder, 30-11-507.
Authority of factor, 30-11-606.

28-10-406. Interpretation of authority given partly in general and partly in specific terms. When an authority is given partly in general and partly in specific terms, the general authority gives no higher powers than those specifically mentioned.

History: En. Sec. 3097, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5436, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7951, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2321; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1239; re-en. Sec. 7951, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-128.

Cross-References

What acts agent may perform, 28-10-105.

28-10-407. Statutory exceptions to general authority. An authority expressed in general terms, however broad, does not authorize an agent to:

(1) act in his own name unless it is the usual course of business to do so;
(2) define the scope of his agency; or
(3) do any act which a trustee is forbidden to do by Title 72, chapter 34.

History: En. Sec. 3098, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5437, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7952, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2322; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1240; re-en. Sec. 7952, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-129.

Cross-References

What acts agent may perform, 28-10-105.
Agent not to exceed actual authority, 28-10-301.
What authority agent has, 28-10-401.
Auctioneer's authority from seller, 30-11-506.
Authority of factor, 30-11-606.
Partner as agent of partnership — restrictions on partner's authority, 35-10-301.

28-10-408. When agent may disobey instructions. An agent has power to disobey instructions in dealing with the subject of the agency in cases where it is clearly for the interest of his principal that he should do so and there is not time to communicate with the principal.

History: En. Sec. 3096, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5435, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7950, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2320; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1238; re-en. Sec. 7950, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-127.

Cross-References

How agent's act ratified, 28-10-211.

28-10-409. No authority to defraud principal. An agent can never have authority, either actual or ostensible, to do an act which is and is known or suspected by the person with whom he deals to be a fraud upon the principal.

History: En. Sec. 3082, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5421, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7936, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2306; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1224; re-en. Sec. 7936, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-113.

Cross-References

Arrest of agent for misconduct, 27-16-102.
Principal's consent needed to relieve factor from liability, 30-11-605.

28-10-410 through 28-10-420 reserved.

28-10-421. What included in authority to sell personal property. An authority to sell personal property includes authority to warrant the title of the principal and the quantity and quality of the property.

History: En. Sec. 3099, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5438, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7953, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2323; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1241; re-en. Sec. 7953, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-130.

Cross-References

Auctioneer's authority from seller, 30-11-506.

28-10-422. What included in authority to sell real property. An authority to sell and convey real property includes authority to give the usual covenants of warranty.

History: En. Sec. 3100, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5439, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7954, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2324; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1242; re-en. Sec. 7954, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-131.

Cross-References

Authority to be in writing, 28-2-903.
Usual common-law covenants required by real property contracts — when, 30-11-109.
Contract for sale of real property, 30-11-111.
Covenants running with land, Title 70, ch. 17, part 2.

28-10-423. Authority of agent to sell to receive price. A general agent to sell who is entrusted by the principal with the possession of the thing sold has authority to receive the price. A special agent to sell has authority to receive the price on delivery of the thing sold, but not afterwards.

History: **En. Secs. 3101, 3102, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 5440, 5441, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 7955, 7956, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 2325, 2326; Field Civ. C. Secs. 1243, 1244; re-en. Secs. 7955, 7956, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-132, 2-133.**

Cross-References

Person in position of seller, 30-2-707.
Auctioneer's authority from seller, 30-11-506.
Factor defined, 30-11-601.
Servant to pay over without demand, 39-2-605.

Part 5
Subagents

28-10-501. When agent may delegate powers. An agent, unless specially forbidden by his principal to do so, can delegate his powers to another person in any of the following cases and in no others:

(1) when the act to be done is purely mechanical;
(2) when it is such as the agent cannot himself and the subagent can lawfully perform;
(3) when it is the usage of the place to delegate such powers; or
(4) when such delegation is specially authorized by the principal.

History: **En. Sec. 3140, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5456, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7971, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2349; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1259; re-en. Sec. 7971, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-301.**

Cross-References

University system as agent, 17-2-102.
Auctioneer's assistant — who may act and when, 30-11-512.
Authority of factor, 30-11-606.

28-10-502. Effect of unauthorized employment of subagent. If an agent employs a subagent without authority, the former is a principal and the latter his agent and the principal of the former has no connection with the latter. A mere agent of an agent is not responsible as such to the principal of the latter.

History: **En. Secs. 2743, 3141, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 5289, 5457, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 7804, 7972, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 2022, 2350; Field Civ. C. Secs. 1044, 1260; re-en. Secs. 7804, 7972, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-112, 2-302.**

Cross-References

When agent responsible to third persons as principal, 28-10-702.

28-10-503. Effect of authorized employment of subagent. A subagent lawfully appointed represents the principal in like manner with the original agent, and the original agent is not responsible to third persons for the acts of the subagent.

History: **En. Sec. 3142, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5458, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7973, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2351; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1261; re-en. Sec. 7973, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-303.**

Cross-References

Auctioneer's assistant — who may act and when, 30-11-512.
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Part 6
Rights and Liabilities of Principal

Part Cross-References

Rules determining rights and duties of partners, 35-10-401.

28-10-601. Accrual of rights and liabilities to principal. An agent represents his principal for all purposes within the scope of his actual or ostensible authority, and all the rights and liabilities which would accrue to the agent from transactions within such limit, if they had been entered into on his own account, accrue to the principal.

History: **En. Sec. 3110, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5442, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7957, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2330; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1245; re-en. Sec. 7957, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-201.**

Cross-References

What acts agent may perform, 28-10-105.
What authority agent has, 28-10-401.

Implied powers of agent, 28-10-405.
Signature by authorized representative, 30-3-403.
Rights acquired by due negotiation, 30-7-502.
Auctioneer's authority from seller, 30-11-506.
Authority of factor, 30-11-606.
Partnership liable for partner's wrongful act, 35-10-305.
Nature of partner's liability, 35-10-307.
Liability of railway corporation for negligence of fellow servants, 39-2-703.
Liability of mining company for negligence of fellow servants, 39-2-704.
Contract discharging employer liability for negligence void, 39-2-705.

28-10-602. Principal's responsibility for agent's negligence, omissions, and wrongs. (1) Unless required by or under the authority of law to employ that particular agent, a principal is responsible to third persons for the negligence of his agent in the transaction of the business of the agency, including wrongful acts committed by such agent in and as a part of the transaction of such business, and for his willful omission to fulfill the obligations of the principal.

(2) A principal is responsible for no other wrongs committed by his agent than those mentioned in subsection (1) unless he has authorized or ratified them, even though they are committed while the agent is engaged in his service.

History: En. Secs. 3118, 3119, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 5450, 5451, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 7965, 7966, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 2338, 2339; Field Civ. C. Secs. 1253, 1254; re-en. Secs. 7965, 7966, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-209, 2-210.

Cross-References

Arrest of agent for misconduct, 27-16-102.
When agent responsible to third persons as principal, 28-10-702.
Partnership liable for partner's wrongful act, 35-10-305.
When servant may be discharged, 39-2-606.
Liability of railway corporation for negligence of fellow servants, 39-2-703.
Liability of mining company for negligence of fellow servants, 39-2-704.

28-10-603. When instrument binds principal. An instrument within the scope of his authority by which an agent intends to bind his principal does bind him if such intent is plainly inferable from the instrument itself.

History: En. Sec. 3117, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5449, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7964, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2337; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1252; re-en. Sec. 7964, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-208.

Cross-References

Authority of agent, Title 28, ch. 10, part 4.
Auctioneer's authority from seller, 30-11-506.
Authority of factor, 30-11-606.

28-10-604. When notice to principal or agent is notice to the other. As against a principal, both principal and agent are deemed to have notice of whatever either has notice of and ought, in good faith and the exercise of ordinary care and diligence, to communicate to the other.

History: En. Sec. 3112, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5444, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7959, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2332; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1247; re-en. Sec. 7959, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-203.

Cross-References

Notice of dishonor, 30-3-508.
Obedience required from factor, 30-11-602.
Mining — defective locations good against persons with notice, 82-2-112.

28-10-605. Extent to which principal bound when agent exceeds authority. When an agent exceeds his authority, his principal is bound by his authorized acts only so far as they can be plainly separated from those which are unauthorized.

History: En. Sec. 3113, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5445, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7960, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2333; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1248; re-en. Sec. 7960, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-204.

Cross-References

Principal's consent needed to relieve factor from liability, 30-11-605.
Partnership liable for partner's wrongful act, 35-10-305.

28-10-606. Extent to which principal bound by acts under ostensible authority. A principal is bound by acts of his agent under a merely ostensible authority to those persons only who have in good faith and without ordinary negligence incurred a liability or parted with value upon the faith thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 3114, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5446, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7961, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2334; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1249; re-en. Sec. 7961, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-205.**

Cross-References

Ostensible authority defined, 28-10-403.
Ostensible authority, 30-11-607.

28-10-607. When principal bound by incomplete execution of authority. A principal is bound by an incomplete execution of an authority when it is consistent with the whole purpose and scope thereof, but not otherwise.

History: **En. Sec. 3111, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5443, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7958, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2331; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1246; re-en. Sec. 7958, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-202.**

Cross-References

Interpretation of authority given partly in general and partly in specific terms, 28-10-406.

28-10-608. Rights of person who deals with agent without knowledge of agency. One who deals with an agent without knowing or having reason to believe that the agent acts as such in the transaction may set off against any claim of the principal arising out of the same all claims which he might have set off against the agent before notice of the agency.

History: **En. Sec. 3116, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5448, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7963, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2336; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1251; re-en. Sec. 7963, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-207.**

Cross-References

Principal's consent needed to relieve factor from liability, 30-11-605.

28-10-609. Principal's liability when agent given exclusive credit. If exclusive credit is given to an agent by the person dealing with him, his principal is exonerated by payment or other satisfaction made by him to his agent in good faith before receiving notice of the creditor's election to hold him responsible.

History: **En. Sec. 3115, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5447, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7962, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2335; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1250; re-en. Sec. 7962, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-206.**

Cross-References

When agent responsible to third persons as principal, 28-10-702.
Sales on credit, 30-11-603.
Nature of partner's liability, 35-10-307.

Part 7

Agent's Responsibility to Third Persons

28-10-701. Warranty of authority. One who assumes to act as an agent thereby warrants to all who deal with him in that capacity that he has the authority which he assumes.

History: **En. Sec. 3130, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5452, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7967, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2342; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1255; re-en. Sec. 7967, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-211.**

Cross-References

Breach of warranty of agent's authority, 27-1-313.
What included in authority to sell personal property, 28-10-421.
What included in authority to sell real property, 28-10-422.
Auctioneer's authority from seller, 30-11-506.
Authority of factor, 30-11-606.

28-10-702. When agent responsible to third persons as a principal. One who assumes to act as an agent is responsible to third persons as a principal for his acts in the course of his agency in any of the following cases and in no other:

(1) when, with his consent, credit is given to him personally in a transaction;

(2) when he enters into a written contract in the name of his principal without believing in good faith that he has authority to do so; or

(3) when his acts are wrongful in their nature.

History: **En. Sec. 3131, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5453, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7968, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2343; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1256; re-en. Sec. 7968, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-212.**

Cross-References

When written authority necessary, 28-10-203.
Effect of unauthorized employment of subagent, 28-10-502.
Principal's responsibility for agent's negligence, omissions, and wrongs, 28-10-602.

Conversion of instrument — innocent representative, 30-3-419.
Liability of factor under guaranty commission, 30-11-604.
Persons responsible for unfair trade practices, 30-14-203.

28-10-703. Responsibility of agent when third person claims property received for principal. If an agent receives anything for the benefit of his principal to the possession of which another person is entitled, he must, on demand, surrender it to such person, or so much of it as he has under his control at the time of demand, on being indemnified for any advance which he has made to his principal, in good faith, on account of the same. He is responsible therefor if, after such demand, he delivers it to his principal.

History: En. Sec. 3132, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5454, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7969, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2344; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1257; re-en. Sec. 7969, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-213; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Cross-References
Auctioneer's authority from seller, 30-11-506.
Principal's consent needed to relieve factor from liability, 30-11-605.
Servant to pay over without demand, 39-2-605.

28-10-704. Applicability of laws relating to capacity to contract. The provisions of this part are subject to the provisions of chapter 2, part 2; 28-10-104; and Title 41, chapter 1.

History: En. Sec. 3133, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5455, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7970, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2345; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1258; re-en. Sec. 7970, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-214; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 117, L. 1979.

Part 8
Termination of Agency

28-10-801. Circumstances which terminate any agency. An agency is terminated as to every person having notice thereof by:

(1) the expiration of its term;
(2) the extinction of its subject;
(3) the death of the agent;
(4) his renunciation of the agency; or
(5) the incapacity of the agent to act as such.

History: En. Sec. 3150, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5459, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7974, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2355; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1262; re-en. Sec. 7974, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-304.

Cross-References
Termination of employment, Title 39, ch. 2, part 5.
When servant may be discharged, 39-2-606.

28-10-802. Circumstances which terminate agency not coupled with an interest. Unless the power of the agent is coupled with an interest in the subject of the agency, it is terminated as to every person having notice thereof by:

(1) its revocation by the principal;
(2) his death; or
(3) his incapacity to contract.

History: En. Sec. 3151, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5460, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7975, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2356; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1263; re-en. Sec. 7975, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 2-305.

Cross-References
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CHAPTER 11

GUARANTY, INDEMNITY, AND SURETYSHIP

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Public contracts — bid security, Title 18, ch. 1, part 2.
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Part 1
Guaranty — General Provisions

Part Cross-References

Contract of accommodation party — negotiable instruments, 30-3-415.
Insurance guaranty associations, Title 33, ch. 10.

28-11-101. Guaranty defined. A guaranty is a promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person.

History: En. Sec. 3600, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5656, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8171, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2787; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1534; re-en. Sec. 8171, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-101.

Cross-References

Indemnity, Title 28, ch. 11, part 3.
Suretyship, Title 28, ch. 11, part 4.

28-11-102. Knowledge or consent of principal not required. A person may become guarantor even without the knowledge or consent of the principal.

History: En. Sec. 3601, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5657, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8172, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2788; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1535; re-en. Sec. 8172, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-102.

Cross-References

Consideration, Title 28, ch. 2, part 8.

28-11-103. When separate consideration required. Where a guaranty is entered into at the same time with the original obligation or with the acceptance of the latter by the guarantee and forms with that obligation a part of the consideration to him, no other consideration need exist. In all other cases, there must be a consideration distinct from that of the original obligation.

History: En. Sec. 3610, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5658, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8173, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2792; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1536; re-en. Sec. 8173, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-103.

Cross-References

Consideration, Title 28, ch. 2, part 8.

28-11-104. Guaranty generally to be in writing — form. Except as prescribed by 28-11-105, a guaranty must be in writing and signed by the guarantor, but the writing need not express a consideration.

History: En. Sec. 3611, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5659, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8174, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2793; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1537; re-en. Sec. 8174, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-104.

Cross-References

What contracts must be in writing, 28-2-903.

28-11-105. When guaranty considered original obligation and need not be in writing. A promise to answer for the obligation of another in any of the following cases is deemed an original obligation of the promisor and need not be in writing:

(1) where the promise is made by one who has received property of another upon an undertaking to apply it pursuant to such promise or by one who has received a discharge from an obligation, in whole or in part, in consideration of such promise;

(2) where the creditor parts with value or enters into an obligation in consideration of the obligation in respect to which the promise is made, in terms or under circumstances such as to render the party making the promise the principal debtor and the person in whose behalf it is made his surety;

(3) where the promise, being for an antecedent obligation of another, is made upon a consideration:

(a) that the party receiving it cancels the antecedent obligation, accepting the new promise as a substitute therefor;

(b) that the party receiving it releases the property of another from a levy; or

(c) beneficial to the promisor, whether moving from either party to the antecedent obligation or from another person;

(4) where a factor undertakes to sell merchandise for a commission and guarantee the sale;

(5) where the holder of an instrument for the payment of money upon which a third person is or may become liable to him transfers it in payment of a precedent debt of his own or for a new consideration and in connection with such transfer enters into a promise respecting such instrument.

History: En. Sec. 3612, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5660, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8175, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2794; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1538; re-en. Sec. 8175, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-105.

Cross-References

When contracts may be oral, 28-2-901.
What contracts must be in writing, 28-2-903.
Liability of factor under guaranty commission, 30-11-604.
Assignments for benefit of creditors, Title 31, ch. 2, part 2.

28-11-106. When notice of acceptance necessary to bind guarantor. A mere offer of guaranty is not binding until notice of its acceptance is communicated by the guarantee to the guarantor, but an absolute guaranty is binding upon the guarantor without notice of acceptance.

History: En. Sec. 3613, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5661, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8176, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2795; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1539; re-en. Sec. 8176, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 185, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 30-106.

Cross-References

Construction of terms of notice, 1-4-108.

28-11-107. When guaranty considered unconditional. A guaranty is to be deemed unconditional unless its terms import some condition precedent to the liability of the guarantor.

History: En. Sec. 3630, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5666, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8181, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2806; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1544; re-en. Sec. 8181, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-201.

Cross-References

Conditions precedent, Rule 9(c), M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Condition precedent defined, 28-1-403.
Acceptance to be absolute, 28-2-504.
Liability upon guaranty of conditional obligation — notice of default, 28-11-206.

28-11-108. Continuing guaranty — definition, revocation. (1) A guaranty relating to a future liability of the principal under successive transactions which either continue his liability or from time to time renew it after it has been satisfied is called a continuing guaranty.

(2) A continuing guaranty may be revoked at any time by the guarantor in respect to future transactions unless there is a continuing consideration as to such transactions which he does not renounce.

History: En. Secs. 3640, 3641, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 5671, 5672, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 8186, 8187, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 2814, 2815; Field Civ. C. Secs. 1549, 1550; re-en. Secs. 8186, 8187, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-206, 30-207.

Cross-References

Consideration, Title 28, ch. 2, part 8.

Part 2

Guaranty — Liability and Exoneration of Guarantor

Part Cross-References

Liability for nonreceipt or misdescription of goods, 30-7-301.
Liability of factor under guaranty commission, 30-11-604.

28-11-201. Obligation of guarantor not to exceed that of principal. The obligation of a guarantor must be neither larger in amount nor in other respects more burdensome than that of the principal, and if in its terms it exceeds it, it is reducible in proportion to the principal obligation.

History: En. Sec. 3633, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5669, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8184, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2809; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1547; re-en. Sec. 8184, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-204.

Cross-References

Knowledge or consent of principal not required, 28-11-102.

28-11-202. Liability under guaranty of incomplete contract. In a guaranty of a contract the terms of which are not then settled, it is implied that its terms shall be such as will not expose the guarantor to greater risks than he would incur under those terms which are most common in similar contracts at the place where the principal contract is to be performed.

History: En. Sec. 3620, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5662, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8177, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2799; Field. Civ. C. Sec. 1540; re-en. Sec. 8177, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-107.

Cross-References

Interpretation of language according to usage in place of execution, 1-4-106.
What law and usage to govern interpretation, 28-3-102.

28-11-203. Liability under guaranty of illegal contract or contract void against principal. A guarantor is not liable if the contract of the principal is unlawful, but he is liable notwithstanding any mere personal disability of the principal, though the disability be such as to make the contract void against the principal.

History: **En. Sec. 3634, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5670, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8185, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2810; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1548; re-en. Sec. 8185, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-205.**

Cross-References

When contract wholly void, 28-2-603.
When contract partially void, 28-2-604.
Illegal objects and provisions, Title 28, ch. 2, part 7.

28-11-204. Liability under guaranty that obligation is good or collectible. (1) A guaranty to the effect that an obligation is good or is collectible imports that the debtor is solvent and that the demand is collectible by the usual legal proceedings if taken with reasonable diligence.

(2) A guaranty such as is mentioned in subsection (1) is not discharged by an omission to take proceedings upon the principal debt or upon any collateral security for its payment if no part of the debt could have been collected thereby.

(3) In the case mentioned in subsection (1), the removal of the principal from the state, leaving no property therein from which the obligation might be satisfied, is equivalent to the insolvency of the principal in its effect upon the rights and obligations of the guarantor.

History: **En. Secs. 3621, 3622, 3623, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 5663, 5664, 5665, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 8178, 8179, 8180, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 2800, 2801, 2802; Field Civ. C. Secs. 1541, 1542, 1543; re-en. Secs. 8178, 8179, 8180, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-108, 30-109, 30-110.**

Cross-References

Prejudgment attachment, Title 27, ch. 18.
Enforcement of contracts, Title 28, ch. 2, part 15.
Insolvency — what constitutes, 31-2-202.

28-11-205. When guarantor of payment or performance becomes liable. A guarantor of payment or performance is liable to the guarantee immediately upon the default of the principal and without demand or notice.

History: **En. Sec. 3631, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5667, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8182, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2807; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1545; re-en. Sec. 8182, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-202.**

Cross-References

Illegality of agreement to allow another person to confess judgment, accept service of process, or accept default, 28-2-709.

Debtor and creditor relationships, Title 31, ch. 2.

28-11-206. Liability upon guaranty of conditional obligation — notice of default. Where one guarantees a conditional obligation, his liability is commensurate with that of the principal and he is not entitled to notice of the default of the principal unless he is unable, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, to acquire information of such default and the creditor has actual notice thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 3632, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5668, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8183, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2808; Field Civ. C. Sec 1546; re-en. Sec. 8183, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-203.**

Cross-References

Notice — actual and constructive, 1-1-217.

Illegality of agreement to allow another person to confess judgment, accept service of process, or accept default, 28-2-709.

When guaranty considered unconditional, 28-11-107.
Creditor defined, 31-2-102.

28-11-207 through 28-11-210 reserved.

28-11-211. When guarantor exonerated. (1) A guarantor is exonerated, except so far as he may be indemnified by the principal, if by any act of the creditor without the consent of the guarantor the original obligation of the principal is altered in any respect or the remedies or rights of the creditor against the principal in respect thereto are in any way impaired or suspended.

(2) A promise by a creditor which for any cause is void or voidable by him at his option does not alter the obligation or suspend or impair the remedy within the meaning of subsection (1).

History: **En. Secs. 3650, 3651, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 5673, 5674, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 8188, 8189, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 2819, 2820; Field Civ. C. Secs. 1551, 1552; re-en. Secs. 8188, 8189, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-208, 30-209.**

Cross-References

Contracts in restraint of trade generally void, 28-2-703.
What conditions void, 28-2-707.
Restraints upon legal proceedings void, 28-2-708.
Indemnity, Title 28, ch. 11, part 3.
Exoneration of surety, 28-11-412.
Contracts of debtor valid, 31-2-103.

28-11-212. Rescission of alteration — liability not restored. The rescission of an agreement altering the original obligation of a debtor or impairing the remedy of a creditor does not restore the liability of a guarantor who has been exonerated by such agreement.

History: **En. Sec. 3652, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5675, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8190, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2821; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1553; re-en. Sec. 8190, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-210.**

Cross-References

Modification of contracts, Title 28, ch. 2, part 16.
Extinction of contracts — rescission, Title 28, ch. 2, part 17.
Assignments for benefit of creditors, Title 31, ch. 2, part 2.

28-11-213. Guarantor not exonerated by delay of creditor. Mere delay on the part of a creditor to proceed against the principal or to enforce any other remedy does not exonerate a guarantor.

History: **En. Sec. 3654, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5677, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8192, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2823; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1555; re-en. Sec. 8192, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-212.**

Cross-References

Restraints upon legal proceedings void, 28-2-708.

28-11-214. Guarantor not exonerated by discharge of principal. A guarantor is not exonerated by the discharge of his principal by operation of law without the intervention or omission of the creditor.

History: **En. Sec. 3656, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5679, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8194, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2825; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1557; re-en. Sec. 8194, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-214.**

28-11-215. Exoneration of guarantor indemnified by principal. A guarantor who has been indemnified by the principal is liable to the creditor to the extent of the indemnity notwithstanding that the creditor, without the assent of the guarantor, may have modified the contract or released the principal.

History: **En. Sec. 3655, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5678, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8193, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2824; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1556; re-en. Sec. 8193, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-213.**

Cross-References

Release of debtor by creditor, Title 28, ch. 1, part 16.
Indemnity, Title 28, ch. 11, part 3.

28-11-216. Effect of part performance on guarantor's liability. The acceptance by a creditor of anything in partial satisfaction of an obligation reduces the obligation of a guarantor thereof in the same measure as that of the principal but does not otherwise affect it.

History: **En. Sec. 3653, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5676, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8191, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2822; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1554; re-en. Sec. 8191, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-211.**

Cross-References

When partial performance extinguishes part of obligation, 28-1-1105.
Offer of partial performance ineffective, 28-1-1203.
When part performance extinguishes obligation, 28-1-1403.

Part 3
Indemnity

Part Cross-References

Indemnity for retention of agency money, 17-2-202.
When no indemnity required in issuing duplicate warrant, 17-8-306.
Indemnity for inaccuracies in bills of lading, 30-7-301.
Powers of religious corporations sole — indemnity, 35-3-205(14).
Depositor to indemnify depositary, 70-6-210.

28-11-301. Indemnity defined. Indemnity is a contract by which one engages to save another from a legal consequence of the conduct of one of the parties or of some other person.

History: En. Sec. 3580, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5648, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8163, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2772; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1524; re-en. Sec. 8163, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-301.

Cross-References

Guaranty defined, 28-11-101.

28-11-302. Indemnity for future unlawful act void. An agreement to indemnify a person against an act thereafter to be done is void if the act be known by such person, at the time of doing it, to be unlawful.

History: En. Sec. 3581, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5649, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8164, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2773; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1525; re-en. Sec. 8164, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-302.

Cross-References

When contract wholly void, 28-2-603.
When contract partially void, 28-2-604.

28-11-303. Indemnity for past wrongful act valid. An agreement to indemnify a person against an act already done is valid, even though the act was known to be wrongful, unless it was a felony.

History: En. Sec. 3582, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5650, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8165, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2774; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1526; re-en. Sec. 8165, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-303.

Cross-References

Classification of offenses, 45-1-201.
Felony defined, 45-2-101.

28-11-304. Indemnity extended to acts of agents. An agreement to indemnify against the acts of a certain person applies not only to his acts and their consequences but also to those of his agents.

History: En. Sec. 3583, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5651, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8166, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2775; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1527; re-en. Sec. 8166, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-304.

Cross-References

Accrual of rights and liabilities to principal, 28-10-601.
Exoneration of guarantor indemnified by principal, 28-11-215.
Authority of factor, 30-11-606.
Indemnification of employee, 39-2-701.
Liability of assisted entity for obligation resulting from assistance, 44-11-102.

28-11-305. Indemnification of several persons. An agreement to indemnify several persons applies to each unless a contrary intention appears.

History: En. Sec. 3584, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5652, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8167, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2776; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1528; re-en. Sec. 8167, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-305.

Cross-References

Indemnity of partners, 35-10-401.
Indemnification of employee, 39-2-701.

28-11-306 through 28-11-310 reserved.

28-11-311. *(Temporary)* **Person indemnifying liable jointly and severally.** Except as provided in 27-1-703, one who indemnifies another against an act to be done by the latter is liable jointly with the person indemnified and separately to every person injured by such act. *(Terminates on occurrence of contingency—sec. 11(2), Ch. 429, L. 1997.)*

28-11-311. *(Effective on occurrence of contingency)* **Person indemnifying liable jointly and severally.** Except as may be otherwise provided in 27-1-703 and 27-1-705, a person who indemnifies another person against an act to be done by the latter is liable jointly with the person indemnified and separately to every person injured by the act.

History: En. Sec. 3585, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5653, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8168, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2777; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1529; re-en. Sec. 8168, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-306; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 253, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 429, L. 1997.

Compiler's Comments

Contingent Applicability: Section 10, Ch. 429, L. 1997, provided: "[This act] applies to causes of action that arise after [the effective date of this act]." Effective on occurrence of contingency.

Contingent Effective Date: Section 11(2), Ch. 429, L. 1997, provided that if House Bill No. 571 is passed and approved (approved April 18, 1997) and is invalidated or is found to be unconstitutional by the Montana Supreme Court, this act is effective on the day after the effective date of the invalidation or of the finding of unconstitutionality.

Cross-References

Liability of joint debtors, Title 25, ch. 15.
Multiple defendants jointly and severally liable — right of contribution, 27-1-703.
Joint obligations, Title 28, ch. 1, part 3.
Indemnity for enforcement of agisters' lien, 71-3-1203.

28-11-312. When person indemnifying entitled to reimbursement. Where one at the request of another engages to answer in damages, whether liquidated or unliquidated, for any violation of duty on the part of the latter, he is entitled to be reimbursed in the same manner as a surety for whatever he may pay.

History: En. Sec. 3587, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5655, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8170, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2779; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1531; re-en. Sec. 8170, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-308.

Cross-References

Liability of joint debtors, Title 25, ch. 15.
Right to contribution from joint debtors, 28-1-303.

28-11-313. Interpretation of contract of indemnity. In the interpretation of a contract of indemnity, the rules prescribed in 28-11-314 through 28-11-317 are to be applied unless a contrary intention appears.

History: En. Sec. 3586, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5654, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8169, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2778; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1530; re-en. Sec. 8169, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-307(part).

Cross-References

Interpretation of instruments, Title 1, ch. 4, part 1.
Interpretation of contracts, Title 28, ch. 3.

28-11-314. When and what person indemnified entitled to recover. (1) Upon an indemnity against liability, expressly or in other equivalent terms, the person indemnified is entitled to recover upon becoming liable.

(2) Upon an indemnity against claims, demands, damages, or costs, expressly or in other equivalent terms, the person indemnified is not entitled to recover without payment thereof.

History: En. Sec. 3586, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5654, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8169, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2778; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1530; re-en. Sec. 8169, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-307(1), (2).

Cross-References

When guarantor of payment or performance becomes liable, 28-11-205.
Building and loan associations — requirements of transfer in certain cases, 32-2-212.

28-11-315. Costs of defense. An indemnity against claims, demands, or liability, expressly or in other equivalent terms, embraces the costs of defense against such claims, demands, or liability incurred in good faith and in the exercise of a reasonable discretion.

History: En. Sec. 3586, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5654, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8169, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2778; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1530; re-en. Sec. 8169, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-307(3).

Cross-References

Costs, Title 25, ch. 10.

28-11-316. Duty of person indemnifying to defend. The person indemnifying is bound, on request of the person indemnified, to defend actions or proceedings brought against the latter in respect to the matters embraced by the indemnity, but the person indemnified has the right to conduct such defenses if he chooses to do so. If after request the person indemnifying neglects to defend the person indemnified, a recovery against the latter suffered by him in good faith is conclusive in his favor against the former.

History: En. Sec. 3586, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5654, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8169, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2778; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1530; re-en. Sec. 8169, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-307(4), (5).

28-11-317. When judgment not conclusive against person indemnifying. (1) If the person indemnifying, whether he is a principal or a surety in the agreement, does not have reasonable notice of the action or proceeding against the person indemnified or is not allowed to control his defense, judgment against the latter is only presumptive evidence against the former.

(2) A stipulation that a judgment against the person indemnified shall be conclusive upon the person indemnifying is inapplicable if he had a good defense upon the merits which by want of ordinary care he failed to establish in the action.

History: En. Sec. 3586, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5654, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8169, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2778; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1530; re-en. Sec. 8169, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-307(6), (7).

Cross-References

Execution of judgment, Title 25, ch. 13.
Evidence — presumptions, Title 26, ch. 1, part 6.
Rules of evidence — presumptions in general, Rule 301, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).
Exoneration of guarantor indemnified by principal, 28-11-215.

Part 4
Suretyship

Part Cross-References

Security for deposits of public funds, 17-6-103.
Public contracts — bid security, Title 18, ch. 1, part 2.
Public construction contracts — bonding requirements, 18-2-201.
Security for costs — civil procedure, Title 25, ch. 10, part 6.
Undertaking for costs on appeal, Rule 6, M.R.App.P. (see Title 25, ch. 21).
Justification of sureties, 25-33-203.
Qualifications of sureties — bail, 27-16-403.
Liability and exoneration of sureties — bail, Title 27, ch. 16, part 5.
Prejudgment attachment — exceptions to plaintiff's sureties, 27-18-715.
Prejudgment attachment — justification of sureties, 27-18-716.
Prejudgment attachment — defendant's undertaking — justification of sureties, 27-18-722.
Surety insurance, 33-1-211; Title 33, ch. 26.
Security for construction lien, 71-3-551.

28-11-401. Surety defined. A surety is one who, at the request of another and for the purpose of securing to him a benefit, becomes responsible for the performance by the latter of some act in favor of a third person or hypothecates property as security therefor.

History: En. Sec. 3670, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5680, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8195, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2831; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1558; re-en. Sec. 8195, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-401.

Cross-References

Guaranty defined, 28-11-101.
U.C.C. — general definitions — "surety", 30-1-201(40).

28-11-402. When apparent principal may show he is a surety. One who appears to be a principal, whether by the terms of a written instrument or otherwise, may show that he is in fact a surety except as against persons who have acted on the faith of his apparent character of principal.

History: En. Sec. 3671, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5681, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8196, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2832; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1559; re-en. Sec. 8196, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-402.

Cross-References

When agent responsible to third persons as principal, 28-10-702.
When guaranty considered original obligation and need not be in writing, 28-11-105.

28-11-403. Interpretation of contract of suretyship. In interpreting the terms of a contract of suretyship, the same rules are to be observed as in the case of other contracts.

History: En. Sec. 3681, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5683, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8198, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2837; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1561; re-en. Sec. 8198, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-404.

Cross-References

Interpretation of instruments, Title 1, ch. 4.
What rules govern interpretation of contracts and other obligations, 28-1-103.
Interpretation of contracts, Title 28, ch. 3.

28-11-404. Suretyship unaffected by judgment against surety. Notwithstanding the recovery of judgment by a creditor against a surety, the latter still occupies the relation of surety.

History: En. Sec. 3682, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5684, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8199, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2838; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1562; re-en. Sec. 8199, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-405.

Cross-References

Judgment, Title 25, ch. 9; Rules 54 through 62, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20).
Principal bound when surety bound, 26-3-104.
When guarantor of payment or performance becomes liable, 28-11-205.

28-11-405 through 28-11-410 reserved.

28-11-411. Extent of surety's liability. A surety cannot be held beyond the express terms of his contract, and if such contract prescribes a penalty for its breach, he cannot in any case be liable for more than the penalty.

History: En. Sec. 3680, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5682, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8197, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2836; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1560; re-en. Sec. 8197, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-403.

Cross-References

Notification to surety by Legislative Auditor, 5-13-304.
Public contracts — bond requirements, Title 18, ch. 2, part 2.
Breach of contract, 27-1-311.
Obligation of guarantor not to exceed that of principal, 28-11-201.
Highway contracts — bidder's security, 60-2-113.

28-11-412. Exoneration of surety. A surety is exonerated:

(1) in like manner with a guarantor;

(2) to the extent to which he is prejudiced by any act of the creditor which would naturally prove injurious to the remedies of the surety or inconsistent with his rights or which lessens his security; or

(3) to the extent to which he is prejudiced by an omission of the creditor, when required by the surety, to do anything which it is the creditor's duty to do.

History: En. Sec. 3684, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5686, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8201, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2840; Field Civ. Sec. 1564; re-en. Sec. 8201, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 185, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 30-407.

Cross-References

Exoneration of guarantor, 28-11-211.

28-11-413. Effect of performance or offer of performance on surety's liability. Performance of the principal obligation or an offer of such performance, duly made as provided in this code, exonerates a surety.

History: En. Sec. 3683, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5685, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8200, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2839; Based on Field Civ. C. Sec. 1563; re-en. Sec. 8200, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-406.

Cross-References

Extinction of obligation by offer of performance, Title 28, ch. 1, part 12.
Effect of part performance on guarantor's liability, 28-11-216.

28-11-414. Application to surety of rights of guarantor. A surety has all the right of a guarantor, whether he becomes personally responsible or not.

History: En. Sec. 3690, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5687, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8202, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2844; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1565; re-en. Sec. 8202, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-501.

Cross-References

Guaranty, Title 28, ch. 11, parts 1 and 2.

28-11-415. Power of surety to compel principal to perform. A surety may compel his principal to perform the obligations when due.

History: En. Sec. 3692, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5689, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8204, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2846; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1567; re-en. Sec. 8204, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-503.

Cross-References

When guarantor of payment or performance becomes liable, 28-11-205.

28-11-416. When surety may require creditor to pursue remedy. A surety may require his creditor to proceed against the principal or to pursue any other remedy in his power which the surety cannot himself pursue and which would lighten his burden, and if in such case the creditor neglects to do so, the surety is exonerated to the extent to which he is thereby prejudiced.

History: En. Sec. 3691, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5688, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8203, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2845; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1566; re-en. Sec. 8203, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-502.

Cross-References

Guarantor not exonerated by discharge of principal, 28-11-214.

28-11-417. Surety's right to reimbursement and contribution. (1) If a surety satisfies the principal obligation or any part thereof, whether with or without legal proceedings, the principal is bound to reimburse what the surety has disbursed, including necessary costs and expenses, but the surety has no claim for reimbursement against other persons, though they may have been benefited by his act, except as prescribed by subsection (2).

(2) A surety, upon satisfying the obligation of the principal, is entitled to enforce every remedy which the creditor then has against the principal to the extent of reimbursing what the surety has expended and also to require all his cosureties to contribute thereto without regard to the order of time in which they became such.

History: En. Secs. 3693, 3694, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Secs. 5690, 5691, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 8205, 8206, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Secs. 2847, 2848; Field Civ. C. Secs. 1568, 1569; re-en. Secs. 8205, 8206, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-504, 30-505.

Cross-References

Compelling contribution or repayment — joint debtor — surety, 25-13-104.

Subrogation of surety on appeal bond, 25-13-105.

28-11-418. Surety entitled to benefit of security held by creditor or cosurety. A surety is entitled to the benefit of every security for the performance of the principal obligation held by the creditor or by a cosurety at the time of entering into the contract of suretyship or acquired by him afterwards, whether the surety was aware of the security or not.

History: En. Sec. 3695, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5692, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8207, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2849; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1570; re-en. Sec. 8207, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-506.

28-11-419. Creditor entitled to benefit of security held by surety. A creditor is entitled to the benefit of everything which a surety has received from the debtor by way of security for the performance of the obligation and may, upon the maturity of the obligation, compel the application of such security to its satisfaction.

History: En. Sec. 3700, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5694, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8209, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2854; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1572; re-en. Sec. 8209, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-508.

28-11-420. Principal's property to be taken first. Whenever property of a surety is hypothecated with property of the principal, the surety is entitled to have the property of the principal first applied to the discharge of the obligation.

History: En. Sec. 3696, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 5693, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 8208, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 2850; Field Civ. C. Sec. 1571; re-en. Sec. 8208, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 30-507.

Cross-References

Guarantor not exonerated by discharge of principal, 28-11-214.

TITLE 29

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